For the Tribune.

SPRING.

Gentle Spring is drawing nigh,
Soft the balmy breezes sigh:
Winter, winter with its piercing blast.
Cheerless winter, now is past.

April's mild, refreshing showers,
Soon the earth shall deck with flowers;
And the blossom-covered trees
Give their fragrance to the breeze.

Flocks shall roam the hills again,
Herds shall seek the grass-clad plain;
Songsters gay, on blithesome wing,
Soon their joyous carols sing.

Ever welcome, gentle Spring,
Gay and smiling moments bring;
Happiest season of the year,
All rejoice to hail thee near.

April 19th, 1841. A. H. W.

From The New-Yorker.

Letters from the Mediterranean.

BY AN AMERICAN LADY.

No. II....GIBRALTAR, Feb. 25, 1841.

BEFORE I say any thing else, an egregious blunder in my former letter must be corrected. I stated the expenses of maintaining this port at £30,000 a year, and I thought on good authority, while in truth it amounts to a million of dollars, of which less than $200,000 is received here in rents and taxes—making the Rock an average charge of not far from $800,000 per annum to the British Government—for which outlay it receives any quantity of self-gratulation and some benefit. Having in due form owned myself a dunce, with a firm determination not to venture beyond my depth again, I return to Gibraltar. Yesterday was a charming day, even for this climate, where they hardly have a post once in twenty years; and directly after breakfast, attended only by William, I made my way toward the South, without any particular aim, except to see the city. There was no danger of getting lost, for the Bay on the right, or the steep hill on the left, was sure to bring us up if we diverged from the straight course a few rods. The streets branched off in all manner of crooked ways, up the mountain and through it—part way, that is—for after wandering along the steep cliffs or among those half subterranean castles, which may be valleys walled up, or mountains scooped out—for they look like either—they turned back, as it were, to the main-road. This is a good carriage-way, and is really interesting from the fine prospect you have of the sea, relieved by an intervening space filled up by picturesque buildings and wild looking gardens. Some of these are pitched on the sides and in the beds of such deep ravines, that I think the owners must use diving-bells or balloons to get at them. Ascending several flights of stairs at a venture, we gained a old burying-ground, very strangely situated. From three sides we looked down a perpendicular wall; on the other rose a dingy building. At first we were at a loss to know what the immense square vault we were peering into was built for, but at last we discovered it was a kind of court, and that directly under the burial-ground were extensive apartments, on the level of one of the streets. The tombs offered nothing remarkable. On one of them a husband invokes the grave to preserve her trust; probably the lady scolded a little in her day, and her loving lord preferred a quiet life. Just beyond is the parade ground, a beautiful smooth spot on the Bay. On the upper side sweeps a road planted with trees, that gave a delightful shade. At the farther end of the Parade commences the Alameda, or public garden—public in the literal sense of the word, for it is open to all without money and without price—I could hardly tear myself from the enchanting spot. A naturally sterile, rugged piece of ground has been converted into a delightful garden; paths wind through a profusion of plants and flowers along the brow and down the sides of ravines that once were almost or quite inaccessible; light, fanciful bridges span them, and here and there a summer-house, commanding a prospect of the Bay—or a statue, or column, diversify the grounds. There were but few persons there, notwithstanding the fine weather. A Spanish lady, in her mantilla, with two pretty, demure looking children, was walking about, and near them on a bank was a serjeant, (by his uniform) that we all voted was in love or fear of punishment. He was trying with all his might to look sentimental, but he only made horrible faces. One of the party pointed to a statue holding an enormous gilt key, and asked who it was; "A general, I suppose," was the reply, in a rich Irish brogue, "or a Governor, or some great man." This, of course, was perfectly clear and explanatory, and we went on to discuss whether another ugly looking statue, that was very savagely piercing something that was neither a snake, an aligator, nor a dragon, but an interesting mixture of all three, might not be Saint George. We were told that it was once the figure-head of a first class ship of Spain in those days when the gold and blood of the Indies filled her coffers and inflated her pride; but the fortune of war had torn it from its place to decorate the garden of their conqueror. The situation of Spain is deplorable. To stand on some battery, built by her arbitrary power only to be wrested from her and turned against herself, and hear of the poverty and misrule of the descendants of Ferdinand and Isabella, is saddening to the last degree. From the garden-houses of the Alameda several Spanish villages may be seen, and you are sorry to hear those pleasant places are so insecure that robbers not unfrequently overawe the whole town and plunder it with impunity. The nobles live at court, and leave their impoverished tenants to struggle on as they best can, without efficient protection from the law, or their superiors. The noble himself, however, feels the oppression of the times. The taxes amount to sixty per cent. of his income, while his income itself is depreciating in value and security every year. At the Parade we were joined by some friends, one of whom had taken as servant a "rock scorpion," as those born here are called. He laughingly assured us the man counted himself a thorough Englishman, with the slight discount of not having a drop of English blood in his veins, and being unable to speak ten words of the language, and not knowing whether his sovereign was a king or queen. He had a vague idea that England existed somewhere or other, but he could not perceive that any more precise information would be of the least use to him. Withal, he will make a capital servant, active, attentive and faithful. Good servants are more abundant than in America, not only in point of actual usefulness, but in the prompt, respectful manner in which their services are rendered. Most of them are from Spain, and have that easy grace of manner which seems inherent in every Spaniard.

To-day there was a splendid array of troops reviewed at the parade; among others, the Highland regiment in full national costume. Upwards of two thousand men in full uniform and well disciplined, going through a variety of evolutions, is a fine spectacle. Mr. W., of Salem, who makes in all things the United States the standard of perfection, insisted he had seen better marching in Boston. It is possible, for W., though ultra-patriotic, is liberal and intelligent; but to me this seemed admirable. There are some whispers of war between Great Britain and the United States, and some wives that I saw in society seemed to think the only disagreeable part of it would be the loss of the charming balls and dinners given at the American Consulate, which, by the way, are very elegant; but I fancy if they should come to blows, the Island Queen would find it more pleasant to quarrel than to fight with Brother Jonathan.

There has been a little taste of civil war in a quiet way here this afternoon. It appears some good Catholics thought this military piece of Christendom was entitled to a Bishop, and they managed to get one; but they found a real and determined head of the diocese, when they only wanted a King Log to rear their mitre and wield the crosier according to their direction. Bishop Hughes resolved to fill his office, *de jure et de facto*, while a certain set of men, who acted as trustees of the Church revenues, wished and claimed the right (justly or not I am ignorant) to take care of their temporal affairs as they had done before. This the Bishop refused to accede to, and declined giving up to them some money he had received in the course of his clerical duties. The 'twelve' sued him, he defended the suit, but judgment was rendered against him. He remained firm and did not obey the decision of court—arrest was threatened—he replied that he was ready for prison, if need be, but that he would not concede in his person the rights and dignity of the Episcopal office to dictation of this unusual description. This affair, so little creditable to a Christian Church, has now come to extremities. The Bishop was arrested this afternoon, and conveyed to prison; his manner was perfectly calm and dignified, and to indicate that it was the Bishop and not the individual, who sustained the indignity, he wore his mitre and (I think) robes to prison. About mid-way between the town and the principal range of batteries stands a ruined Moorish Castle of great extent, and at the time it was built of vast strength. Time and a hundred sieges have done their work, and it is now rather an object of interest to the poet and painter, than a place of strength. Some of its towers, deeply indented with marks of cannon balls, some of which, and even arrow-heads, are yet rusting in the beds they made for themselves in the solid walls, are now used as a prison, and to this Bishop Hughes has been conveyed. A deep, though suppressed, excitement prevails among his people. The manner in which he submitted to the law has gained many to his side, by producing a conviction that he is suffering for conscience sake. A crowd of his people attended him to the Castle gate, with every expression of grief and sympathy that the strict police of the garrison would permit. There is no danger of popular outbreak here. A clamorous display of public feeling would promptly be met by leaden arguments, with a little addition of powder to give them force; but for this, it is probable this little ruffling of the pure fountain of Christian forbearance would increase to a dangerous tempest; as it is, there is reason to hope it will soon subside. For very shame they will be compelled to make the confinement of their prelate as brief and light as possible, and he will come from prison all the brighter for the hard rubs he is now receiving; so I will leave the good Bishop to his repose and seek my own, which I certainly need, for after a hard day's work sight-seeing, society in the evening, and writing this very improving letter, I find it hard to keep longer awake. JOSEPHINE.

HENRY THE FOURTH, being told by his gardener, that there were several spots at Fontainbleau, where nothing would grow, requested him to plant a bed of attornies, for they would flourish any where. If his Majesty could now see the whole profession in all great cities, he would think differently.

The following is on a violin maker's sign-board at Limerick: "New villains made here, and old ones repaired—also new ribs, heads, backs, and bellies made in the shortest notice.—N. B. New guts of the best quality. Shoes mended, &c."

DRUNK AND SOBER.—We saw a hog lying in the gutter the other day, and in the opposite one was a well-dressed *man* (?) The first had a ring in his nose—the latter a ring on his finger. The man was drunk—the hog was sober. "A hog is known by the company he keeps," thought we—so thought Mr. ——, and off he went. Speaking of *going off* puts us in mind of a gun we once owned. It *went off* one night, and we have n't seen it since.

A HUSKY VOICE.—There is a man in the city whose voice is so *husky* that he is often suspected of being *corned*. He was *thrashed* the other day for not *shelling out*.

PECTORAL HONEY OF LIVERWORT.

FOR Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Shortness of Breath and all Affections of the Heart and Lungs, leading to CONSUMPTION. Reader, you have tried many medicines for your cold. Have you had a bottle of NOWILL'S PECTORAL HONEY OF LIVERWORT? Try it. It is as suredly the best medicine ever offered to the public. The testimonials tendered and the high eulogiums given this last winter from those who have taken it, attest at once its superior virtue. It is from this cause that we are induced to make it as popular as possible, though it has increasingly received the public approbation amounting to about fifty thousand bottles per annum. No puff or advertisement has done this to hoax on the sufferer a watery colored solution, and ineffacious medicine, thereby hastening a disease to its fatal termination—the puff alone sustaining the hopes of the patient, until hopes are gone.

The preparation of the Honey of Liverwort is solely composed of vegetable ingredients simple in their nature, but in combination not only calculated to remove the immediate disease, but to invigorate the system generally. No medicine ever offered to the public can be said to have restored to health so great a number of persons in consumptive complaints as Nowill's Pectoral Honey of Liverwort. It should be kept in all families, to administer upon the first symptom of cold or cough, as inattention and neglect are the causes of numbers losing their lives, especially in consumptive cases.

This medicine, offered to the public at the low price of Two Shillings, is accessible to all. For sale at the principal Depot, 64 Madison street, corner of Catherine. Retailed by most of the principal Druggists in the city, and one in every principal city throughout the United States. a19 tf

STEAM CANDY AND SUGAR REFINERY.

R. L. & A. STUART, cor. Greenwich and Chambers sts. are now manufacturing and offer for sale, Candy Sugar Plums, &c. (made by their improved steam process, from single, double and treble refined Sugar) superior in quality to any made in this country or Europe, and at nearly or quite as low prices as the inferior qualities are usually sold, having increased their buildings, they are now prepared to execute the largest orders for Candy, or Refined Sugar, at the shortest notice. Country dealers are requested to call and examine the quality of Candy sold at this establishment before purchasing. Candy carefully packed in boxes of 20, 25, 50 and 100 pounds, for the southern and western markets, and delivered in this city, or shipped without charge for boxes or cartage.

Refined Sugar—Double refined loaf packed in boxes, barrels, or loose; crushed and ground loaf sugar, in barrels; sugar house molasses, in hhds and tierces. The above Sugars are refined by steam, without the use of clay or blood. a15 10t

THE CONNOISSEUR'S SHAVING SOAP.

THIS is an Emolient Composition, which affords the highest degree of Comfort in Shaving. It gives a rich and durable lather with warm, cold, hard or soft water.

Since its introduction, in 1837, its popularity has been constantly on the increase, and the Proprietor daily receives assurances from his Customers, that it not only excels every other article known to them, but they cannot wish for a greater luxury in Shaving.

It is put up in convenient earthern boxes, from which it is used. A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers. Prepared and sold by

GEORGE D. COGGESHALL,
Chemist, Druggist, and Manufacturer of Aerated Waters,
421 Pearl, corner of Rose-st. New-York.

Sold also by John Milhau, 183 Broadway; Rushton & Aspinwall, 87 William-st. 110 Broadway and 10 Astor House; and by respectable Druggists and Perfumers generally.

A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers. Orders from customers out of the city may be addressed to any wholesale house here with whom they may deal. 1m a10

NO. 4 PECK SLIP.

DOCTOR CARPENTER continues as usual to devote his entire personal attention to the general duties of his profession.

Those who have been so unfortunate as to become the victims of unqualified and unprincipled charlatans with which this city abounds, in consequence of the laxity of our laws regulating the medical profession, are respectfully solicited to call at his old established Dispensary, No. 4 Peck slip, where many thousands have been made to rejoice at a happy deliverance from their manifold diseases.

To strangers, Dr. Carpenter begs leave to add that he is a native and "to the manor born;" that he is a graduate of Union College, and received his diploma in this city; (claims no royal honors,) is a licentiate of the New York State Medical Society, and has had nearly thirty years practice and experience in this city, and what is most important, he speedily and effectually cures his patients.

☞ Separate offices and entrances. Charges reasonable. a16

DR. J. G. HEWETT,

138 SPRING-STREET, near Wooster, (formerly of Boston.)—Practice confined to Dislocation, Sprains, Hip Diseases, Rheumatism, White Swellings, diseased and curved Spines, Contractions, Stiffness, and weakness of the limbs in general.

Dr. H's system is founded on the principle of the celebrated Sweat, of the Eastward. References given on application to Dr. H. a20 1m

CASH BOOK STORE.

139 PEARL STREET, N. Y.

TAYLOR & CLEMENT

Would, respectfully, call the attention of Merchants and others, to their stock of Books, Paper, Blank-work, Quills, Ink, Binders' Stock, &c. which they offer at the lowest prices FOR CASH. a10-tf

ADVANTAGEOUS & PRODUCTIVE INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITALISTS THROUGHOUT THE UNION.

Under a New and Improved System of Insurance:

[Uniting all the advantages of the mutual plan and of Joint Stock Companies under one charter, with those of both branches of the business; at the same time affording increased security to the Stockholders and a more certain protection to the Public.]

RESPECTFULLY PRESENTED BY THE

UNITED STATES INSURANCE COMPANY

of the City of New-York, with a Capital of

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Shares $100 each.

TEN PER CENT TO BE PAID OR SECURED UPON SUBSCRIPTION.

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—in 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, on 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, in 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 this 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. H. SMITH, Fairfield, Herkimer Co.
Hon. E. G. MERRICK, Clayton, Jefferson Co.
ELIAS GOODSPEED, Esq. Wilmington, Essex Co.
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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 a fixed salary, 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 72 Upper Post Office. a26 tf

WATKINS & ASKHAM, French and English TAILORS and DRAPERS, 61 Nassau-st. N. Y. and 199 Regent-st. London.
☞ Prices extremely low for Cash. D14

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, March 19, 1841. 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."

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Feb. 25, 1841.—Y&C.

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