From The New-Yorker.

Letters from the Mediterranean.

BY AN AMERICAN LADY.

No. I. . . . GIBRALTAR, Feb. 23, 1841.

WE are at last at Gibraltar, after a boisterous passage of thirty-two days. We had a pleasant day to leave New-York in, and that was the only good weather we enjoyed for thirty weary days. Not one passed without more or less rain: the gale, (for gale we had almost incessantly,) by way of variety, would change its course a few points, and once or twice the sun would delude us into the belief that he intended to show himself again, but the deceiver never kept his promise. I have looked more than once upon the 'azure brow of the Ocean' in calm and storm, but never until this passage had I seen *waves*. Such masses of water as dashed in foaming cataracts on the deck of our reeling barque, might without poetical license be fairly termed mountain billows. The sun, the sea, and the steam navigation Company, must have conspired together to make travelers sick of the delay and discomfort of crossing the Atlantic by wind. They persecuted, but they did not conquer the N——; she weathered the storm gallantly, for she had a cool, brave and vigilant captain, ably seconded by efficient officers. If she were endowed with vitality, she would feel something like one who had been amusing himself with six months' fever and ague on the Mississippi River. However, at last we found the coast of Spain and a fair day. It is hard to say which was most joyfully greeted, the sun or the Spanish towns he gave to our view, gleaming whitely on the hill-side or water's edge, as we glanced by. This glimpse of the territory of Queen Isabella was picturesque, and the effect was materially hightened by the appearance of a whole flotilla of fishing-boats that lay scattered between our barque and the shore. A little before sunset we entered the Straits of Gibraltar. The wind had been perversely light all day, and we went on slowly; the evening, however, was pleasant, the blue sea was smooth as a lake, and the sky wore a gorgeous livery of gold, crimson and purple. We had said farewell to the storm-vexed Atlantic, and were in the portals of the gentle Mediterranean. On either side, like giants who hold 'watch and ward' at the entrance, towers a corresponding mountain. The Rock of Gibraltar on the European shore, though more celebrated as being *civilized* into a fortress, does not seem more imposing than her twin sister of Africa, who bears the rather deprecating name of Apes' Hill; but then the latter is only remarkable for being a favorite resort of the monkey tribe,(perhaps they hold their 'mass meeting' there,) while the former is an altar on which have been sacrificed, in the name of honor and justice, tens of thousands of human lives, and millions of dollars wrung from the hard hands of honest toil. She has been baptized 'Glorious' in tears and blood, and instead of disputing the title, we will cross some bright day over to 'Apes' Hill' and study moral philosophy with its inhabitants, for it is clear our human code is imperfect—it is not war proof.

At ten in the evening we anchored in the Bay, about a mile from the Mole—(vessels do not come close in here)—with some forty or fifty sail riding at anchor all around us, and before us, clear and well-defined, rose the Rock, from her vesture of waters—cinctured at her base by a band of light that indicated the situation of the town. The bay is nearly circular, four miles, perhaps five, in diameter, and opens toward the South. On entering, the eye first encounters, on the west side, the Spanish town of Algesiras, seated apparently on a gently inclined plane at the foot of a range of hills—as they deal in the grandiloquent, they may call them mountains here—following the course of the bay, two more towns present themselves, neat and smiling in the distance, while back of them is seen a more considerable town, crowning an eminence; then a bolder hill, and a mile or two of low, level beach completes the panorama. On the eastern point stands the rock fortress—the vaunted key of the Mediterranean, with the town reclining at the foot and against the side of the steep mountain.

At the first glance I was disappointed. I am probably wrong in the impression, but it seems to me that as a mere view, setting aside the accessions of art, which by the way are not striking on a first observation, it is inferior to many points on our own Hudson. West Point, for instance—taking all, Nature and Art together—excels it in grandeur and beauty, as seen from the water. Once on the soil—there is no soil—rock, I mean—it is quite a different affair; at present we are finding fault with the Bay. Take two miles of the Highlands, almost any part of the range on the Hudson—it should be one detached mountain, however—pierce it with port-holes—run a low wall along the shore, and you have an idea of the *appearance* of this strong-hold from the water. It does not seem higher, (the actual hight is 1200 feet,) and lacks the coloring of vivid green that enriches the American landscape. The first aspect does not reveal the astonishing labors that Military art has lavished upon this spot. You must penetrate the head of the mountain to appreciate them, and all attempt to describe them 'must wait a fitter season.' If I have strayed into a heresy in taste, on the subject of Gibraltar, I suspect I am about to advance a graver one in politics—that it is rated and maintained at a cost much above its actual value. England deems it one of the brightest gems of her diadem, and certainly it is rather an expensive jewel—kept at £30,000 per annum, to say nothing of improvements, made and projected. But, after all, does it, as she incessantly boasts, give her the command of the Mediterranean? I should think not in the degree that she assumes.

The Straits here at the narrowest point are twelve miles wide. The fort alone cannot command that distance. In a clear day they may see vessels on the opposite side, but their guns cannot reach them—and in the night even British vigilance would find it difficult to watch a trim, sly Yankee craft stealing along the African coast, if brother Jonathan thought it a good speculation to go that way. France and Spain have a sufficient line of coast on both seas, and could, if they did not wish to venture the Straits, avail themselves of their means of internal communication. France in particular is perfectly independent. But the Rock of Gibraltar of itself could not prevent their passing fifty times a day if they like. Ships must at last be the real guardians of the passage. The strongest navy, not the mistress of Gibraltar, will hold the key. In case of a war with the United States, for instance, the advantage England would have is given her by nature, to which the possession of this Rock adds little. All trade with the Mediterranean must converge to this narrow point, and their fleet knows where to lie in wait to cut up our commerce; and in case of disaster it is true they can find protection and aid under the guns of the fortress—and at all times it is a convenient depot. This is much, certainly, but not the very thing. The actual question of passage and supremacy must be settled on the water; and in case of war, England would send much the same naval force here whether she owned a foot of land or not, and America in either case would take similar measures. Either resumes the trade here, or dispatch a fleet to protect it. As a *point d' appui*, it may enable smaller vessels to be more mischievous than would be employed if they did not possess it—but would that be an important consideration? Or, taken together, are the contingent advantages in case of war equivalent to the constant drain of £30,000 a year in time of peace? Nine hundred pieces of cannon and four thousand men to attend them, for the purpose of commanding a pass, which it does *not* command, looks like a high price for the honor and power really gained. By the way, the main strength is not on the seaward front, but on the bay or inner face of the rock. Extensive additions are soon to be made to the fortifications, on account, it is said, of the change that steam has wrought in military operations. Steamers may dash at once (if they are not sunk on the way,) close up to the walls of a castle, and carry it by storm, in a way that would have delighted the heart of Napoleon, with a force that would be wholly inadequate if they depended on the wind. Their own success in Syria has taught the English to fear for the safety of Gibraltar—before thought almost impregnable.

I have run into a politico-military disputation when I only meant to tell you that the town, with its narrow, winding streets, and its high, heavy buildings, would be very uninteresting, were it not for its odd-looking, mixed population. Every nation of the earth seems to have sent a handful of vagabonds with a little sprinkling of respectability to mitigate them, to fill up the town. There are almost no carriages to be seen—Spaniards, with their miserable, little donkies carrying loads larger than themselves on their backs, seem to supply the place of carmen—Moors and Jews from Barbary are met at every step; every one of the latter looking as if he ought to be hanged, only is not worth the trouble. A more villainous set of faces it is impossible to imagine, and a coarse, dirty robe, with a kind of hood which they generally wear, is not calculated to render them more attractive. Few ladies are seen in the streets, though now and then a Spanish lady glides by in her black mantilla, or some lady-citizen in the last Paris fashion. Every thing reminds you of being in a garrison town—martial sights and sounds salute you at every turn—sentinels parade the streets, and every third *gentleman* that you meet is an officer. So much for the town. There is much beyond it that is delightful; but of that when I am less fatigued, and, if the truth must be told, less indolent than I feel at present.

JOSEPHINE.

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THE Charter of this Company is without exception one of the safest and most liberal ever granted by the State of New York, and as there is no probability that any new companies will be incorporated for some time to come, it is doubly valuable on that account, and the Commissioners are desirous of improving it to the best advantage for the good of the public as well as that of individuals.

In soliciting the attention of Capitalists to their plans of subscription, they can recommend them with entire confidence as having been adopted after mature reflection, both in reference to convenience, practicability, profit and safety; and with a view to increase the confidence of the public, in the permanent safety of investments in their capital, they deem it proper to remark, that no pains or necessary expense will be spared in securing honest men to conduct its business in every department, men of integrity and experience, whose study and determination will be to promote and preserve the interests and property of the stockholders, and not apply the confidence reposed in them to unjustifiable and reckless speculations, which in years past have caused the downfall and ruin of so many banking institutions, and all confidence in the integrity even of innocent and well meaning men, who are looked upon with distrust, however worthy or useful in reality may be the objects or motives they have to accomplish.

The plans of subscription differ from those usually adopted by joint stock companies, inasmuch as the capital will draw no interest—or in other words, the interest which the company may acquire under the investments of their capital, will make no part of the dividends; but each stockholder will be paid twice in every year their respective proportions of interest money as well as profits derived from their insurance business; cash subscribers, deriving all the interest received upon their payments exclusively.

Bank, City or State Stock subscribers all the dividends on their subscriptions exclusively, while those securing their payments by bonds and mortgages are required to pay no interest, and are entitled to their equal proportion of annual profits derived from their insurance business in common with other subscribers in money and stocks.

That there may be no misunderstanding by the subscribers however, it is necessary to add, that although no interest is required under ordinary success in business upon their subscriptions, yet provision must be made otherwise, as usual in mutual companies, to meet all losses and legal demands fairly and promptly by equal assessments; and in case it should ever be found, under any unusual event, that the amount of earned and terminated premiums on hand should be insufficient to meet their losses, such deficiency must be made good by assessments in proportion as each stockholder's interest bears to the amount of such deficiency. It should be remarked further, that there is little probability of the occurrence of such an event, as the premiums of every insurance company, where it is conducted prudently, and where the officers give their business constant attention, will most generally meet not only all their losses, but afford a profit of from 6 to 12 per cent annually, in addition to the interest on their capitals, which in other companies go into common stock instead of being paid directly to the subscribers. The time allowed under the amendment to the charter of this company for completing the subscriptions to their capital, will expire by limitation on the 5th day of May next—so the mean while their subscription books will continue open until the full amount shall have been duly subscribed.

EXPLANATION OF THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

In Cash.

Cash subscriptions can be made as usual in other companies for 1, 5, 10, or 50 shares, or any other number required, the subscriber having guaranteed all interest received on amount of his subscription, in addition to his full proportion of profits derived from the insurance business—subject to the liability of assessments as usual on mutual companies, and hereinbefore explained.

In Bank, City, or State Stocks.

Subscriptions can be secured by transfer of any bank stock of this or any other State of the Union, that is in good credit and well managed, and which may be actually worth par or above par on their books, and which cannot be purchased for less than par in the New York market, dollar for dollar—the subscriber having guaranteed the dividends on both stocks, subject to the liability to assessments with other subscribers under which arrangement they will gain with usual success in business from 6 to 12 per cent, or a double interest upon one capital. State stocks, or stocks of the Corporation of the City of New York, will be received at their cash market or par value upon the same terms.

Unincumbered Real Estate.

Subscriptions secured by bond and mortgage on improved and unincumbered real estate, either in the City or State of New York, can be made at *two-thirds* the value of the property, for 1, 5, 10 or 15 years. Such bonds and mortgages bearing no interest whatever, but subject to assessments as before provided in common with other subscribers, and in case any such assessments should ever be required and paid, they will be endorsed upon the bond and mortgage, is payment thereof. No cash payments are required from real estate subscribers on subscription, but a note is to be given for 10 per cent on the amount of their subscription until the bond and mortgage is prepared for the full amount of their stock, when the subscription note will be cancelled, or the 10 per cent if preferred can be paid in money or secured by bank stock, and the bond and mortgage made for the balance of 90 per cent. The buildings must be insured and the property appraised by three disinterested men, under oath who are not interested directly or indirectly in the property. The titles must be undisputed, and a certificate furnished from the County Clerk.

Incumbered Real Estate.

Persons holding good improved property upon which a small incumbrance may exist, in this City or State, can upon obtaining the consent of the holder of the first mortgage to assign his interest in the property to this company in exchange for an equal amount of their stock, give a second mortgage up to two-thirds the true value of the property in security for subscriptions to the stock for 1, 5, 10 or 15 years, and thus obtain an increased loan on his property in the stock of the company, which will pay an interest of 6 to 12 per cent.

By this arrangement the holder of the first mortgage will not only continue to receive his regular interest from the owners of the property, but he will gain from 6 to 12 per cent annually from the profits derived from the company's business, and may gain 5 or 10 per cent on the par value of the stock upon a favorable change of the money market, should he be disposed to sell his stock.

It is believed that there are in this city and state many millions of dollars in the best of improved real estate upon which incumbrances exist to a small part of the real value of the property, and upon which loans cannot be obtained in cash in consequence of such prior incumbrances; and if the terms of subscription offered by this company to their stock could be made known as well as the certainty that their stock will be a valuable and profitable one, the commissioners are of opinion that hundreds would be induced to assign their first mortgages under this last arrangement, whereby they would not only make a very advantageous exchange of investments for themselves, but afford great relief to the original owner, as both could hardly fail of obtaining an increased income of from 6 to 12 per cent annually, and as the operation in itself, makes the property at once UNINCUMBERED, so that it can be lawfully received under the terms of the company's charter.

The advices from Europe by the late arrivals are unfavorable to the completion to the full extent of the negotiations previously made there, but it is believed, upon receipt of more recent accounts in London from this country, that a more favorable opinion will be entertained with regard to American securities than those consequent upon the reception of the news of the suspension of the Pennsylvania banks and the prospect of war; and within a few months the previous arrangements for a large cash subscription to the stock of this company either in London or Bristol, no doubt will be made certain of accomplishment, as the apprehensions of a war will then have subsided.

Should it be found impracticable to have the full amount of the capital of this company subscribed and paid in, in our own country on or before the 5th of May, the commissioners have come to the determination to proceed at once in its organization with such amount as may at that time be actually paid in, provided it is not less than $500,000, and to go on with their business—the remainder of the capital being duly secured to be paid in compliance with their charter, until further accounts are received from their agents in London.

With a capital paid in of only $500,000, the dividends can be made equal to those of any other companies in New York, the balance can be paid after being secured, at any time, as occasion may require.

The charter only requires the subscriptions to be made, and the 10 per cent to be secured before the 5th of May; the bonds and mortgages can be made out at any time after within 60 days.

Those of the companies most successful and best managed, paid last year from 15 to 40 per cent dividends, and their annual receipts in premiums averaged from $600,000 to $900,000.

Applications for stock of this company can be made to either of the commissioners at their several places of residence, or at their Office, 34 Wall-street, or at the President House, No. 142 Broadway, N. York.

COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. EDWARD ROGERS, M. C. Madison, Madison Co
Hon. A. C. B. SMITH, Fairfield, Herkimer Co.
Hon. E. G. MERRICK, Clayton, Jefferson Co.
ELIAS GOODSPEED, Esq. Wilmington, Essex Co.
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BENJ. BALCH, Esq. do do
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Communications relative to this business, made in the City of New-York, will receive prompt attention when addressed to BENJ. BALCH, 34 Wall-street. New-York, April 12, 1841.

Blank subscription Notes and other forms required will be forwarded to any part of the country when requested, on application as above, by any gentleman wishing to become a subscriber or to secure an agency. Agents will receive 10 per cent commission on the amount of annual premiums, or such other share, as may be agreed upon. a13-tf

'THE POLITICIAN'S REGISTER.'

A new, enlarged, and most comprehensive edition of this well known work has just been published. It is nearly twice as large as that just issued, and filled almost entirely with new matter. It contains the full Official Vote for President in 1840 of every State in the Union by *Counties*, with the votes in parallel columns of the same State and Counties in the Presidential contest of 1836, and at the most important intermediate Elections. To these are added tables showing the votes of most of the States by Counties in other and prior important Elections. In the States where Elections are yet to be held for Members of the XXVIIth Congress, the vote is given once by *Congressional Districts*. The aggregate votes by States in 1836 and 1840 are also given, with tables of the Electoral Votes cast at *all* the Elections since 1787; votes of New-York for Governor at all Elections since 1792; List of Governors of the several States for 1841, &c. &c. In short, every effort has been made to render this the most comprehensive and accurate compilation of Election Statistics, &c. ever published.

'The Politician's Register' will be neatly got up and enclosed in a handsome cover. Price, 25 cents a single copy, $1 for five, $2 per dozen or $15 per hundred. Orders by Mail or otherwise will be promptly attended to by H. GREELEY, 30 Ann-st.

BOARD—Wanted, for a gentleman and his wife, in a private family, within five minutes' walk of the Park. Terms must be moderate and the dining hour as early as half past 1 o'clock. Address O. P. Q. box 732 Upper Post Office. a26 tf

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NEW-GERMANY.

FARMS FOR SALE,

In the County of St. Lawrence, State of New York.

Where Health, Prosperity and Happiness are attainable on fair terms 24,000 ACRES OF FOREST LAND, in the township of Matildaville, or No. 10 in Great Tract No. 2, situated about 13 miles southeast from the Court-House in Canton, 10 south of the village of Potsdam, 31 from navigation at Ogdensburgh, 110 north of the Erie Canal, 160 northwest of Albany, and 300 from New-York. *Also*, such improved Farms with good buildings, in said County, as are occasionally offered in exchange for said Forest Lands, by men who know their good quality, value and capabilities.

This Land has a warm, rich and productive soil; and is believed to be equal to that of any other township in St. Lawrence County, particularly for raising Wheat, Corn, Grass, Potatoes, Cattle, Sheep, and making Butter, Cheese and Sugar.

The timber is of a large and lofty growth, not thick, and little underbrush. Much of it is Sugar Maple, Beech, White Ash, Basswood and Elm; with occasional groves of White Pine, Hemlock and Cedar.

A large part of these Lands can be easily and cheaply cleared, fenced and prepared for a Wheat crop, and thereafter easily and profitably worked. If the clearing costs more, the fencing and 'breaking up' cost less than on the prairie lands of the West; where many lands of equal quality and capability are at a higher price. On many acres the timber for Saw Mills will more than pay for clearing. Many of the settlers who understand making Black Salts for Pearl Ashes with economy and skill, find that the timber, wood and ashes, will go far towards clearing their land. In many places here, two or three acres can be cleared as easily and cheaply, as one acre, where the timber is very heavy and thick, and the clearing bad. The roots of the trees find their way down into the ground, so that you can turn a furrow close to the stumps.

The Racket River flows through this township affording numerous water privileges for Mills and Manufactories. At the High Falls of Matildaville, (where the River falls 140 feet in running half a mile,) there is a powerful Saw-Mill, small Grist-Mill, Shingle Machine, Forge for making Bar Iron, Blacksmith shop, Trip-hammer shop, Post Office, School-house, bridge across the River, and about twenty dwelling-houses.

At the Three Falls near the centre of the township where a new village and improvements on several lots are commencing, there is a good new Saw-Mill and Bridge. Good roads lead into the new settlements.

An important road from Potsdam through this township, thence south 65 miles through the forest and State Lands, to the great settlements north of the Erie Canal, has been projected, and is likely to be opened in two or three years. The Massack and St. Lawrence Railroad and Navigation Company have commenced the survey of a communication from the Erie Canal to the St. Lawrence River, which is to pass through this tract.

It is regarded as a good Mineral region, particularly for Iron, several beds of which have been discovered in the vicinity.

"Come bright Improvement! on the car of Time,
And rule the spacious world from clime to clime
Thy hardmand *Arts* shall every wild explore,
Trace every wave, and culture every shore."

The township is bounded on the North by Parishville, which contains about 2,500 inhabitants; on the West by Pierrepont, containing 1,600; and the township of Potsdam, six miles north, contains 5,000. The opening of these lands for sale offers to settlers an opportunity for obtaining Farms on easy terms; the location and quality of which are particularly advantageous.

St. Lawrence is one of the largest Counties in the State, and contains over fifty thousand inhabitants. This township is near its centre. There is a water communication to the city of New-York from the County, and four lines of Stage Coaches run through it.

See the map of this County in Stone & Clark's, or Burr's State Atlas, and the printed description at the bottom of it (to be found in most of the County Clerks and Land Offices in the State) and notice on it township No. 10 in Great Tract No. 2.

The climate of this County is healthful and salubrious, and much like that of Germany. The good water, pure air, productions, formation and face of the country, are also much like those of Germany.—When these facts are known to agricultural emigrants from England, the North of Europe and the Northern States, and felt in all their importance, the cheap and productive lands here will have almost irresistible attractions for them. The country and climate have given good health and firm constitutions to millions; proved their capabilities, power and value by great achievements in all the arts of Civilization, and established a boundless and enduring fame!

Here the emigrant and settler can have the combined privileges of *Germany* and *America*. By applying the same industry, labor, skill and means here that are applied there, the same successful agricultural results may in time be attained.

"Let others seek for other Lands,
Beneath a burning Sun."

The above Lands have been surveyed into sections of one mile square—and will be sold in whole, half, quarter, or eighth of sections to suit purchasers.

The price of these lands, for one year from date, will vary from $2 to $4, according to quality and location. The average price of farming land will probably be about $3. Pine, Cedar, and Mineral Lands will be higher. Mill Privileges will be sold uncommonly low. As soon as the purchaser has paid one dollar per acre, and secured the balance with interest, payable in three or four equal annual payments, he can have an indisputable Warranty Deed for his land.

Messrs. Silas Wait, Wm. Manning, Russell C. Miles, Chester Olmsted, Caleb Ellison, Ezekiel French, Nathan Knapp, I. C. Draper, James S. Ellis, and others, at and near Matildaville, have examined, purchased, and are successfully using the lands and privileges there. Enquire of them.

Apply to Silas Bannister, Surveyor, Potsdam Village, who spends much of his time on the tract and will show the Lands; A. B. James, Ogdensburgh, or the undersigned at the same place.

Ogdensburgh, March 1, 1841. C. RIPLEY.

SWAN'S ATMOSPHERIC SODA FOUNTAIN.

Patented November 3, 1838.

THIS article is a new apparatus for the preparation of Soda Water. It has been used for more than six years past, by the inventor and Proprietor, with entire success, and has also been employed during the seasons of 1836-7, and 8, by a number of other individuals in various parts of the United States, to whom it has not only given entire satisfaction, but they have expressed themselves as highly gratified with its operation. It has also been submitted to the examination of several scientific gentlemen, who have given favorable opinions in regard to it.

For a particular description of the apparatus and manner of using, see American Journal of Pharmacy, Vol. 3d, new series, page 181.

The advantages of the *Atmospheric Fountain* over the old method, are, the economy of its apparatus, the original cost to the purchaser being about one-quarter that of the old Fountain.

Its simplicity of construction, being such that any one of ordinary capacity can readily understand its operation and management.

The trifling expense of materials for supplying it, together with the small amount of labor required, and its compact form.

The Proprietors are aware of the perplexities and inconvenience attending the manufacture of Soda Water with the complicated forcing pump and apparatus generally in use, especially in small cities and towns, where the sale of this beverage is limited, and consequently the business cannot be made profitable, owing to the original cost of an apparatus, together with the trouble and expense of keeping it in operation.

They therefore recommend the *Atmospheric Soda Fountain* with confidence, satisfied that a trial will fully sustain the favorable opinions expressed by gentlemen who are either theoretically or practically acquainted with its merits.

Certificates.

The undersigned are acquainted with Mr. Swan's new method preparing Soda Water, and have frequently drank from his Fountain We have full confidence in the ability and integrity of Mr. Swan in matters of this kind, and have observed that the Soda Water prepared by him as a beverage during the warm season has been of an excellent quality, and in our opinion superior to that made by the old process

JOHN D. HENRY, M. D. F. F. BACKUS, M. D.
ERASTUS S. MARSH, M. D. JAMES W. RUSSELL, M. D.
HENRY A. DE FOREST, M. D.

Rochester, February 1838.

I have before made use of the old apparatus, by which the Fountains were charged with Gas, from the Patent Gas Generator. During the past summer, however, I used one of your Fountains with very great satisfaction. The advantages which I conceive your apparatus has over the old Fountains, are—

The safety and ease with which a constant supply can at all times be kept up.

The low price, as compared with the old one, being only about one-sixth the price of a Generator and Fountain.

The expense of preparing the water for use, being not more than one-fourth as much as the old plan, while the labor is very much lessened.

I would state as an instance of the difference of labor required, that in one day, with the labor of only replenishing the reservoir, I drew 800 glasses of water. The same product on the old plan would have required at least the charging of four fountains, which is attended with much labor, loss of time, and danger.

In towns and villages, where the demand is limited, the Atmospheric Fountain must, for these reasons, be entitled to decided preference.

Yours, &c. THOMAS S. BUTLER, Chemist and Druggist.

Columbus, 11th December, 1838.

We have used one of Mr. Swan's *Atmospheric Soda Fountains*, and are perfectly satisfied with its construction and operation. We would cheerfully recommend it to the notice of the public as the cheapest and most convenient apparatus with which we are acquainted. HOYT & MAY, Physicians and Druggists.

Palmyra, (N. Y.) October 4, 1837.

For the last two seasons, I have used your *Atmospheric Soda Fountain* to my entire satisfaction, and I think to the satisfaction of my customers. I shall continue to use it in preference to the Gas Fountain, as I consider it equally as well adapted to the purpose for which it is intended, and far more economical. Yours respectfully,

Batavia, (N. Y.) Nov. 20, 1836. WILLIAM SEAVER, Druggist.

In answer to your inquiries as to our opinion of the *Atmospheric Soda Fountain* purchased of you, having used it for the past season, we can truly say that we consider it the most simple, easy managed, and best apparatus of the kind now in use. Respectfully yours,

Syracuse, (N. Y.) Nov. 17, 1836. HOUGH & FULLER.

The Fountains are manufactured and put up for transportation, complete, and ready for use, with necessary directions, &c., by the Proprietors. Price, $60.

L. B. SWAN & WELLS, Rochester, N. Y.

Many other testimonials and all information that may be desired respecting the apparatus will be furnished by the Proprietor's general agent for New-York. GEORGE D. COGGESHALL,
Druggist, 421 Pearl, corner of Rose-st.

The Fountains are also for sale by F. LIESE, No. 7 Liberty-st. (up stairs) LAWRENCE, KEESE, & Co. 121 Maiden Lane, ROBINSON, WARD & Co. 143 Maiden Lane. 1m m & th a10

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.—We have heretofore numbered ourselves among those who believe that the Hair Tonic sold by Dr. Jayne was one of the many quack nostrums whose virtues are never seen beyond the fulsome puffs of their authors. We are willing, at length, to make public acknowledgement of the error of our belief. An intimate friend, some two or three months since, whose cranium was as bald as a piece of polished marble, maugre all our jesting and ridicule of the idea of attempting to cultivate so barren a spot, purchased a bottle or two of the Hair Tonic from Dr. Jayne, and, according to his directions, applied it. During the same week the same friend ushered himself into our presence, and uncovering his hitherto naked head, astonished us with a thin though luxuriant growth of hair, from one to four inches in length—upon the very premises we had believed as unyielding to cultivation as the trackless sand that skirts the Atlantic. This is no puff, but is religiously true, and to those who doubt, the gentleman can be pointed out. What is more in favor of this Tonic, the case here cited was not one of temporary baldness—no sudden loss of the hair; but was one of years' standing, though the gentleman is but 45 years of age. [Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, Oct. 21, 1839.

Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 29 South Third-street, Philadelphia. Price $1.

Sold in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists No. 79 and 100 Fulton-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. BOOTHE, No. 85 Fulton-st. m21

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING THE MADISONIAN DAILY.

Encouraged by the Administration, by the extensive measure of favor with which this journal was received during the late Presidential contest by the People, by the gradually increasing support which has since acceded to it, and which has given to it a circulation as large as that of any political journal in the Union, it is now proposed to enlarge its sphere of action, and thereby it is hoped its field of usefulness, by publishing it DAILY, on or before the opening of the Extra Session of Congress on the first day of June next.

The design is to give to the Administration of President Harrison (whose confidence it will have) a vigorous support, so far as it is worthy of it, and to maintain its cause with efficiency against the common enemy—Loco-Focoism. To explain and diffuse the principles by which the Administration will be directed—to disseminate Truth—to defend the rights of the States—the liberties of the People—the interests and institutions, the honor and the faith of the Country—and to spread before its readers the earliest local news, and political and general intelligence.

One great revolution, viz: a change of men, to some extent, has been accomplished. Another, and more important one, remains to be consummated, viz: the restoration of the Government and the Country to a sound and healthful condition. To execute successfully the great and patriotic trusts which the People have assigned to Gen. Harrison, it is essential that every department of the Government be invigorated, and that those whose votes decide all questions should sustain him justly, if not generously. Remembering the patriotic zeal which distinguished the great mass of the People during the memorable campaign of 1840, we look to the same quarter with confidence for a firm and steadfast support of the Administration they have chosen, so long as it adheres to the principles which called it into power.

The Extra Session of Congress to convene on the 31st of May, will doubtless be one of great interest and importance. A corps of stenographers will be engaged to report literally, as far as practicable, the public debates, and to spread before the Country the results of the daily deliberations of Congress.

The editorial columns will be strengthened by some of the best talent in the Country.

As, however, the publication will be attended with a very heavy expense, it will not be undertaken unless the accession of subscribers to the daily edition, and the disposition of the citizens of Washington, shall be such as to give an earnest of permanent support. If the indications be unfavorable the paper will only be published, as heretofore, every other day.

TERMS OF THE PUBLICATION.

Daily paper, per annum,	$8,00
Tri-weekly, "	5,00
Weekly "	2,00

The cash system will be adopted, and payment expected semi-annually in advance. Those who are at present tri-weekly subscribers, desiring to receive the daily paper, will oblige us by sending in their names at an early period. Subscribers at a distance are authorized to transmit under the frank of a Postmaster, if the order be written by the latter. New subscribers in the cities where our several agents reside may send in their names to the agents, who will wait upon them at some future period for the amount of their subscriptions.

Washington, Mch 19, a1841. THOMAS ALLEN.

WEDGWOOD'S SCIENCE OF NUMBERS.

Containing Rules for the Application of the Mind in acquiring Knowledge—A Complete System of Arithmetic, embracing new and important Rules and Explanations—a complete System of Book-keeping by Double Entry, prefaced by Questions and Answers illustrating its importance—Also, an Introduction to Algebra, sufficient to give the pupil a knowledge of Simple Equation. Designed greatly to facilitate the acquirement of Mathematical Knowledge —By WM. B. WEDGWOOD, *A. M.*

THE new revised and corrected edition of this valuable school-book is now ready for sale by the Publishers at their bookstore, 229 Broadway, New-York city. The first edition of this work elicited many well-merited testimonials of public approbation, among which are the following:

C. H. ANTHONY, Principal of Troy Academy, says: "I have examined Wedgwood's Science of Numbers, and the opinion I have formed of the work is a favorable one. The system of Book-keeping is concise but excellent. I am much pleased with Mr. W's method of explaining many of the rules of Arithmetic. 'He has made many crooked paths straight.'

The Poughkeepsie Journal says: "We have never seen a work which so readily met our approbation."

Mr. BARNES, Principal of the Teacher's Seminary at Schuylerville, says: "It is decidedly the best work I have seen, and I shall introduce it into my school immediately."

Zion's Watchman says, "We have examined this volume sufficiently to be satisfied that for Common Schools it is the best work we have seen."

JOHN B. LYMAN, Principal of the Torringford Academy, says: "The definitions and rules of Arithmetic are concise and explicit, and the explanations of the square and cube root appear to me peculiarly plain and satisfactory."

ASA D. SMITH, late Principal of Limerick Academy, says: "I am inclined to think the work superior in some respects to most other works of this kind. The points to which I chiefly refer are its preliminary suggestions respecting the application of the mind in acquiring knowledge—the brevity and clearness of its rules and explanations—its comprehensiveness—and its freedom from redundant matter."

The following is from one of the Teachers in Public Schools in New-York city, some of whom have been engaged in teaching in the city for more than twenty years with universal approbation:

"We have examined Wedgwood's Science of Numbers, which is a comprehensive work embracing a complete course of Arithmetic, a course of Book-keeping by double entry, and the elements of Algebra. It is prefaced by some very pertinent observations on the faculties of the mind employed in the acquisition of knowledge. From a cursory review of the arithmetical department we observe the whole clearly arranged, and sundry of the rules new and happily illustrated. The Book-keeping portion, though brief, is nevertheless complete. The Algebraic portion forms an excellent summing up of the whole, tending to generalize the knowledge acquired in the previous parts of the work.

W. BELDEN, J. PATTERSON,
C. S. CONKLIN, GEO. EVANS,
ABM. R. VAN NEECL, D. PATTERSON,
H. W. DUNSHEE, M. H. SMITH,
WILLIAM BELDEN, Jr."

The Poughkeepsie Telegraph, says: "The work will in our opinion speedily become a popular book, not only in our primary schools but those of a higher order."

The following is from GEORGE W. LEACH, M. D. ex-president Physician of the New-York Hospital: "From a cursory examination of Wedgwood's Science of Numbers, I am disposed to give it a high rank as a school book. If I am not greatly mistaken, it will lead to a better understanding of Arithmetic by beginners and even by advanced students than any work of the same compass that has yet appeared. The rules for applying and invigorating the powers of the mind are brought down to the power of the youthful faculties. We therefore cannot recommend the work too strongly to the attention of those who wish to study Arithmetic as it ought to be studied."

The following is from PETER CLARKE, Esq. late President of the Washington College, Md. "I have given your Arithmetic a cursory examination, and am satisfied that in its general plan and arrangement it is better calculated to facilitate the progress of the learner in this important science than any other within my knowledge. I have no doubt it will obtain, as it merits, an extensive introduction into our schools."

All orders for the work will be immediately filled if sent to us at our Bookstore, 229 Broadway, New-York, or to H. GREELEY & Co. No. 30 Ann-st. where they are for sale. Price $6 per dozen.

LINNEN & FENNELL, Publishers,
Feb. 13—Y&C. 229 Broadway, N. Y

LOWELL OFFERING:

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Written by Females employed in the Lowell Mills.

A NEW and improved series of this Magazine, commencing with April, 1841, will be published on the following plan and terms:

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LANDS FOR SALE AT BARGAINS.—Capitalists or Settlers looking Westward are earnestly invited to examine five or six Eighty Acre tracts of choice unimproved Land in Northern Indiana, near the St. Joseph's River, about six miles south of the village of Mishawaukee and seven miles southeast of the flourishing town of South Bend, where a newspaper is printed, in addition to Mills, Stores, Mechanic's Shops, &c. There are two thriving new settlements very near the lands here offered for sale. These tracts are fertile and well adapted for Grain or Meadow, with a most excellent range for Cattle and Hogs on every side. The timber is mainly Oak, Walnut, Ash, Poplar, Beech, &c. There is a large flouring mill and iron works at Mishawaukee, and a large mill going up at South Bend. In fine, no more eligible location can be found in the West; and the lots will be sold separately for $150 each, or five together for $700. They were entered four years ago, and are of course exempt from taxation for one year to come. A short credit on mortgage will be given for a part of the purchase money (on interest) if desirable.

Also, 260 acres of improved Land lying on the Michigan Road, in Marshall County, Indiana, about sixteen miles south of South Bend, extending one mile north and south on said Road. The soil and timber are substantially like those already described. This tract is well located for a Tavern Stand, and is now liable to taxation. The price of this tract is $1,000, of which a part may remain on mortgage.

There is no shadow of incumbrance on any of these Lands. Their price may be paid to the owner in South Bend, or to a house in New-York. Any person who thinks of purchasing may address (post paid) for further particulars to the Editor of the New-Yorker, or to L. M. TAYLOR, merchant, South Bend, Ia.

Feb. 25, 1841.—Y&C.

'THE FUTURE.'

A. BRISBANE, EDITOR.

THE Friends of ASSOCIATION and SOCIAL PROGRESS are informed that arrangements have been made for publishing the paper bearing the above title, and that it will be issued every Saturday morning, commencing early in the month of May, from the office No. 30 Ann-st. New-York.

'THE FUTURE' will be devoted to the freest and fullest discussion of all Philosophical Truth, to the inculcation and diffusion of Practical Philanthropy, to the faithful chronicling of all important advances in Philosophy, Science and Arts, and to the advocacy and dissemination of whatever sh