IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

VIOLENT RUPTURE OF THE COALITION.

WITHDRAWAL OF ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

France to "Establish Order" Solus.

THE ENGLISH AND SPANISH PROTEST.

Mexico will Repel Force with Force.

from Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, April 19, 1862.

The Roanoke was so long behindhand that we feared she was not coming, and reports of all kinds were afloat. She came in, however, all right on the 9th, as also the Columbia on the 12th. We have had several arrivals from Vera Cruz, each bringing astounding news—the culmination of the disagreements among the Allies. I have written you of (and which have been so often denied) in a violent and open rupture of the coalition—the protest against the actions of the French by the Spanish and English, the declaration of war by the French against Mexico, and the arrogant note of the Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the Emperor of (all) the French. This is probably the most impudent, false, and atrocious document known through all diplomatic correspondence. I send you a translation. Also, Gen. Zaragoza's communication to his soldiers. He bids fair at last to have the chance of fighting the French. He has hardly been able to restrain his men from the rage of their first landing. We shall see startling developments soon. You will see long ere this the true cause of all this Mexican bubble, and you will find that there has been a pecuniary element quite as strong as the political one.

Translations from the *Alcanse del Eco de Europa*, Orizaba, April 10, 1862:

Yesterday took place the announced Conference between the Representatives of the Allied Powers, with the object of endeavoring to agree upon the manner of effecting the objects of the Expedition. The Plenipotentiary Ministers of Spain and England made great efforts to induce the French not to alter their policy, but to rectify it by that which they had adopted in the beginning, and to act in conformity with it now. Gen. Prim particularly distinguished himself in this desire—he having been the principal adviser and executor of that policy, he takes a most lively interest in persuading the Allies not to abandon it—it being the only one that could save Mexico without bloodshed. The Spanish General set forth with clear and self-evident reasons that the treaty of London does not approve the attitude which the French have taken; that the Allies have no right to impose a form of government upon the Mexicans that is not in accordance with their wishes; that to pretend to do it in the way the French now propose, is not only to abandon the prime motive of the coalition, but to infringe upon that agreed on with the Government of the Republic; and to fulfill sedulously that determinant between the three Powers, and as well that stipulated here between their representatives and the Mexican Government, it was not only necessary to carry out the noble intentions with which the Alliance was formed, but also to abstain from sheltering the sons of the land who come to their protection to conspire against the existing order of things. All was in vain, the representatives of France declared in clear and explicit terms that they were determined to continue no longer treating with the actual Government of the Republic, and that far from withdrawing their protection from such Mexicans as had fled to them, they should continue dispensing it to them, as they were persons who merited the confidence of the Emperor. Then the Conde de Reus replied that, this being a solemn infraction of all that had been convenanted, and equivalent to a declaration of war against Mexico on the part of the French, he was constrained to leave the country with the forces at his command, because he neither wished to oppose with arms the resolution of the French, nor to be a passive spectator of an unprovoked war between them and the Mexicans. The conference ended with this sorrowful result. The Conde de Reus—who had long before formed the determination of nothing, in case the French representatives should not change their intention—did not hesitate a moment, and convoked a meeting of the chiefs of his division, with the object of communicating to them what he had decided upon. Gen. Prim addressed them in a tone grave and calm, but strong and eloquent. He reminded them of what had been stipulated in London, and the noble intentions of the coalition; related the steps that had been taken upon them in practice, since the arrival of the European forces on the shores of Vera Cruz, mentioned the fears of the country and the jealous attitude with which they at first received the Allies, noticed the change produced in them by the lenient and conciliatory policy that these had adopted, referred to the endeavors that were made with that feeling up to the celebration of the Conference of the Soledad, and spoke of the results of it, of its fulfillment up to the present, and of the hopes that all cherished that the principal difficulties once come already, the Mexican questions would at least have a pacific and happy termination. "But God has not thus willed it, perchance because the hour of salvation has not yet arrived for this unhappy land." H. E. then spoke of the arrival of certain Mexican emigrants, with the object of demolishing the existing Government, to change the political aspect of the country, and to create in it a monarchy with the Archduke Maximilian of Austria as King—a project which, though contrary to the designs of the coalition, since it is against the will of the nation, finds protection among the French, as they shelter those who come to execute it—in spite of the Government with which the Allies were treating as friends and of which they were the guests. He then spoke of yesterday's conference and of its result: "We cannot adhere to that policy; we ought not to oppose these projects with force; we ought not to authorize with our presence the infraction of all that has been agreed upon, nor can we be passive spectators of a war between the French and Mexicans. We ought then to retire from the country, leaving the world to judge of our conduct, and of that which obliges us to take this determination." Speaking of the Mexican refugees, he said: "But justly or not, condemned to suffer this most severe penalty, they should not return to their country under the wing of the allied arms, when these are the terms of peace and friendship, with the government which condemned them, since this would be to intervene in the internal affairs of Mexico, and this intervention does not become the allied forces, who have been received hospitably." Of the French, he said: "I leave to them the responsibility of this act, upon which will very soon fall the sentence of public opinion in America and in Europe, but with all this I wish them no evil. No, they are brave and finished soldiers; they deserve that victory should accompany always their arms; no harm do I desire them, but, on this occasion they deviate from the path in which we move, and from which we cannot depart, without failing to our honor. History will judge between them and us." He spoke eloquently of what the Allied Powers might have done for Mexico had they continued united in the intention of restoring peace and order in the Republic, without attacking its sovereign rights; that they would have made of it the happiest nation on the globe, whereas now with this fatal change and this rupture, it is destined, perchance, to be the theater of bloody horrors of an interminable war. As soon as the result was seen of yesterday's conference between the representatives of the Allied powers, they sent an extraordinary courier to Mexico to communicate it to the Government. Gen. Prim also sent on his part communications to the same Government, apprising it of his decision to retire from the Republic with his troops, and he also sent by special courier the same notice to Gen. Zaragoza, that he might make such disposition as in view of what had passed he might think proper.

DECLARATION OF THE FRENCH PLENIPOTENTIARIES

That they resume their liberty of action when the last of the Spanish troops shall have retired—it was not published in Vera Cruz till the 15th inst.

"EXPEDITIONARY CORPS, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF'S HEADQUARTERS, ORIZABA, April 9, 1862.

"The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of H. M. the Emperor of the French, have the honor of replying to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Republic in answer to his note of the 3d inst., in which he asks the removal of Senor Zamacona, that it is impossible for them to accede to such a request. When Gen. Almonte left France, the Government of H. M. the Emperor of the French had no doubts but that his mission would be upon terms of friendship between our own and the Mexican Government. Gen. Almonte adhered to the convention of the 19th October, 1861, and to the conferences to which it gave rise. In the conferences, to make the European intervention the principal object that the European Intervention had in view. These offers were accepted by M. Zamacona, and the General obtained not only the authority, but he was invited to come to Mexico, to fill the mission of peace for which he was rendered competent by his honorable antecedents, his extreme moderation, and the esteem which he still enjoys in Mexico as well as in the various foreign countries where he has represented his country.

"On his arrival at Vera Cruz the general found himself in the midst of a situation that no one in Europe could have foreseen. Serious disturbances had taken place as well as transgressions of the treaties, on a scale of such magnitude that the general-in-chief felt himself in the necessity of demanding from his Government the means of repressing such proceedings. It is evident that after the long civil wars which have rent this country, and which in many portions of the Republic, and in districts amounting to fifty leagues, the laws, the authorities, and the guarantees of all kind have disappeared, the means of repression should be of the most energetic character, and inverted with the respect due to the allied Governments, who have the right to demand that he be heard. The representatives of the Allied Powers, without having at all the assurances that it might have obtained on this condition, through a more moderate and more opportune conduct, thought it their duty to accept the responsibility of the measure, in the hope that the Government would be able to carry out its promises, which were the sole aim of the expedition, and which were communicated to the Cabinets of the three Allied Powers.

"The plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the Emperor of the French have suffered from nothing and from whatever, and from the moment of their first landing at Vera Cruz, up to the moment of the French battalions on their way to the encampments of Tehuacan. The Government of the Republic now protests against this act. It wants to have it seem that the French violated the sanctuary of his property, and, even, that the French violated his supreme authority. The French have not violated any property, and there is no precedent whereby, having once conceded the protection, it be withdrawn at a time when the last obtained it. The undersigned have had the sorrow to know that since the day on which were commenced the arrangements of Soledad, new acts have been committed against high subjects. In sight of the undersigned have been violated violent outrages, to obtain the expression of the votes of the country, and of the true public opinion. In this manner it was hoped to reply to Europe and make it accept the claim, that an expressive majority, as the only element of order and organization to be found in the Republic.

"The undersigned are convinced that should they continue in the path which the desire to avoid the evasion of blood has led them to adopt, they would expose themselves to the perversion of the intentions of their Governments, and become involuntarily the accomplices of the moral compromises between which the great majority of the Mexicans (aside today) who are greens. Therefore, they have the honor of informing the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the French troops leaving their hospitable soil, the support of the Mexican nation, will retire below the forts of the plains of the Coatzacoalcos and will have resume their liberty of action, immediately after the last Spanish troops shall have left the country, and when the guarantees which they now hold in virtue of the capitulation of Soledad shall be given.

D'SALIGNY,
EDWARD JURIEN.

H. B. M. steamer Plocton came in on the night of the 27th, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 23d. She brought 550 Spanish soldiers. M. B. M. steamer Mersey, came in early on the morning of the 28th, but brings same dates as the Plocton, also 550 Spanish troops. We have

A MANIFESTO FROM PRESIDENT JUAREZ,

in which he says that just as his Commissioners were preparing to start for Orizaba, he received the notice, that they not being able to agree upon the interpretation of the treaty of London, of October 31, 1861, had considered it annulled, and that each party would act separately and independently, "and says the Government of the Republic disposed always, and still disposed, I solemnly state, to use all honorable conciliatory means of a mediation, cannot and ought not, in view of the declaration of the French Plenipotentiaries, to do otherwise than repel force with force, and protect the nation from the unjust aggression with which it is menaced. The responsibility of all the disasters which may come will fall upon those who, without provocation or pretext, have violated the faith of the international covenants. * * * * *

Hospitable once broken, all peaceful resident foreigners in the country will remain under the shelter and protection of the laws, and the Government expects Mexicans to dispense to them, even to those same French, the hospitality and consideration which they have always found in Mexico, assured that the authorities will act with energy against those who reciprocate the considerations with disloyalty in molesting the invader. In the war, the rules of International law will be observed by the army, and by the authorities of the Republic. In regard to Great Britain and Spain, placed to-day in a position their Governments could not have foreseen, Mexico is disposed to fulfill her duties as soon as circumstances will permit—*first*, to arrange by means of negotiations the pending claims, to satisfy them on grounds of justice, and to give sufficient guarantee for the future.

COMMUNICATION OF GEN. ZARAGOZA TO HIS TROOPS

COMPANIONS IN ARMS: The hour has at last struck for the preliminaries of the splendid have seen brilliantly the French. They have withdrawn from the condition they made with the Spanish and English in London to make some civil or open force in regard to our public debt. The news of the retreat will soon cause to swell the hearts of the sons of Anahuac. The French attempt to meddle with our internal politics, and so to do by unjustly Mexicans—the traitors whom you are seen going to chastise. The Republic is independent. We, the sons of this generation, were born free. We will we is made, or die in the fight for it.

Courage my friends. Forget not to fight a million which has the name of being a warlike one. Free men know no rivals, and will second examples of the pages of history of people who have always conquered those who attempted to conquer them. I have a blind faith in our triumph. He as heretofore, brave in the fight and generous in the victory, soldiers will you be led to face the invaders by your general and friend,

IGNACIO ZARAGOZA.

Headquarters in Chalchicomula, April 18, 1862.

Gen. Uraga has been appointed Mexican Minister to the United States, and will soon move for his post. Gonzales Echevarria has resigned his portfolio of Finance, and his resignation has been accepted.

THE MONTENEGRIN WAR.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

TRIESTE, April 15, 1862.

The Montenegrin tribe of Dobrosa and the insurgents of Piva have joined by the passage of the river Yara, near Ogredjuhitz, to make sanguinary incursions into the district of Taschlitze. To prevent their incursions, the Ottoman troops have constructed a large guard-house near this passage, defended by 400 Irregulars, under the command of Dervish Bey. The insurgents having occupied the Village of Narasin to prevent the construction of this building, Dervish Bey passed the river and attacked them. During the combat the Kounes (Chief of the Convent) of Piva hastened with his men to the assistance of the insurgents. The fight ended with the flight of the insurgents, who left the priest and eleven men on the field.

The Ottoman loss was two killed and six wounded. A sufficient Ottoman garrison having been left in the newly-erected fortifications of Zobi, ten battalions of the Turkish army, with some Irregular troops, marched toward the district of Banjani. Five of these battalions were then detached to provision Micksick. Upon their return from this place they were attacked in the defile of Dunga by a large number of Montenegrins and insurgents. The assailants were routed, leaving a hundred of their number on the field, with about twice as many wounded. The Ottoman troops had 2 officers and 29 privates killed and 1 officer and 28 men wounded.

DINING WITH THE BRITISH QUEEN.—If you should receive a card from the Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's household, commanding you to dine with her Majesty, it might be interesting to know how to conduct yourself. One who has been through the ceremony thus describes it:

"First of all, the guest must put himself into a Court dress, which makes him look like a footman in private life, with knee breeches and silk stockings, lace cravat and ruffles, and most of waistcoats and snuff-colored coats. Then, if he does not keep his own coach he must hire one, looking like a private vehicle, for it is doubtful whether, since occasion commenced, any one walked to a royal dinner, and the idea of going thither in a cab would probably have a moral effect on the enormous porter, in scarlet and gold laggery, who receives your card of invitation when he admits you. Not supposing all the preliminary trouble ended—supposing that you have found your way into the drawing-room, and bowed to the Queen, and stealthily looked round at the pictures, and counted over (all this time in solemn silence) the spots or flowers on the carpet, for the tenth time, and mischief is the into the *salle de manger*—supposing all this, do not imagine that you are going to enjoy yourself. No, indeed. None but Mark Tapley could be "jolly" at such a feast. Royalty has a ready dinner, about 5 o'clock; probably of the hereditary leg of mutton and turnip, and has added the usual quantum of free pudding, and the bit of old Cheshire, or rich stilton, or double Gloucester cheese, and imbibed the accustomed mug or two of Guinness or Meux. This repast called lunch, is really a good, homely dining dinner, and at the solemn repast, five hours later, people are expected to merely sip and taste through several courses, so that one is reminded of the famous feast of the Barmecide. The viands are of the best, the cuisine perfect, the vintages superb—but one can merely taste. Royalty's appetite was blunted on the leg of mutton and pudding, the cheese and the bottled porter, and the guests should have taken the edge off theirs by a similar process.

"At these sadly solemn reunions dull silence grimly reigns. There is not even a whisper to your neighbor—if you know him. The etiquette is, do not open your mouth unless Royalty expressly condescends to speak to you. Do not expect such a compliment. That is reserved for a few favored guests in the immediate vicinity of the regal hostess. The dinner occupies from sixty to ninety minutes, and when ended, the Queen rises, all other ladies rising and retiring with her. The male guests remain some ten minutes longer, silently sipping their wine, or whispering in small knots with bated breath. At last the senior officer of the household present rises on his kind legs and majestically gives 'the Queen' as a toast, which every one drinks. If any member of royal family be present, he bows an acknowledgment. Coffee follows, and then the guests depart—a few to the drawing-room, where the maids of honor are yawning, the rest going home, where it is to be supposed each man gets out of his livery at once, and gets rid of his knawing hunger by means of oysters and stout."

FINDS HIS LEVEL.—Mr. Schnabel, the somewhat notorious Pennsylvania politician and lecturer at Connecticut peace meetings, has turned up, since his liberation from Fort Lafayette, at Yellseville, Arkansas, as a Colonel, at the head of 1,900 men.

AMUSEMENTS.

The appearance of a young performer upon the stage, for which so much attention and money are spent, and which is so important in filling up dreary hours after nightfall, affording relaxation to the anxious duties of business or the household; which, too, has lately received the kind consideration of some of the most intelligent clergy, in opposition to the idea that Shakespeare is Satan, and conferred on them new friends and wider sources of respectability and success—this is not unimportant, if the doubt be a success. As regards Miss Bateman, at the Winter Garden, such has been the case. Miss Bateman is yet in the first blush of womanhood. She has, by the laws of physical and intellectual nature, not yet developed her powers fully; but still she is now the most admired acting young *prima donna* and the new hope of the American stage. We saw her with increased satisfaction on her first appearance as *Bianca*. The play is slightly leaden; the *Lady Aldebella* a bore; the hero a sap-head; and the presiding Florentine authority a solemn frump. But yet there are some capital scenes where the wife *Bianca* has the making of them. In declamation, pure and simple, there was hardly a trace of inaccurate pitch. A pervasive intellectual comprehension of the meaning of the words in their fullest force, and hence an impossibility of the nursery intonations which last most actors during the natural term of their theatrical lives, marked her mode of delivering the poetry of the author. Mr. Millman, the author, aspires to be forcible, and comes pretty near the true poetic ring, but not quite up to the mark. But the situations of *Bianca* are passionate, inflammatory, and commend themselves to universal sympathy. Miss Bateman has a classic bearing a formily, and therefore falls into judicious poses "without malice prepense." There is some overuse of the pointed finger; some evidence of jerk when emotionally, the rule of the gods and the spheres, would be better. But a charming presence; the superb attributes of youth; the freshness of enthusiasm; the physical force to undertake and undergo every night an arduous character; the part, especially, of a lady—these all make fleent and fervent appeals to the auditory. We were especially pleased to observe that Miss Bateman had extenuated the headlong speed of her declamation in the more intense portions of her characterization. Whether this was an accident, or the good sense to improve under criticism, is no matter, if she will stick by the change. There was a performance of The Lady of Lyons on Saturday—Miss Bateman as Pauline, and Mr. E. Adams as Claude. In the intense emotional scenes there was great effect produced by both. There was some bad support.

Miss Bateman and Mrs. Chanfrau, Mr. E. Adams, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. H. Placide, etc., still continue at the Winter Garden. A variety of pieces will be presented during the week.

—Miss Richings, the daughter of Wm. P. Richings, so long admired on the stage here, and what is supremely important to the actor, a thorough gentleman off the stage, is exhibiting the value of the good parental culture she has received in acting and singing the *Enchantress* at Niblo's Garden. The piece has proven a complete success. Crowds go to see it. Miss Richings has a most beautiful elocution. Every word is as clear as crystal. Her chief songs are encored—the best test as to the pleasure which they afford. There are various show scenes, particularly grateful to young people. The *Enchantress* will be played to-night and succeeding evenings.

—Miss Keene's theatre, which has been eminently successful in producing pieces carefully, with set scenes, bustling business, and sharp dramatic outlines, rewarded by the public with a long run, gives a new drama to-night which doubtless is mounted with customary care and intelligence. It is called "Rescued Folly; or Life in Paris," in four acts.

—Mr. Wallack's theater proverbial for the elegant manner in which comedies are illustrated, thus suiting the brilliant and attractive character of the new theatre, is still in full favor with its repertory. Every night the list is varied as the advertisement in another column indicates. The pieces, it is true, are not new, but they are standard; and amid the great variety produced, there are several which will bear repetition as matter, not having been before lately produced.

—The Dodworth's Hall Presentation Soirees, will commence Monday evening, May 5; when Miss J. M. Mozart, soprano, Mr. J. R. Thomas, baritone, Mr. Gustavus Geary, tenor, Mr. S. B. Mills, pianist, Miss Matilda E. Toedt, violinist, C. H. Dibble, accompanyist, will severally play and sing.

—Mr. Gottschalk will give another concert tonight, with soloists—Mr. H. Sanderson and the opera singers. Mr. Gottschalk is capable of playing every style of music which is worth performance. His execution is faultless. He understands the value of shading from extreme softness to extreme loudness, no amount of massive force wearying his strong fingers. He has a poetic nature; and quick perceptions. We are told that he does not play *Chopin* however. Who then does? What is the mystery, the fire, the melody, the harmony in one author beyond all others that nobody can play him? etc. We have so freely and frequently criticised Mr. Gottschalk's performances as those of one of the most elegant and accomplished living artists, that we deem it unnecessary to iterate phrases thereupon.

—Mr. Barnum keeps on hand the ferocious beasts who are beautiful to behold at a respectable distance, and the whale, happy family, albinos, great serpents, and so forth. Beside this there is a new play, "a legendary drama by J. Buckstone, esq.—Flowers of the Forest, or the Gipsy's Story," for details of which see advertisement. Along with the Commodore Nutt, there is an infant orator six years old. The preparations for the National Baby Show are accompanied by the preparations for the National Dog Show. Anxious mothers are informed that the dogs and babies are to be served up on separate plates.

—Niblo's Royal Circus, corner of Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, holds on its splendid course of riding, acrobatic feats, shows, jocularity. This afternoon and evening Jack the Giant Killer. Jack by the infinitesimally small dwarf Commodore Foote.

SUICIDE.—On Friday Coroner Nauman held an inquest on the body of Ralph Church, a young man who was found dead in his room at the New-England Hotel, No. 30 Bowery, yesterday forenoon. It appears that deceased went to the hotel on Thursday and took a room; that early in the evening he asked for a glass, which having obtained he took to his room; that he was not again seen alive; that his room door was broken open, when a vial which had contained laudanum was found on a table by his bed side. A post-mortem examination verified the fact that he had poisoned himself with laudanum. Deceased had endeavored to efface all traces of his identity, and his name was inferred by that found on his belt and pantaloons.

PRESENTATION TO DR. CHEEVER.—A few colored friends of the Rev. Dr. Cheever of this city, as a simple token of their esteem—for his eminent services, in the cause of humanity and religion, propose to present to him, a silver pitcher, and a copy of the Word of God, on Monday evening, May 5, 1862, at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Marion and Prince streets, at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Tyng and the Rev. J. N. Gloucester will make the presentation, assisted by other eminent clergymen and laymen.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Monday, May 5.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—Thirty-fourth Anniversary, in Irving Hall, corner of Irving place and East Fifteenth street, at 7½ o'clock p. m. The Rev. J. Todd, D. D., the Rev. A. A. Willis of Brooklyn, and others are expected to address the meeting.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Annual Meeting at the rooms in Centre street, at 4 o'clock p. m. Public meeting at Columbus, Ohio, about the middle of May.

Tuesday, May 6.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—Twenty-eighth Annual Meeting in the Church of the Puritans (the Rev. Dr. Cheever's) Union square, at 10 o'clock a. m. Speakers—William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, William Wells Brown, and others. Business meeting in the Lecture-Room at 9 o'clock p. m., and public meeting in the Cooper Institute at 8 o'clock p. m. Addresses by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, Miss Anna E. Dickinson of Philadelphia, William Lloyd Garrison, and others.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION.—Anniversary in Irving Hall, corner of Irving Place and East Fifteenth street, at 10 o'clock a. m.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—Meeting of children in Irving Hall, corner of Irving Place and East Fifteenth street, at 3 o'clock p. m.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—Annual Address by the Rev. Henry Martyn Storrs of Cincinnati, in the Broadway Tabernacle (the Rev. Dr. Thompson's), at 7½ o'clock p. m.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—Annual Public Meeting in Irving Hall, corner of Irving Place and East Fifteenth street, at 7½ o'clock p. m.

HOUSE MISSION AND HOME FOR LOSTER WANDERERS.—Anniversary in the Academy of Music at 7½ o'clock p. m. Eminent speakers will address the audience; there will be singing by 200 children, and music by Dodworth's Band.

UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION.—Annual sermon in the church corner of Bleecker and Downing streets, at 7½ o'clock p. m.

Wednesday, May 7.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—Business meeting in the Lecture-room of the Church of the Puritans, at 10 o'clock a. m.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—Annual Meeting in Irving Hall, corner of Irving Place and East Fifteenth street, at 9 o'clock a. m. Anniversary exercises at 10 o'clock a. m.

NEW-YORK CITY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—Anniversary in the Cooper Institute at 7½ o'clock p. m. Speakers: Theodore Tilton and Wendell Phillips.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Anniversary in Irving Hall, corner of Irving Place and East Fifteenth street, at 7½ o'clock p. m.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, in the Church of the Puritans (the Rev. Dr. Cheever's), Union Square, at 7½ o'clock p. m.

UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.—Anniversary of the Sunday-Schools in the Church of the Divine Unity (the Rev. Dr. Chapin's), Broadway, at 7½ o'clock p. m.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY OF BOSTON.—Anniversary exercises in the Academy of Music, at 3 o'clock p. m. Among the speakers engaged are the Rev. Dr. Tyng, the Rev. Henry W. Beecher, the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, the Rev. J. W. Alvord, one of the Secretaries, who has spent the Winter at Washington superintending the distribution of books and tracts to the troops, and others.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—Business meetings in the Home Chapel at 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. Exercises by the children at 3 o'clock p. m.

Thursday, May 8.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Annual meeting of Directors in Bible House, at 9 o'clock a. m. Anniversary Exercises in Irving Hall, at 10 o'clock a. m.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.—Anniversary exercises, in Irving Hall, corner of Irving place and East Fifteenth street, at 3 o'clock p. m.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—Annual Reunion in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, at 7½ o'clock p. m. The Rev. J. P. Thompson will preside. Among the speakers engaged are Prof. Hitchcock of the Union Theological Seminary, the Rev. Messrs. Bolles, Snyder, and Foss of Brooklyn, William Allen Butler, esq., of this city, and others.

NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Thirtieth annual meeting, in Irving Hall, corner of Irving place and East Fifteenth street, at 7½ o'clock p. m. President Benson of Liberia is expected to address the meeting.

FIVE POINTS LADIES' HOME MISSION.—The Eighteenth Anniversary exercises, in the Academy of Music, at 7½ o'clock p. m. The children will be present. Addresses by the Rev. H. B. Ridgaway of Portland, Me., the Rev. Alfred Cookman of New-York, and others.

Friday, May 9.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.—Anniversary exercises in Irving Hall, corner of Irving place and East Fifteenth street, at 10 o'clock a. m.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—Anniversary exercises in Irving Hall, corner of Irving place and East Fifteenth street, at 7½ o'clock p. m. Speakers, the Rev. Jos. D. Smith, D. D., the Rev. H. E. Montgomery, Wm. E. Dodge, esq., and others.

Wednesday, May 14.

GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Meets in Princeton, Indiana, at 7½ o'clock p. m. Sermon by the Rev. Gerwin McMillan, Moderator.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Anniversary exercises in the Dutch Church at 7½ o'clock. Addresses expected from the Rev. Dr. Hague, the Rev. Dr. E. T. Hiscox, the Rev. O. A. Peck, the Rev. A. H. Burlingham, the Rev. W. H. Pendleton, the Rev. J. R. Steward, and others.

Thursday, May 15.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY (OLD SCHOOL) PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Meets in Columbus, Ohio, at 11 o'clock a. m. Sermon by the Moderator of last Assembly.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY (NEW SCHOOL) PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Meets in Cincinnati, Ohio, at 11 o'clock a. m. Sermon by the Rev. J. H. Couch, D. D., of Auburn, N. Y.

Wednesday, May 21.

SYNOD OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Meets in Pittsburgh at 7½ o'clock p. m. Sermon by the Moderator of last Synod.

Sunday, May 25.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Twenty-fifth Anniversary in the McDougal-street Baptist Church (the Rev. Duncan Dunbar's). Sermon by the Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., of Philadelphia, at 7½ o'clock p. m.

Monday, May 26.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Annual meeting in McDougal-street (the Rev. Duncan Dunbar's), at 10½ o'clock a. m.

Wednesday, May 28.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.—Meets in Allegheny, Pa., at 7½ o'clock p. m. Sermon by the Rev. John Cramer of Monongahela, Moderator.

Thursday, May 29.

AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.—Thirteenth Annual meeting will be held with the Brown street Church, in Providence, R. I. The business meeting will commence at 9 o'clock a. m.; the Hon. Ira Harris, President, is expected to preside. The Annual Report of the Executive Board will be read, followed by addresses from the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith of Philadelphia, the Rev. J. S. Malone of Brooklyn, N. Y., and others, in the course of the morning or afternoon session. The Missionary sermon will be delivered in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., of New-York.

Friday, May 30.

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.—Anniversary meeting in the First Baptist Church, Providence, R. I. The business meeting will open at 9 o'clock a. m., when the report of the Board will be read. At 11 a. m., the annual sermon will be preached by the Rev. Robert W. Cushman, D. D. At the opening of the afternoon session, an address will be delivered before the Historical department, by Prof. Geo. R. Bliss of Lewisburg University. In the evening, addresses will be delivered before the Society by the Rev. J. G. Warren, D. D., the Rev. S. P. Henson, and others.

Tuesday, May 27.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.—Anniversary in the First Baptist Church, Providence, R. I., at 10 o'clock a. m. Annual sermon by the Rev. Dr. Flanders of Concord, N. H., in the evening.

Wednesday, June 4.

GENERAL SYNOD OF REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH.—Meets in Syracuse, at 10 o'clock a. m. The Rev. Dr. Van Cleft, President.

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREGATIONAL GENERAL ASSOCIATIONS AND CONFERENCES.

Indiana General Association, Gibson County, May 15.
Michigan General Association, Grand Rapids, May 15.
Kansas General Association, Wabaunsee, May 23.
Illinois General Association, Rockford, May 28.
Iowa General Association, Lyons, June 4.
Rhode Island Evangelical Consociation, Providence, June 10.
Canada Congregational Union, Hamilton, C. W., June 11.
Ohio Congregational Conference, Mt. Vernon, June 12.
Vermont General Convention, Norwich, June 17.
Connecticut General Association, Norwalk, June 17.
Maine General Conference, Portland, June 24.
Massachusetts General Association, New-Bedford, June 24.
New-Hampshire General Association, Concord, Aug. 26.
Massachusetts General Conference, Newton, Sept. 9.
New-York General Association, Syracuse, Sept. 23.
Wisconsin Presbyterian and Congregational Convention, Beloit, Sept. 24.
Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick Congregational Union, Sheffield, N. B., September.
Minnesota General Conference, Northfield, Oct. 9.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE MAY TERM OF THE COURTS.—The May Term of the Law Courts will commence to-day. Students cautious to be admitted as practitioners at the Bar will file their applications and affidavits with the Clerk of the Supreme Court, General Term, without delay, as the examination will take place this week. The General Term has a Calendar of 300 causes to dispose of before adjourning over for the Summer; but, with such a strong Bench as Justices Ingraham, Leonard, and Barnard, the task will no doubt be accomplished. They notify the Bar that no cause will be reserved on the day Calendar for any purpose whatever when it is reached, unless specially ordered by the Court. If any good reason is shown for postponement, the cause must go over until the next Term (in September). Engagements of counsel will be no excuse. Twenty-five cases will form the Calendar each day. Non-enumerated motions will be heard on the first Monday and Thursday of the Term, and on Friday of the second week, and then continued until finished.

The Circuit Calendar, which contains over 7,000 cases, will be reduced materially, if the new room hired by authority of the Supervisors can be furnished in time. The room engaged is the one formerly occupied by the Law Institute in Chambers street. This will give the Supreme Court a General Term, two Circuits, a Special Term, and Chambers, in full working order, which will gladden the hearts of litigants, who will see the trial of their causes approaching at an early day.

The Superior Court holds four Trial Terms, and a Special Term throughout this month, and a General Term on Saturdays only.

On Tuesday, the trials of slave and other criminal cases will be commenced in the United States Circuit Court, by Judges Nelson and Smalley. Judge Betts, on the same day, opens the May Term of the District Court for the trial of Prize, Jury, and Admiralty causes.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MAY 3.—Before JUDGE BETTS.

FREIGHT ON CONDEMNED PRIZE CARGO.

The U. S. agt. Schooner Hannah M. Johnson, and Cargo.

This case was tried last Fall for violation of the blockade of New-Orleans. The vessel and part of the cargo were released; but a portion owned by citizens of New-Orleans was condemned and the proceeds of the sale deposited in court. The captain of the vessel now presented a petition to the court, to be allowed his proportionate charge for freight out of such proceeds.

The Government opposed the application claiming that a condemnation of property overrides all liens whatever, and that the master of a Northern vessel found not receive freight upon his traffic with a Southern city in rebellion. The Judge directed the argument of the matter to be heard next Saturday.

Charles Donohue for petitioner; Stuart L. Woodford, opposed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 5.—Before JUDGE WHITE.

DECISIONS.

Chatham Bank agt. Betts.—Case settled.

Before Justice MONELL.

Manning agt. Monaghan—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to be paid by defendant to plaintiff.

Shapter agt. Jessup—Order granted.

Aspinwall, et al, agt. Ferris, et al (4 cases.)—Orders of reference granted.

Before Justice ROBERTSON.

Porter agt. Willet.—See opinion with Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—May 3.

Before Justice SUTHERLAND.

In re Petition of John M. Dodd, to vacate assessment.—Motion to take proofs granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 3.—Before Justice BARNARD.

THE HACKLEY ORDER SETTLED.

Lewis Davis agt. Andrew J. Hackley.

The Judge settled the order in this case this morning. The Receiver, Samuel Donaldson, is to give security in the sum of $7,000. One day's notice of justification of sureties is to be given to defendants, and a stay of proceedings is to be granted on the order until the hearing and decision of the General Term on the appeal. Short notice of motion is to be taken.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—MAY 3.

Before Judge BRADY.

DECISIONS.

Jolien agt. Morris.—Stay of action.

Blossom agt. Eaton—Motion denied.

Good agt. Reid—Motion to discharge order granted.

COURT CALENDAR—FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—The non-enumerated calendar will be called.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Part I.—Nos. 1411, 1167, 1404, 1431, 1121, 659, 1324, 1359, 1273, 1307, 349, 1364, 1367, 1369, 1370, 223. Part II.—Nos. 389, 244, 540, 1025, 1033, 1036, 1037, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326,