NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XVII.....No. 109.

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 26, 1853.

The News.

Our advices from Washington are interesting. Stephens, from Georgia, has returned, and will make the fur fly, if there is any dodging of the compromises, as there undoubtedly will be. Let the South stand by him, and the game is theirs.

New judges are to be appointed to Utah. It would be good policy to send along the moral suasion of a corps of dragoons. They would be useful to the Indians, and might be of service to the Mormons, as a means of persuasion to obey the laws.

Our special Washington correspondent intimates that there is little hope of the passage of a clause in the deficiency bill, giving increased compensation to the Collins steamers. The already large amount of the deficiency appropriations—upwards of three millions—it is thought, will render it expedient to devise some other, and more effectual, method of raising the means necessary for the continuance of that unequalled line of steamers. That the remedy will be forthcoming, and that before the adjournment of Congress, there is no doubt whatever. The people of the whole country are fully aroused to the importance of this line, and flooding the Senate with petitions to come to the rescue;—they feel that it would be a burning disgrace to the American nation to allow the withdrawal of these vessels for the want of sufficient compensation; they are unwilling that the Cunarders should remain masters of the field, and monopolize, as they certainly would, the steam commerce between the old and the new worlds. Such an event would be as disastrous to the commerce, as it would be disgraceful to the enterprize of our country. It would, in reality, be forfeiting all claims we may have earned to the title of successful competitors, and our transatlantic rivals would most assuredly take advantage of their triumph to place it wholly beyond the power of the American people to recover, within at least half a century, the field they had, in a moment of thoughtlessness, unwisely surrendered. It is the height of folly to suppose that our line of steamers can, unaided, compete with the Cunarders, which are not only backed by the most substantial houses in Europe, but also by the British government itself. The contest between the two lines is not a mere matter of dollars and cents—it is a struggle for maritime and commercial supremacy between the two most enterprising nations on the face of the earth, and, well knowing this, it is irrelevant to suppose that Congress, in the end, will refuse to grant the increased compensation requisite to bring the contest to a successful issue.

The speech of Mr. Gwin, on the Deficiency appropriation bill, in the United States Senate, yesterday, was business like. While laying bare the grossly corrupt and excessive expenditures of the government and army officers in California, and the South Western territories, the speaker had evidently an eye to the future. He reviewed the conduct of the Indian Commissioners in California, who were still retained in office, notwithstanding the fact that they had gone far beyond the duties assigned them, and unjustifiably run the country in debt to an enormous amount; he spoke of the extraordinary appointment of Butler King to proceed to California, and of Gen. Miller, as agent at Salt Lake, the unparalleled and unnecessary extravagance of both of whom had cost the government hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mr. G. wound up by declaring his opinion that no man should be selected for the Presidency merely on account of his military deeds, which would not supply the essential requisites for a civil ruler. This was probably intended as a left-handed slap at General Scott, so that, after all, the Senator was merely talking for buncombe.

It will be seen that the Senate passed the bill for the payment of claims for French spoliations, by a two-thirds vote. There it is likely to remain, for the House will defeat the measure by about a three-fourths vote. A bill was introduced by Mr. Gwin for the establishment of a monthly line of steamers between California and China.

The House of Representatives passed through a series of childish proceedings on the subject of the public printing; but the final reference of the question back again to the committee, and the adoption of the resolution for the appointment of a special committee on the whole business, is a victory over the old fogy coalition in spite of their teeth. They took the matter out of the hands of the rebels, but the spoils party were whipped at last. We very much fear that there will be no spoils for the *Union* or *Republic* this time. What a shame. Perhaps they had better try it again.

The Webster meeting, last night, of the young men of this great city, anxious for the election of the mighty Daniel to the Presidency, was a failure. The weather was bad—perhaps it was the weather—the amusements at the theatre were exceedingly tempting to young men—perhaps it was the theatres; but whatever the cause, it was a cold water affair. A full report of the proceedings will be found in this paper.

Considerable excitement appears to exist between the Fillmore and Scott whigs in Baltimore. In their convention, last evening, a dispute arose upon a series of resolutions promising to support the nominee of the National Convention, but at the same time urgently recommending the claims of the General. How the affair terminated we have not been informed.

We publish three letters relative to the doings and sayings of Kossuth in New Jersey—two from Trenton, and one from Burlington. It will be seen that he was thrown into an extraordinary state of excitement about his baggage being left behind at Philadelphia, and that Trenton has cooled down wonderfully in the space of four months. The reception in the capital of New Jersey was undoubtedly a failure.

From Albany we learn that the canals are to be opened, without fail, to-day, although our special correspondent avers that some of them are yet blocked with ice, and the banks are full of frost. There are said to be but few boats, in comparison with former years, loaded and ready to start for the West—a large portion of the best freight being now taken by the railroads, which bid fair to eventually monopolize almost the entire through transportation business, to the great detriment of the canal revenues. The Auditor, it appears, still adheres to his determination not to pay the drafts of the Canal Commissioners, and wholly disregards the mandate of Mr. Cushing's bill, over which both branches of the Legislature spent so many anxious days and sleepless nights in angry discussion. The contractors have suspended their work, the Canal Board have adjourned, and all concerned are now nervously awaiting the decision of the Court of Appeals, on the Auditor's mandamus case, which will be rendered about the middle of next month.

We are enabled to lay before our readers this morning, pretty full details of the late events in Buenos Ayres. They are very interesting. Rosas had sailed direct for England, where he will probably reside.

The violent gale which set in here on Sunday evening, and continued till the hour of putting this journal to press, appears to have extended several hundred miles to the north and south. The Potomac, Susquehanna, and Shenandoah rivers, have overflowed their banks, and a large amount of property has thus been destroyed. The accounts from Boston, Newburyport, and Norfolk, render it probable that the gale is equally violent off the coast, and fears are entertained that many vessels will encounter much difficulty ere they reach their destined ports.

In addition to a large number of advertisements, our inside pages this morning contain very interesting letters from Paris, New Orleans, and Providence; curious proceedings in the Boston Common Council, relative to the reception of Kossuth; a great amount of local matter; Council proceedings; full report of the Putnam Divorce Case; transactions in the Police and other Courts; Theatrical and Musical; the Turf; Money Market; Trade Report, and a great variety of miscellaneous reading.

France and Europe.

Two late important events in European affairs are so prominent amidst the prevailing stagnation in Continental politics, that they cannot have failed to attract the thoughtful attention of our intelligent readers. We refer to the meeting of the French Legislative Chambers, under the constitution of Louis Napoleon, including his remarkable address on that occasion, and to the death of Prince Schwarzenberg, the bold and able Prime Minister of Austria.

The address of Louis Napoleon points with unmistakable distinctness to the Empire. Its tone is the tone of a dictator confident of his power, confident of the French, confident in his means of silencing all conspiracies, and firm in his purpose. He asks no quarter, makes no conciliations, and will have no complaints. Notwithstanding all this, and the utter removal or prostration of all the elements of revolt, the Prince President does not appear to feel perfectly secure. Hence, he admonishes all designing conspirators, whether Bourbons, Orleanists, or red republicans, that, if necessary to reduce them to obedience, he shall not hesitate to assume the permanent powers of the empire. If it is asked what addition will this give to the absolute powers already in his hands?—the answer is, that it will give them permanency.

Under the republic, so called, Louis Napoleon's Presidential term expires in ten years, and he again becomes subject to the risks of a popular election. Possibly, the French people may desire a change at the expiration of his first decade, if not before. The empire precludes any such hazardous contingency as even universal suffrage at the point of the bayonet, to the confirmation of the supreme ruler in his despotic authority. The empire establishes a dynasty, and an hereditary line of succession. It denies the people even the amusement of an election—the mockery of the expression of the sovereign will of the nation once in ten years, or twenty years, or a hundred years. The empire establishes a line of emperors—the Prince President, in the imperial purple, is clothed with his powers for life, and at his death with the power of decreeing his successor. This is the distinction between the present republic and the empire, which the Prince President threatens to assume, should the cause of law and order require a more imposing title. He talks like a master assured of his authority; and the past is an abundant guaranty that he will only hesitate till the right time, in executing his plans for the future. His own aspirations are satisfied with the republic; but if France and the condition of things require the empire, the empire it shall be. He will wait yet a little while to test the security of the republic, and then, if satisfied that it is insufficient for France, it will be abolished—the last remaining ragged vestige of it—and they shall have the perpetuative security of hereditary power. That's all.

The only material obstacle, if any exists, to the re-establishment of the empire, is to be found in the treaty of the allied powers, after their second occupation of Paris, in 1815, re-affirming the treaty of 1814. In that compact the family of Napoleon Bonaparte are forever excluded from the reassumption of his imperial *regime*. It was recently pointed out to the French President, in a paternal letter from the Emperor Nicholas. He was admonished by the Czar, of his position, as a mere *locum tenens*, and warned of the hazards of attempting a dynasty. Resolved, however, upon the experiment, as it appears, the legislative address of Louis Napoleon is also an apology to every legitimate sovereign, "*Dei gratia*," in advance. For example, it appeals to the Emperor Nicholas, that if the French empire, under the Napoleonic dynasty, is restored, it will be only for the peace of France and the peace of Europe—nothing more, nothing less—can I not, therefore, be excused?

But the necessity for the empire does not appear. Only three men of those elected to the Legislature, declined the oath of fidelity to the President Cavaignac, Carnot, and Heran. They refused with boldness and emphasis. But their protest appears to have made little or no impression in the French capital, while the address of the President was received with undoubted enthusiasm. In addition to this, the departments are not only unusually quiet, but apparently as cordial in their support of the President as Paris itself. Still, if the empire is resolved upon, the necessity can be produced, and the act will only be delayed until it can be ascertained that the treaty of 1815 is substantially a dead letter. Upon this point there yet may be reason for a little delay. The two sons of Nicholas are on a pleasure visit to Austria. They have been spending the Emperor's cash in princely style among the Germans, and they are exceedingly popular. It is reported that in one of their princely conversations upon the affairs of France, they expressed a hope that Louis Napoleon would not risk the experiment of the empire. We are also informed that the Emperor Nicholas, for the benefit of his health, has been medically advised to take up a brief sojourn southward, somewhere along the confines of France and Germany.

All this is significant; but such are the complicated hazards of a rupture with France, that we presume Louis Napoleon may venture upon the empire, and successfully interpose the plea of necessity against the revival of the Holy Alliance. Nay, more—there is hardly room to doubt that the French empire will be restored, and without trouble, and without war, and without any unnecessary delay.

The death of Prince Schwarzenberg is in itself a guarantee of safety to Louis Napoleon, in restoring the empire. The treaty of Vienna has virtually become a dead letter from old age. The affair of Cracow, the establishment of the independent kingdom of Belgium, the revolutions of 1830 and 1848, have substantially annulled the whole chapter of the stipulations of Vienna of 1814-15. The allies are not prepared for war against France, excepting, perhaps, Russia; and Nicholas, if sincere in enforcing the compact of the old Holy Alliance, will pause, at least till Austria is able and disposed to cover his front. The death of Schwarzenberg leaves Austria powerless for aggressive action anywhere. She is hampered with bankruptcy and internal embarrassments, which were sufficient even for the full employment of the late prime minister. His loss is, therefore, to the advantage of the peace of Europe, unless some stupid ignoramus is called to his place—or some vain, conceited old woman, or some tool of Nicholas or of England—who will drive the distracted Austrian empire into certain ruin, by plunging it into the experiment of a general war. Doubtless, however, the death of Schwarzenberg will throw the Austrian cabinet upon the policy of caution and of peace. His courage and promptitude of action have saved Austria from annihilation—his death will enforce the policy of consolidating the unity of the empire, before risking the dangers of a continental war. On the other hand, Nicholas will most likely see that the internal troubles of Austria are reconciled, if possible, before he counsels his favorite ally upon any provocation, to an external policy which will ensure her destruction.

In a word, there is little ground to fear that either Austria, Russia, Prussia, or England, will be disposed to revive the Holy Alliance, to overthrow another Napoleon and another French empire. It does not pay expenses, and it would be playing into the hands of Louis Napoleon. The French army are eager to retrieve the disasters of Leipsic and Waterloo. The French President knows that employment to the army outside of France would consolidate his government within France. Indeed, the preparations of England against an anticipated invasion, and the arming of the continental powers, show that the prevailing apprehension is that France may become the aggressor in a general war, for the very purpose of stifling domestic conspiracies in the common cause of France. In any event, we may anticipate the restoration of the French empire within a very short time. Louis Napoleon has the loyalty of France secured; and the hazard of supplanting an illegitimate sovereign will over-rule the compact of the Holy Alliance to maintain the line of the Bourbons. The dynasty of Napoleon will be found preferable to the re-awakening of the revolutionary elements of 1848.

British Power in India.—Among the mighty and various movements which modern times have witnessed, perhaps the establishment and extension of a British empire in India is one of the most wonderful in point of time, magnitude and importance. It is not more than a hundred years since the East India Company—an association of English merchants, who had obtained a charter and established commercial relations with Hindostan—first ventured to assume a hostile military attitude, and acquire by arms and intrigue territorial sway in Carnatic. Up to that time they had contented themselves with the immense profits of their trade monopoly, and in erecting factories, and gradually fortifying them. But ever since, they have acted on the offensive, and by taking advantage of internal dissensions, managed to subjugate province after province, till at the present day the British empire in Southern Asia extends over twenty-eight degrees of latitude and twenty degrees of longitude, comprising a population of one hundred and fifty millions.

Notwithstanding the immensity of this empire, comparatively little has been known, either in this country or Europe, concerning it. Every few years, indeed, we would be startled by the intelligence of some sanguinary war, in which the British were engaged in that country, and the result of which was sure to be the acquisition of some new valuable provinces; but the company were jealous of their monopoly, and frowned upon all intrusion. But at the present time much public attention has been awakened to Asiatic affairs, as well by the approaching termination of the company's charter, which expires in April, 1854, and the new war in which England is engaged in the Burmese empire, as by the naval expedition fitted out by our government to coerce the Emperor of Japan to put an end to his exclusive policy, and establish commercial relations between his people and the rest of the world.

In the English House of Lords, the Earl of Derby brought the subject of renewing the East India Company's charter before the House, and in his speech introduced the latest statistics received by the government from their Indian possessions. By these, it appears that since 1834 England has acquired in India an additional territory of 165,000 square miles, with a population of eight and a half millions—making, as above stated, the entire population of her Indian territories over a hundred and fifty millions. Its yearly revenue has increased from fifteen to twenty-five millions of pounds sterling—its tonnage from 180,000 to 252,000 tons—its imports from six to twelve millions—and its exports from eight to eighteen millions. Her Indian possessions are regarded, indeed, as the great source and support of the power of Great Britain; they tend to uphold her aristocratic institutions, and have been well termed "the right arm of England;" and to guard and extend this territory, the company maintains an army of 280,000 men. She is now engaged in a war with the Burmese empire—from which, in 1826, she wrested a considerable territory—and will probably not be content with less than its entire subjugation. This will place her in the position of a neighbor to China; and a dangerous neighbor she will no doubt prove. She will not be deterred by any scruples from taking every advantage of her situation, which will enable her to penetrate into the Celestial Empire.

But England is not the only formidable European power in Asia. Russia owns its immense northern regions, and has extended her power into Persia, which she treats almost as a subjugated province—and Asia Minor in the west, is subject to the Grand Turk. And now Japan on the east—which, for thousands of years, has maintained its institutions, by rigidly enforcing a system of exclusion of all foreigners—is at last menaced by our naval expedition, and will be forced to depart from, or at least modify, that policy to which it owes its present existence as an independent nation.

It is impossible to over-estimate the consequences to the world of these movements, affecting the continent of Asia. With Russia at the North, England at the South, and the United States at the East, there is but little chance of any of the Asiatic kingdoms long preserving their independence or antique modes of government and policy. The time is propitious for the interference of America in the affairs of that continent; and the expedition under Commodore Perry appears to have been dictated by sound statesmanlike views. The commerce on the Pacific Ocean, which has sprung up, as if by magic, within the last few years, must extend as well to her western as to her eastern shores, and will unite in the links of mutual interest the three great continents. And it is, therefore, a matter of good policy for this country to attain a footing in Japan. We must be properly represented in Asia, which, having been the cradle of the human race, and the scene of the great events of man's early history, seems destined to be once more the theatre of events of the greatest influence on humanity. The expedition must therefore not be a failure. It is regarded with the deepest anxiety as well in Europe as in America, and both our national pride and interest are involved in its success.

The Whig Congressional Caucus To-night.—The action of the whig caucus to-night, in the Capitol, at Washington, will probably be decisive of the fate of the whig party. From the programme of its action, as laid down by Mr. Mangum, it must either be utterly demoralized or rent in twain. We are prepared for either alternative. We are prepared to see the Union constitutional whigs of the South abandon their ground, abandon their principles, abandon their own section, and their safeguard under the constitution, for the paltry mess of pottage which is promised through the aid of Seward and his allies. When Esau sold his birth-right for the mess of pottage prepared by his brother Jacob, it was under the pressure of starvation and death. The dishonor and the treachery of that transaction rest, according to the rules of poor human reason, upon the shoulders of Jacob. The nobler man was sacrificed to the baseness of his inferior. But when the South agree to sell out their right and title to their inheritance, to Seward and Company, the dishonor and the treachery of the compact will recoil upon themselves. Yet we are prepared to learn that this whig caucus have agreed to be quiet upon principles, for the sake of conciliating the Northern abolitionists—that they have simply appointed the time and place for the Whig National Convention; and that there, too, principles are to be dodged, and that the party are to enter the campaign to the empty music of the fife and drum, followed by a motlier rank and file than the ragged regiment of Falstaff.

We are prepared for this—we expect it; but we are also prepared for better things. The country is prepared, and we are prepared, to welcome the initiative of an independent movement in President-making. The crisis demands it. The country needs it. The purification of the Augean stables at Washington calls for it. The paltry game of the spoils calls for a rebuke. The South can administer it. They can lay down the basis of a new party, which, like the rod of Aaron, will swallow up all the vermin of the old party magicians, and expose their dirty tricks to some purpose. Neither of the old parties promise any reformation, nor any acknowledgment of the living, active, momentous principles which agitate the country. A new party is demanded, upon a platform which will cover the exigencies of the day, and the wants, and spirit, and progress of the age. From the nature of things, and the necessity of things, it must come sooner or later. And now is the propitious time for the organization of the movement. Both parties are dying out from natural decay, and, seizing them upon the heel of their national conventions, they may be driven to terms, or driven into disgrace.

The plan is the simple plan of a separate national convention—a third party—a third party ticket; and Washington is the point at which to put the ball in motion. Such an organization will at least hold the balance of power in the election, and the balance of power in the House. It is the only alternative of safety to the South. Let Scott be elected upon Seward's platform, as the Northern man, and as a sectional candidate, and the next thing will be the election of a dominant abolition majority in Congress. The Fugitive Slave law will go by the board—slavery in the District of Columbia will be abolished, and the slave trade between the Southern States will follow next in order. And upon the old hackneyed fight of the fife and drum on one side, and old worn out abstractions on the other side, Scott will probably be elected, and elected by the North, and in spite of the South. The third party suggested will break up this arrangement, and defeat the schemes of Seward upon the threshold. We expect some important proceedings at Washington to-night. We are perhaps upon the margin of a splendid movement, and perhaps not. But we shall see.

Yachting—A Challenge and a Reply—Young America and Old England.

We published, on Monday, a challenge from Mr. Mare to Commodore Stevens, of the New York Yacht Club, to try the Yankee speed and bottom once again, in the British seas. The gallant Commodore of the Young America, like a modest man, cannot think of beating John Bull twice in his own waters—but politely invites Mr. Mare to visit the New York seas, where Old England will be received with every degree of hospitality, and be done for in first rate style. Here is the reply:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Sir:—Observing in your paper of Monday, (as copied from the *United Service Journal*,) an invitation, said to have been addressed by Mr. Mare to the "Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, or to any gentleman in America," I have taken the liberty to supply what it seems, by some accident or omission, to want, viz.:—The answer to it. A letter *was* received by Commodore Stevens, from a member of the Royal Western Yacht Club, enclosing an invitation from Mr. Mare to the Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, or any other parties in America, to compete, at Cowes, with a yacht he (Mr. Mare) would construct for the purpose. It conveyed, also, the delicate rebuke of Mr. Mare to Lord De Blaquière, for his utter disregard of comfort and decided want of taste, in purchasing a vessel so devoid of the "hitherto *sine quâ non* of a British yacht.

J. C. S.

The answer was to this effect:—

"I regret it will not be in my power to accept the proposal of Mr. Mare, as I have at present no intention of visiting England again the ensuing season, nor can I learn that any of the members of the New York Yacht Club intend doing so. For myself, then, I must beg leave to decline the invitation of Mr. Mare to meet him at Cowes.

"You have the America in your waters, and when Mr. Mare builds a yacht of superior speed, and with comforts and accommodations (but which, from his apparent estimate of them, I presume he has not seen,) excelling those of the America, we shall be most happy to give him a trial for the sum he mentions, whenever he will do us the favor of returning the visit I had the honor of paying the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes.

"I should fear the repetition of a visit unreturned might be deemed an intrusion, or want of etiquette. With the hope that yourself or Mr. Mare, or some others of your enterprising yachtmen, will put it in our power to return the many courtesies and civilities received during our stay in England.

"I remain yours, &c.,
"JOHN C. STEVENS.

"To Samuel Truscott, Esq., Member of the Royal Western Yacht Club."

British India.—The following are the most recent statistics of British India:—

Population	150,000,000
Annual Revenue	$140,000,000
Do. Exports	$80,000,000
Do. Imports	60,000,000
Standing Army, men	250,000
Tons of Shipping	300,000

Four-fifths of the army are Hindoos or Mahometans. All the higher officers, military and civil, are English. This vast colony is the right eye of the English aristocracy.

Timely Reflections.—The fickleness of April weather is too apparent to need notice from us; but the singular fact that in any possible condition of weather, ROOT, of No. 363 Broadway, is always ready to make a most perfect daguerreotype, is worthy of remark. His gallery is one of the most famous lions of Broadway, and everybody should visit it.

The Wonder of the Day.—If you see a great crowd in Broadway, near Franklin street, to-day, don't be surprised, but join them, and you will find them lost in wonder at the splendid show of Daguerreotypes at the entrance of ROOT'S magnificent rooms. This day he makes a sort of new opening, and all who would see the perfection to which the art has arrived, will seek his rooms. Remember, that in any state of weather, he gives you just such correct and beautiful pictures as you will see at his door.

Fine Arts.—Daguerreotypes in Oil.—This beautiful art, combines the detail of the daguerreotype, with the finish of the finest miniature painting. This discovery of Mr. BUTLER, Proprietor of the Plumbe National Gallery, enables him to copy portraits, miniatures, and daguerreotypes, making a perfect and imperishable picture.

Silks! Silks!!—1853.—Bargains!! Bargains!! —CHESEBROUGH & STEARNS, wholesale dealers in Silks, French Millinery, and Fancy Goods, 162 Broadway, are now offering, at the very lowest prices, a complete and carefully selected assortment of goods in their line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of black and fancy Silks, Bombazines, Glaces, Marcelines, Florences, Sinchews, and Sarcenets; black and colored Satins, Shawls, Mantillas, and Visites; Dress Trimmings, Sewing Silk, Fringes, every width, color, and quality; Braids, Gimps, Cords, Buttons, &c., &c. Embroideries—Swiss and Jaconett Edgings, Inserting Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves, Chemisettes, &c.; Lace Falls, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, &c.; Embroidered Lawn and Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Swiss and Jaconett Flouncing. White Goods—Plain Cambric, Jaconets, Swiss Bishop Lawn, Book Muslin, Checks, &c.; Lappet Spots and Dotted Swiss; Curtain Muslin, Skirts, Musquito Nets, &c.; Children's, Ladies', and Men's Linen C. Hdkfs. Laces—Cotton and Thread Edgings, of all widths and descriptions; black, white, and colored Silk Edgings and Laces; Plain and Figured Nets; Patent Spots and Sprigg Nets. Gloves—Women's Cotton, Lisle Thread, and Silk; Men's and Children's do., do.; Ladies' English Fillet and French Sewing Silk Mitts and Gloves, all qualities; Ladies' Kid Gloves; Men's do. do., best imported. Hosiery—Children's White, Brown, Mixed; Striped, &c.; Women's Black, do., do., &c. Men's do., do., do.; Half Hose, both English and German, of every quality; Ladies' English Silk Hose, black and white; Cotton, Silk, and Gauze Merino Undervest; Ladies' and Gent.'s Silk Shirts; Love Veils; French and English Crapes; Crape Lisse; Taffeta, Satin, and Fancy Ribbons; French and American Flowers; Italian Cravats; Ponges Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.; to which they would invite the attention of their friends and the trade generally. They will offer great inducements to cash and close-time buyers, and they would respectfully solicit an examination of their stock before purchasing elsewhere. 162 Broadway.

Paris Mantilla Emporium, No. 361 Broadway, Mr. Geo. Bulpin, Proprietor.—There is a peculiarity of style, newness of design, an exquisiteness of finish, and refinement of taste, about this indispensible article of a fashionable lady's wardrobe—a Paris Mantilla—that none but the matured talent and practical experience of this gentleman could produce. Owing to the facilities which steam navigation affords, by almost approximating New York with Paris and London, and his having established agents of consumate ability at each of these remarkable cities, he is weekly in the receipt of every article in his line that is novel, and worthy of being presented for examination to the judgment and refined taste of the ladies of this great metropolis.

Elegance, Superiority, Economy, and Variety.—We would advise the travelling public to examine the very extensive stock of ready made garments at Union Hall, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. All that is rich and elegant in style, artistically cut, and manufactured by the ablest and most experienced workmen, can be obtained of P. L. ROGERS, its gentlemanly and enterprising proprietor, at very low prices. Patronize him.

A Word to Gentlemen.—Every gentleman who has a correct taste in dress, is particular as to his under clothing, and all the minor details of gloves, cravats, scarfs, dressing robes, suspenders, handkerchiefs, &c. At GATE'S, 257 Broadway, where alone the famous Cerrazza shirts are made, every article of this kind can be obtained in perfection.

Voltaire said that a mistake was worse than a crime.—GREEN, No. 1 Astor House, never makes a mistake. Every shirt made up at his establishment is a perfect fit. It cannot be otherwise; for his plan of taking the measure of the person is infallible.

The very Last Chance.—Commercial Bank, Perth Amboy.—E. EVANS, 70 and 72 Fulton street, who has been redeeming notes on this bank at 25 per cent discount, in payment for ready made clothing, will continue to do so till the 21st inst., and no longer.

Yonkers is sixteen miles north of the City Hall.—This flourishing and healthy village has the richest, most variegated scenery in the world; also, commands a view of the Hudson for 20 miles each way. There is only one class of professional gentlemen who have any reason to complain—viz: the medical men. It is so particularly healthy that they find it difficult to pay the present high prices for provisions. This is to be attributed mainly to the bracing influence of Dr. Kellinger's Liniment and Magic Fluid being manufactured near the village. Every family is enlivened with its cheering influence. Here there are no mosquitoes at any season of the year. This is the spot for the people of the great city of New York to rush for pure air, health and enjoyment. In one month the new and spacious building erected by ex-Alderman Robert P. Getty is to be opened. For comfort and convenience in every department it cannot be surpassed in any city in the Union. Merchants can get in at their place of business if necessary at 7 o'clock, A. M., at about 8 cents fare each way, by commutation. Don't fail to come to Yonkers, all who want health and good living at low rates. N. B.—It will readily be admitted that Dr. Kellinger is not tainted by narrow or selfish views, as he owns and controls a large hotel within three hundred yards of this splendid building, which he sincerely thinks if opened and well conducted would pay the manager $5,000 a year. This is voluntary on the Doctor's part, but not without experience, as he has managed a large house for nearly twenty years in Yonkers. The advantages offered in Yonkers far surpass all other places along the line of the Hudson. Some sixteen trips are to be run each way daily, by railroad, at very low fare; also, several trips from the foot of Jay street, by splendid fast sailing steamers. These, as well as the road, are conducted by the most careful scientific men that can be found. It is not to be wondered at that such an immense travel has already begun. Low fare, great speed, and care, are the inducements. The oil of pounds, shillings and pence, is the most healing and consoling of all the oils in market.

Dr. Wheeler has the Gratification to announce to his friends and the public, that his health is so far restored as to enable him to resume his long established, successful practice as an Oculist, at his office, No. 23 Barclay street. Films, specks, chronic inflammation of the eye-lids, however long standing, completely cured without surgical operation. Short-sightedness cured. Office hours, 8 A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M.

Affidavits.—Two hundred and eighty-one certificates of cures of coughs, asthmas, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, headache, nervous twitchings, and debility, loss of appetite, sleep, scrofula, erysipelas, &c., effected by the use of Dr. WATTS'S Nervous Antidote, rendered verbatim by the patients themselves, were sworn to before me,
JNO. W. PIRSSON, No. 77 Nassau street.

Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, on and after May 1st, 1852, will be located at 417 Broadway, between Canal and Lispenard streets, for the sale of "Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills."

Away with Bad Bread!—By using Durkee's Baking Powder, housewives and cooks can always depend upon having light biscuit, pastry, &c., and after a trial will never be without it. Try it. Only one shilling a package.

Great excitement! Tremendous low prices! Good and handsome floor Oilcloths only 2s. 6d., 3s. and 4s. per yard; superb, all wool, ingrain Carpets, 3s. 6d. and 4s.; English superfine Carpets, 5s., 5s. 6d., and 6s.; Tapestry Carpets, 7s. 9s., and 9s. per yard; at the famous Carpet emporium, 99 Bowery—HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Copy the address.

The Crystal Palace Again!—Patent Tapestry Ingrain and Patent Tapestry Three-ply Carpets, the same as were exhibited at the World's Fair, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, 99 Bowery. Also, English Tapestry Brussels, of magnificent, unique styles, imported expressly for New York city trade. They will be sold very cheap.

Teas.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the store of the CANTON TEA COMPANY, No. 125 Chatham street, between Pearl and Roosevelt, the oldest tea establishment in the city. We assure our readers that they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have now no branch stores.

Gouraud's Liquid Hair Dye is, without exception or reservation, the very best ever invented; equally celebrated is GOURAUD'S Medicated Soap, for curing pimples, freckles, sallowness, chaps, chaps, roughness, &c. Poudre Subtile uproots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White, and Hair Gloss, at 67 Walker street, near Broadway.

Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator, to prevent baldness, and to restore hair that has fallen off, or become thin, and to cure scurf or dandruff, or invest it with such a brilliant gloss and permanent curl. For sale at 197 Broadway, and all the drug stores in every city and town in America.

Phalon's Magic Hair Dye, to color the hair or whiskers the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without disturbing the color, and has no bad odor. It is applied or sold at PHALON'S Wig and Toupee Manufactory, 197 Broadway. For sale in the city and country by druggists.

Phalon's Wigs and Toupees.—We would call the attention of persons requiring wigs to a recent improvement. The same was awarded a silver medal for the first premium at the last fair. They can be seen at E. PHALON'S Wig and Hair Dye Factory, 197 Broadway, corner of Dey street.

Hair Dye.—Batchelor's celebrated Liquid Hair Dye is the best yet discovered for coloring the hair or whiskers, the moment it is applied. The wonderful ease and certainty with which this favorite and old established Hair Dye performs is astonishing. It is for sale, or applied, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 4 Wall street. Copy the address.

Wigs and Toupees—Batchelor's new style of Wigs are pronounced the most perfect imitation of nature yet invented. Those wanting a very superior article, should call at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig Factory, No. 4 Wall street, where can be found the largest and best assortment in the city. Copy the address.

Striking Discovery in Hair Coloring.—Nothing save the change of hue in the Chamelion or the Dolphin, can be more rapid than the alteration produced in the color of the hair by the application of Cristadoro's Liquid Hair Dye. The inventor has found out the grand secret of the process by which nature imparts color to the hair, and has followed it up successfully. The change is instant and perfect, and the condition of the hair is improved by the Dye. All skeptics are solicited to call and judge for themselves. Applied and for sale, wholesale and retail, at CRISTADORO'S Wig and Scalp establishment, No. 6 Astor House.

Now is the time to take Spring Medicine to purify the blood, renovate and strengthen the system. Everybody should use Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root, which will do it effectually. Principal office No. 2½ Maiden lane; and sold by all other principal druggists.

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

☞ SEE SEVENTH PAGE ☜

PERSONAL.

DAVID PRATT IS REQUESTED TO CALL AT NO. 119 Broadway on important business.

TO MR. W. BROWN, LATE OF CLAPHAM, LONdon.—If he will call or write to French's Hotel, city of New York, he will see an old friend, who is anxiously waiting to see him soon.

MRS. FRANCES KEOGH, OTHERWISE WALSH, sailed with her husband, John Keogh, otherwise Kehoe, from Dublin to New York, in the ship James Fagan, in March, 1848, and is reported to have resided in Orange street, New York. A sum of money having been bequeathed to her, any information respecting her will be gladly received by the executor, ROBERT WM. SHEKLETON, No. 15 Gloucester street, Dublin, as no tidings of her have lately reached Ireland.

THE MILITARY.

CHANFRAU GUARDS—COMPANY NOTICE.—THE members, and all those who intend to parade with them, are requested to meet Tuesday, April 20, at ten o'clock, at the Centre Market drill rooms. By order of
WM. ESSLER, Orderly. JOHN COLLINS, Captain.

CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS.—DIVISION ORDER.—THE First Division Citizen Volunteers will parade on the 20th inst., the order for the parade on the 18th having been countermanded on account of the storm. The Division Line will form at 2 P. M., on the west side of Fifth avenue, the right resting on Waverley place. The Colonels of regiments will issue their orders accordingly. If the day should prove stormy the parade will not take place until further notice. In case the day is unfavorable for the parade, the officers of the Division will meet at Central Hall, this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. By order,
HENRY WILSON, Major General, C. V.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—THE REGUlar quarterly meeting of this Association will be held at Firemen's Hall, on Tuesday evening, April 20th, at eight o'clock. G. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

PIANOFORTE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING MUTUAL Loan Association.—There will be a meeting of the members of this Society on Friday evening, the 23d instant, at half-past seven o'clock, at the Apollo Rooms, third floor.—The subscription list is now open, and prospectuses may be had gratis, at the office, in the book store of Adriance, Sherman & Co., No. 2 Astor House. As the Society goes into operation on the first of May, those ladies and gentlemen who intend to become members, are requested to enter their names forthwith. Entrance fee, $1.
JAMES PIRSSON, President,
E. WEBSTER, Vice President,
J. Cholwell, Sec. of Meetings,
W. Van Norden, Chairman of Management,
J. D. Price, Secretary,
A. H. Jocelyn, Treasurer.
The articles of agreement are ready for signatures.

REDUCTION OF TELEGRAPH RATES BY BAIN'S Merchants' Line.—Offices, 29 Wall street, New York, and 76 State street, Boston. We would respectfully notify our patrons generally that on and after the 20th inst., the rates of transmission will be reduced to fifty cents for the first ten words, and two cents for each additional word. Our best efforts will be used to merit a continuance of the good feeling which has so far been extended to our line by the business public. MARSHAL LEFFERT, President.
John McKinney, Secretary.

FREE LECTURE TO LADIES.—DR. VAN DOREN will repeat his second Lecture upon Medical Reform and Female Maladies, on Tuesday, April 26, at 3½ P. M., in Rutger's Institute, Madison street, near Clinton street, in consequence of the storm on Thursday last.

THE GREAT WONDERS HAVING ARRIVED FROM Liverpool, in the persons of the two sons of Ezra Lazerus—the one 11 and the other 13 years—have, in the kindest manner, volunteered to spar for the benefit of Phillip Clare, this (Tuesday) evening, April 26th, 1852.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—PHŒNIX ASSEMBLY, NO. 1, R. O. OF BEreans.—The members of the above assembly are requested to be punctual in their attendance in their rooms in the American Hall, corner of Broadway and Grand streets, on Wedn