## THE KING UPON THE TOWER.

FROM UHLAND.

THERE lie they all—the mountain gray,
The dusky valleys, all tranquil lie;
Sleep reigns afar, and the winds that play
Bring not a wail as they pass me by.

I have cared for all, and for all have striven—
There was care in my goblets of sparkling wine;
Now the night it is come, and the living heaven,
To gladden this weary soul of mine.

Oh, thou golden scroll! I look to thee,
Through the starry waste, with a soul of love;
How I list to the wond'rous harmony,
Scarce heard, of thy spheres as they roll above!

My hair is grizzled, and dimmed my sight;
In hall hangs the brand that hath quelled my foes:
My life long I've spoken, and done the right—
When, oh when, shall I taste repose?

Oh, blest repose! Oh, what delays
Thy coming, thou glorious night, so long—
When I'll see the stars in their fullest blaze,
And list to the swell of their loudest song?

## PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE IRELAND.

The following Letter has been handed us by Mr. DELAVAN from the Secretary of the Irish Temperance Union. It portrays, in living colors, the happy condition of Ireland since the introduction of Total Abstinence principles:

EDWARD C. DELAVAN: [Albany Eve. Journal.

*Dear Friend:* I do not take up my pen with any determinate object in view, but rather to state my strong anxiety—may I not add—my overwhelming desire, that the glorious moral revolution which has taken place in our land—even the triumph of total abstinence—may be made to *tell* with all the force, with all the power it deserves, both in England and across the Atlantic; amongst you, our brethren too, by habits, by manners, by language, and many of you by still nearer ties. Yes! a glorious moral revolution has indeed taken place in Ireland—that which was desired, but hardly dared to be hoped for two years since, has indeed come to pass; the blessing of tectotalism has, as a mighty flood, swept through the land. It has drained the channels of intemperance dry—it has closed those dens of iniquity—public houses—in hundreds, in thousands—it has dried up many of the sources of crime—it has thinned our hospitals—nearly emptied several of our jails—restored sight to the morally blind in thousands and tens of thousands of cases—fed the hungry—clothed the naked, and caused the hearts of the widow—the worse than desolate, the drunkard's wife—to rejoice, yea, to leap for joy! It is, my friend, difficult to write without enthusiasm on the subject. *It is a glorious one.* It is the realization of an ardently hoped for, but hardly expected, triumph. Where has its equal been seen since the early days of Christianity? Only think for a moment—the Irish, *the drunken Irish,* abandoning strong drink *(en masse.)* Only think of the whole nation rising, as one man, to put away from them, I trust for ever, their darling pledge of friend-ship, of hospitality, of social enjoyment—strong drink. The Irish drank for sociability; strong drink was the daily gift of man to man, the pledge of friend-ship; but all this has been relinquished; the darling sin has been given up; THE POWER OF MORAL COURAGE HAS BEEN EXEMPLIFIED. Only think of our Irish wakes, our Irish weddings, our Irish christenings, being now models of sobriety; those which so lately were the centre of scenes of drunkenness, of riot, of confusion! And if we look into the abodes of our poor, *still* (for I grieve to say Ireland is suffering still from absenteeism from iniquitous corn laws, and those unjust enactments which keep the wealth of the country in the hands of a few rich, at a sad moment of suffering to the many poor) how changed the scene. Yes, there is poverty, but there is quietude; there is contentment, and there is, in place of that sinking feeling of wretchedness, a something like hope that better times will come—a certainty that if they *do come,* the full benefit of them will be reaped, and a determination to better them if possible.

Then look at the facts as regards crime, &c. 23 prisoners in one section of a large penitentiary, where 130 to 140 were a little more than a year previous; *one large prison in Dublin entirely closed.* Parts of the country hitherto disturbed, in which there was not even a single criminal case to try when our judges went to circuit. Savings Bank lodgments so increased that in one of the Dublin branches the Bank is opened each week an additional day. The Recorder of this city bears testimony to the criminal cases being reduced *one half*—the Chief Baron declaring at the opening of the Commission in Dublin that after a period of two months "there is not presented for trial a single case of homicide—not a single case of assault affecting the public peace—not a single case of assault endangering life, or a single case of malicious injury to persons or property."

To these testimonies I could add a host of others; but I have forwarded copies of our newspapers from time to time containing them, and I can only further recommend that they be made extensive use of. Statistical details are trumpet-tongued—they cannot be controverted—they bring conviction home to every heart. But does there a doubt rest on the mind of any among you that Ireland is not really the seat of a moral revolution? Are there those who think that if they came among us they would still see drunkenness and dirt? I tell such, that to see a drunken man is a rarity in Dublin; or I believe in any part of Ireland except Ulster; that even our coal-heavers are models of temperance; that he who would suppose he could overcome even their constancy by bribes or temptation, would find himself entirely mistaken. *The Irish glory in tee-totalism*—it is now their darling institution—they love it as they loved whiskey in olden times. It is, my esteemed friend, delightful to see the sincerity, the honesty, the fervor, of our people in this good cause. Whether I receive a load of hay for my horse, a ton of coal, or any other necessary of life, brought as they generally are by persons of the lowest class, who are employed as carriers, if a little gratuity is looked for by them, *there is the one determined answer*—"it is to buy food;" or, "to take home to my family; for I AM A TEE-TOTALER, Sir, AND IT'S THE BEST THING THAT EVER HAPPENED TO ME." There is no halting—no half-way—but the honest, proud, full avowal of having taken the right side, and of glorying in it. And then go into our large temperance meetings, and mark the well-dressed mechanic—his clear face—his independent bearing; and when he stands up to speak, his improved condition bespeaks itself in every word. And yet, lately he was, in all probability, a besotted drunkard. Yes! when I reflect on the wholesale work that has been going on amongst us—in turning those who were pests, into blessings, of society—I cannot but feel it is only necessary to bring out even a tithe of the glorious facts we are in possession of, to convince even the most sceptical of the mighty, the vast, the all-important work that has been achieved.

Where are our legislators with all their nostrums? Where their attempts to benefit the country—by stringent laws—by *making* drunkards and then taking them up—by filling the country with soldiery to keep a drunken people peaceable? Let the advocates of peace—the friends of moral power—look at Ireland and behold a living, a noble example of their favorite and God-like system! Yes, it is the triumph of moral power! The Government made the drunkard a criminal—seized and imprisoned him! The friends of Temperance took hold of him as a fallen brother—but still a brother—they gathered round him—they strengthened him, and they placed him safely on the rock of Temperance. And there he stands, a restored being, *returning thanks to his God who has done so much for him*—joyful, and constant in his attendance at his house of prayer. Yes, I delight in speaking of the virtues of our poor! They have far eclipsed the rich—they hold the moral power now. Do we want assistance or sympathy to aid in the spread of some philanthropic object? It is to the working classes—to the poor, we look! Their sympathies are alive; and whether our aim is to seek for the abolition of capital punishment, to forward mechanics' institutions, to call attention to the great question of the state of the hundred millions of British India, or to raise our voice against that great Moloch of evil, slavery, we find in them ready sympathizers, willing hearers, and ready actors so far as their powers or abilities enable them to be.

But, alas! there is one drawback to all this. I have spoken of the poor—of their warmth of their determination to support the noble cause of Temperance. But where is the corresponding action in the middle and upper classes? 'Tis true tee-totalism is now triumphant! It is a flattering thing! But then, it is praised—it is called a God-like work—by those who nevertheless do not profess to idolize and applaud. Rulers, Judges, Dukes, Earls, and Lords, praise the glorious work to the skies; but they are not Tee-totalers. Would that we could bring some mighty and yet undiscovered moral weight to bear on them, so as to arouse them from their selfish clinging to a darling luxury!—*one of their many*—while the poor man has given up his only one. Would that we could open the eyes of the influential to the awful responsibility which will rest on them if this movement fails—if through their example one poor reclaimed is led back to his wallowing in the mire, *and dies a drunkard, with the drunkard's grave upon him!* And yet, that such will be the case at least in some instances, the most sanguine must feel is but too certain. I rejoice, however, to say that a large number of the respectable classes have joined, and amongst them is Daniel O'Connell, who has declared himself publicly a consistent tee-totaler of some months' standing, and that he is determined to continue so for the rest of his life. As for our noble friend, Father Mathew, he is as indefatigable, as untiring, as humble, as unassuming, as ever. Benevolence is stamped on his countenance. His strength seems the strength of a giant. His herculean labors seem only to improve his appearance. He is emphatically the honored one of the land; but he bears his honors with all imaginable meekness. I enclose the best miniature likeness of him I have yet seen.

And who walked in to see me to-day? George Carr, of New Ross—the first founder of a Temperance Society on this side of the Atlantic; and when I told him I was writing to *thee,* he desired, in his own cordial way, to be most kindly remembered to thee.

I feel thy patience will be well tried ere thou makest out this letter, if thou art able to decypher it at all. I have written with a full heart and a hurried hand. Believe me, sincerely thy friend, RICHARD ALLEN.

PLANTS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—In these islands are two plants which well deserve to be inquired after by persons visiting them. They are thus described by a zealous, but not scientific correspondent, who has recently returned: One is a raspberry, which is found upon the summit of the highest mountain in these islands, 7,117 feet high. The beauty of its leaves, and its large, yellow, fine-tasted fruit, would render it acceptable to the horticulturists of Europe. The other is a noble lily-like plant, growing in small lakes, with strong upright leaves, some of which are eighteen inches in diameter. The flower is large, with close set petals, from four to five inches long; the lower part of the petals white, the upper a beautiful clear pink.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—M. Arago communicated to the Academy of Science that M. Daguerre was still occupied upon a most important series of experiments connected with the improvement of photography. Thus, with the view of increasing the sensitiveness of the prepared plates, he had subjected them to the action of electricity, while in the camera obscura, and had then immediately exposed them to the rays of light. The electric fluid had, however, made the plates too sensitive, and so much so that the mere opening of the covering of the plate inside the camera obscura could not be effected rapidly enough to prevent some portions of the impression from being much more vivid than others. M. Daguerre had therefore made use of a preparation not so sensitive as that which he commonly employed, and upon again employing the force of electricity had obtained such a degree of sensitiveness that only the millionth part of a second was necessary for obtaining an impression; so that it was not expecting too much to anticipate that, when further improvements should be effected, the actions of the human body might all be taken by the Daguerreotype.

A GOOD COMPARISON.—"What do you think of these partial reverses which the Liberals have experienced in certain parts of England?" said an elector of Dublin on Monday to a friend. "I look upon them," replied the friend, "as the man who *runs a little back* to make *a better leap.*"


**TEETH! ANTI-EXTORTION!!** REDUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT IN DENTISTRY.—Persons desirous of avoiding the exorbitant charges of Dentists, will find it advantageous to call on V. SHERWOOD, Surgeon Dentist, 143 G-and-street, near Centre Market.

N. B.—Carious and aching teeth infallibly cured without pain, and rendered useful for many years. Incorruptible Mineral Teeth inserted on the various systems, from $1 to $5. Filling and cleaning in proportion. Whole sets on the atmospheric pressure principle. jy3 2m

**UNITED STATES CAP, STOCK, LINEN & OILED SILK MANUFACTORY.**—JOHN M. DAVIES & JONES, successors to Luke Davies & Son, 166 William-street, corner of John street, New-York. Caps, Stocks, Shirts, Linen Collars, Linen Bosoms, Under Shirts and Drawers, Suspenders, Hosiery, Lambs Wool and Merino, Gloves, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Oiled Silk, Patent Leather, wholesale and retail.

Caps, Stocks and Shirts made to order.

Agency for Shaker Shirts and Drawers, with a general assortment of Fancy Goods. au7 1m

**IMPORTANT AND USEFUL ENTERPRISE,** by A. BASSFORD—*THE CLIMAX.*—This is the name selected for the extensive room just completed in elegant and convenient style at No. 149 Fulton-street, extending through to Ann, in which it is intended to supply the inhabitants and strangers in this great emporium with breakfasts, dinners and suppers, in the most fashionable manner and at reasonable prices. The whole establishment will be under the immediate superintendence of the well known S. B. Holt, formerly proprietor of Holt's Hotel. It is designed to procure the richest delicacies, the best of provisions, the choicest liquors, and superior cooks and waiters. As the rooms are spacious and airy, individuals, as also parties, may enjoy the comfort of having ample room, besides an opportunity of perusing nearly all the newspapers published in the United States, and in many foreign countries. As thousands are in the habit of obtaining their meals in eating-houses, may they not be solicited to favor this establishment with a single call (at least) for the purpose of deciding for themselves whether or not the "Climax" deserves patronage? au4 1m

**ASTRAL,** MANTEL AND HALL LAMPS, Girandoles, Candelabras, Japanned Tea-Trays, Bread-Baskets, in setts or separate, fine Table Cutlery, and Ebony or Alabaster Clocks; for sale by BEACH & SEXTON, 114 Chatham-st.

N. B. Lamps refronzed and repaired, equal to new. Extra Lamp Shades, &c. on hand. jy29 tf

**THE EAGLE COOKING STOVE.**

THIS newly invented Cooking Stove, adapted to the use of Coal or Wood is far superior to any other now in use. The oven, which is larger than that of any other Stove of the same size, is protected in part by a patent guard-plate which prevents it from becoming too much heated, and serves also to protect the flue from becoming filled with coal or other obstructions to the draft. It also has a patent damper in for the purpose of conveying off the vapor arising from cooking, and also the dust arising from the coal. The back boilers, which in other Stoves are rendered almost useless by their remoteness from the blaze, are so situated as to receive the same benefit from the fire as those in front. Another very important recommendation to the Eagle Cooking Stove is that it requires less fuel than any other patent now in use. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, at

THOMAS FRAZIER'S, No. 206 Water-street,

Where may be found a variety of the most superior patterns of Hall, Parlor, and other Stoves. jy28 4m

**GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,** fashionable Jewelry, Silver Spoons, Butter Knives, Sugar Tongs, &c., plated Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Castors, &c., Britannia Coffee-Pots and Urns, Tea Setts, &c. and Fancy Goods generally, for sale by BEACH & SEXTON, au29 tf N. B. Watches and Jewelry repaired. 114 Chatham-st.

**CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!**—The undersigned has taken the agency for the sale of JEROME'S BRASS CLOCKS, at their Clock Warerooms, No. 204 Broadway, where he will sell their PATENT Eight Day and Thirty Hour Brass Clocks, of a variety of patterns, at the *lowest* wholesale Factory prices. Merchants and dealers in Clocks would do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing. Also, an assortment of Wood Clocks, CHEAP FOR CASH. Recollect the number, 204 Broadway, up stairs. ISAAC O. HINSDALE.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the Retail trade. Every description of Clocks repaired and warranted. m4 tf

**SMITH'S CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT.**

**Corner of the Bowery and Divison-st.**

CLOCKS of every description in any quantities, good true, and cheap for *cash.*

Clocks made to order for Steeples, Banks, &c.

Also, wheels and pinions cut. Small watches and models made for patentees. Entrance 7½ Bowery. R. SMITH.

jy17 tf (Formerly Smith & Brother.)

**SAMUEL W. BENEDICT,** Watch Maker, Merchants' Exchange, corner of Wall and William streets, having formed a connection in business with S. HAMMOND, their personal attention will be given to repairing fine Watches. The most complicated parts of Duplex & Chronometer Watches put in equal to the original.

Mr. Hammond would make his acknowledgements to the Trade, for their kindness and patronage since living in New York, and will always give their work preference in making Duplex work, but will not be able to make any discount from the retail price.

Duplex, Independent Second, and other Watches of splendid patterns for sale, warranted perfect or the money returned. Jewelry and Silver Ware as usual.

au17 1y BENEDICT & HAMMOND

**CONFECTIONERY.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and others, that he has removed from William-street, to the store formerly occupied by Mr. Charles Lee, the celebrated Blacking Manufacturer, No. 285 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers-streets, opposite the City Hall, where he will continue to manufacture DRY CONFECTIONS of the purest kind, and warranted to keep in all climates. Although the expenses attendant on so large an establishment and in so public a situation, must necessarily be greatly increased, yet the additional facilities afforded him in the manufacturing and sales department, both of which being under his immediate control, will enable him to sell at his usual low prices; and he hopes, by so doing, to merit a share of the public favor. It may not be improper to say that the subscriber is a practical workman, and has been engaged in the manufacturing of Confections for upwards of 16 years, which he flatters himself entitles him to a favorable notice.

au12 1y THOS. F. PEERS.

**KING'S PATENT PILLAR AND CLAW REVOLVING OFFICE CHAIRS.**—A most comfortable and convenient article—when seated in one of these Chairs, with a touch of the toe you have the entire command of the apartment, without the necessity of any change of position of the occupant or the chair, thereby preventing much inconvenience and insuring a great amount of comfort. Price $8.00, $10.00 and $12.00 each, all complete with cushions, castors, &c. Note—these chairs cannot get out of order.

Always on hand, a variety of other chairs made expressly for ease and comfort,—and last, not least, the celebrated Premium Rocking Chairs with self-adjusting seats. These Chairs are self-rockers, in which a person may sit and rock without any exertion. To realize the superiority of these chairs, you are respectfully invited to come and make a trial of them. M. W. KING, Patentee,

jy16 1m 474 Broadway.

**J. G. CANDEE, M. D., Dentist,**
**98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.**

IMPORTANT HINTS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF TEETH. The Teeth, though the hardest animal substance, yield soonest to treatment, good or bad. They are easily spoiled, and by judicious treatment easily preserved. It is no vain boast of the skilful Dentist, that diseases of the Teeth are ordinarily subject to his control; indeed it may be regarded as settled in the public mind, that judicious treatment secures their permanence. The Teeth, composed substantially of lime, are of course easily decomposed by acids; and oxygen being the base of acids, we are led to two important facts in the preservation of the Teeth.

1st. Keep acids out of the mouth, and every thing out of the stomach that generates acids there, and your health and Teeth are comparatively safe.

2d. Keep every thing out of the mouth that attracts oxygen, and this for three reasons:

1st. Oxygen being the base of acids, renders the secretion of the mouth doubly acrid, and thus the destruction of the Teeth is hastened.

2d. The Oxydes thus produced are poison, and hence the general health is put in jeopardy.

3d. Galvanic action is produced, and by this, both the nerves and teeth suffer. These hints, if duly regarded, will lead to the following important practice:

1st. No acids will ever be used for cleansing the Teeth. All tooth powders should contain a moderate alkali.

2d. All operators on the Teeth, who use mineral pastes or fusible metals, all of which are composed of metals having strong affinity for oxygen, should be shunned; their boasted remedies are far worse than the disease they promise to cure.

3d. All combinations of metals, such as Tin, Gold, Silver, Platina, &c., should be carefully avoided. The purest metals differ in affinity for oxygen, and of course produce galvanic action when put together in the same mouth. Fine Gold is the only metal that should ever find a lodgment in the human mouth; and to this conclusion every scientific Dentist must inevitably come.

No Dentist can consistently oppose the use of an amalgam of mercury and silver, whilst he is himself in the habit—as is at present almost every Dentist in the Union—of using amalgams of Platina, Gold, Silver, Copper and Zinc, under the name of "Gold Plates." *Fine Gold, and Fine Gold alone for Dental operations,* must soon become an axiom.

And now I will only add in conclusion, for the information of all who wish to avoid the evil consequences of compound metals in the mouth, that they can be furnished with Teeth set to fine Gold Plates, unmixed and unadulterated, by calling at my Room, No. 98 Broadway, New-York, the only place, (with the exception of BROCKWAY & SONS, in Albany and Troy,) where Teeth are set to plates, without introducing into the mouth an amalgam of at least four metals, all differing materially in their affinity for oxygen.

One word to those who want entire, or nearly entire sets of Teeth, inserted on the atmospheric pressure or suction principle. My method of putting in suction Teeth, differing in some essential points from the manner usually adopted, I feel confident in saying, stands unsurpassed.

Gentlemen of the profession as well as those requiring professional services, are invited to call and examine my method of Setting Teeth, without the use of solder or any other base metal.

*New York, July* 31, 1841. 1m

**BETTS'S INDESTRUCTABLE STOVE**—Constructed upon such principles that the following advantages are secured, viz: The article is exposed to no injury from the fire, (except the furnace plates and two or three lengths of pipe); hence its name. 2d. The largest joints of meat are roasted upon spits as perfectly, without turning, as they can be before a fire, or in any Revolving Roaster. 3d. The price—Case will be furnished for $175, in which a calf of 100 and pig of 200 lbs. weight, beside a joint of beef of 60 lbs. and a score of turkeys and fowls, will be cooked with the most epicurean nicety, and in such season that any desirable number of puddings and pies may be baked for a dessert; and then a hundred loaves of bread will be baked in the P. M., as well as it can be done in any Brick Oven. 4th. The economy in fuel—All of the above work will be done with less than a dollar's worth of fuel—wood or coal.

The following Recommendations tell a part of the story. Mr. Hicks, who has been using one eighteen months at the Clinton Hotel, says:—"I dare not tell half I could do with it, for if I should nobody would take my word." 5th. Keeping a cool kitchen—It will be seen at once that there can be no caloric to be wasted; all the heat goes to do cooking, if you wish it.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We have been using Betts's Stove on Board the Troy during the past season, and can cheerfully recommend it as the best article for cooking that has ever been introduced on board of steamboats.

CHARLES M. RODGERS, Steward of Steamboat Troy.
ROBERT MACY, Captain.
C. H. TAPPEN, Agent.

We are doing all the work with one of his Stoves, 2 ft. 8 in. long by 1 foot 8 inches wide, that we used to do with two of Mr. Gold's ovens and a tin oven 5 feet long, and do it much better, with less than one-fourth part of the fuel. CLINTON HOTEL.

N. B.—To be found on the 2d floor of a building in the rear of Mr. Van Aukeen's Butter Store, 214 Washington street.

And now I want to ask of keepers of Public Houses, Refectories, and proprietors of steam and all other Boats, if they will not send in a few orders to enable me to take a shop where my stoves may be seen and their importance appreciated. au6 1m

**CITY HOTEL.**—The Public are informed that the above named spacious and popular establishment will be continued as usual. The interior has been recently repaired, and the parlors and many of the rooms newly furnished. The City Hotel is one of the very few Hotels in this city in which the entire lower floor is occupied for the purposes of the establishment; it has a bar, reading, dining, sleeping rooms and parlor on the first floor. The convenience of its location being near the centre of the business part of the city, and all the principal steamboat and railroad landings, with spacious and pleasant parlors on the first floor, on Broadway, the principal thoroughfare of the city, make it an equally desirable situation for men of business, and for families or single gentlemen travelling for pleasure.

The travelling public are assured that this Hotel shall be so conducted as not to be excelled by any other establishment in this country. With cleanliness, and good, attentive waiters, a good table, choice wines and liquors, and a general desire to please, the proprietor hopes he may be favored with a share of the public patronage.

A. GARDNER,
jy17 1m Successor to Gardner & Packer.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Morison's Pills.**—The Public of America are informed, that the British College of Health, London, have dismissed Mr. Taylor, of 94, Broadway, New-York, as their General Agent, and that now, therefore, they have no longer a general agent in America. This is particularly impressed on the people of the United States, as it is well known that several individuals are endeavoring to palm off their Medicines under the plea that they are acting as General Agents to the Establishment in London.

Merchants, Traders, Agents and others, may be supplied on the same terms as their late agent, Mr. Taylor, by sending their orders direct to Messrs. MORISON, at the British College of Health, Hamilton Place, New Road, London, when they will obtain at the same time a Certificate of the genuineness of the Medicines.

Look for the revocation of Mr. Taylor's appointment and other particulars, in the New-York and other papers. All debts owing to Mr. Taylor for Morison's Medicines, are to be paid to Messrs. FIRTH & HALL, of Franklin Square, New-York.

MORISON, MOAT & CO.

British College of Health, Hamilton Place, }
New Road, London, April 5, 1841. }

N. B.—It will be remembered that Messrs. Morison's late Agent, Mr. Taylor, wrapped up and sold their Medicines to the public in pind labels; therefore such will now no longer be genuine. The Medicines of the British College of Health will henceforth be sold as in England, with the words "MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINES" engraved in *white letters* upon a *red ground,* in the label affixed to each box or packet. jy24 3m

**IMPORTANT TO PARENTS.**—DR. A. ATKINSON, 216 Greenwich-street, respectfully recommends his DILUENT ALTERATIVE PURIFIER to the heads of families who are in their own persons afflicted with an impure state of the fluids. Remember that the stream can be no better than the fountain; or, in other words, the children are generally afflicted with the diseases of the parents;—hence the transcendant importance of our advice being acted upon by all who are now or who are about to enter into the marriage state that suffer hereditary or acquired diseases. jy17 1m

**DR. THOS. PLUMLEIGH'S** INDIAN BOTANIC PLAISTER.—At this moment there are thousands of our fellow-citizens suffering from Sore Legs, Kings' Evil, Sore Nipples, pains in the back, breast, sides, Rheumatism, Scald Head, and Salt Rheum—to all such I would say use this valuable and never failing remedy and be cured

Sold at 367 Greenwich-st., 141 Fulton-st., 422 and 647 Broadway, 237 Bleecker-st., 193 Spring-st., 364 Bowery, W. Thompson, Williamsburgh, and Mrs. Hayes, Brooklyn. jy16 1m*

**TO IMPORTING HOUSES AND WESTERN AND SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.**—Ten thousand gross of Fancy Soaps, comprising Eau de Cologne Soap, Almond Soap, Millefleur Soap, all new in the market; besides Windsor and other assorted Soaps, can be purchased at half the usual prices, for cash, at Messrs. WRIGHT & CO'S., 74½ Chatham-street, who are sole Agents for the French Medicated Soap in America, which Soap is allowed by all the Physicians in Paris to be one of the most extraordinary discoveries in medical science ever known in the world for all outward complaints, as Erysipelas, Pimples, Scurvy, Freckles, Salt Rheum, &c., for which Agents are wanted throughout the Union for the sale of it. jy21 1m

**GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.** 78 South-st. have for sale—

100 cases English Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 32 oz.
2000 bags prime green Rio Coffee.
4000 bags Manilla Sugar.
500 bales Manilla Hemp.
50 serons Ipecacuanha.
10 casks Argols—500 bags crude E I Saltpetre.
20 casks ombre Madders.
50 cases Manilla Indigo.
300 tons well assorted English Iron.
20 tons do do Swedes do
20 Try Pots, 160 and 180 gallons.
300 coils Russia Bolt Rope, assorted sizes
500 packs Russia Sail Cloth, assorted.
80 bales do brown and bleached Sheetings.
20 bales do Crash.
20 bales Floretta Paper, entitled to debenture.
50 bales Buenos Ayres Wool.
100 rolls do 27 Ind. Crash.
25 baskets do dressed Quills
2 bales New South Wales Lamb's Wool.
1 bale fine German do do
300 boxes Sperm Candles, assorted sizes
1000 gallons Fall Oil bleached and unbleached.
20 cases white Pongees.
10 cases black Lavantines Hdk'fs. au1

**PRINTING INK**—The subscriber, who is a practical Printer, having for more than twenty years been engaged in the manufacture of Printing Ink, during which time it has been used extensively in many of the largest printing establishments in the United States, and given general satisfaction. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his typographical brethren. Having lately built a new and enlarged manufactory, on Front-street, between Montgomery and Gouverneur-streets, East River, he is enabled to supply those who may favor him with their custom, with as good Ink as can be procured in the United States, of unchangeable color, and on reasonable terms. The Ink is well calculated to work on the composition roller, and all descriptions of presses now in use.

Orders directed to the subscriber's residence, 125 Green-street, or left at the manufactory, will be punctually attended to.

New-York, July 20, 1841. (jy20 2m) GEO. MATHER.

**PLANTERS' BANK,** also Agricultural Bank Notes of Natchez, wanted at improved rates by

jy 26 tf VANVLECK BROTHERS, 20 Wall-street.


## PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, *Secretary's Office,* June 17, 1841.

Pursuant to the directions of the annexed resolutions of the Senate and Assembly, and in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, the following proposed amendments to the Constitution having been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses, are hereby published for the information of the Electors of the said State. JOHN C. SPENCER, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

IN ASSEMBLY.....May 21, 1841.

*Resolved,* That the following amendments to the Constitution of this State be proposed and referred to the next Legislature to be chosen, and that the Secretary of State cause the same to be published in one newspaper in each of the counties of this State, if there be one printed therein, for three months previous to the next annual election, pursuant to the provisions of the first section of the eighth article of the said Constitution.

The *fifth* article of the Constitution is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

ARTICLE FIFTH.

Section 1. The judicial power shall be vested in the Court for the trial of impeachments and the correction of errors, the Court of Chancery, the Supreme Court, such other courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, not exceeding two, as may be constituted by law in conformity to the amendments to the Constitution hereby adopted, and in such subordinate courts and officers as are now constituted or may from time to time hereafter be constituted by law.

§ 2. The court for the trial of impeachments and the correction of errors shall consist of the President of the Senate, the Senators, the Judges of the Court of Chancery, of the Supreme Court, and of any other court or courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction therewith hereafter to be constituted, or the major part of them; but when an impeachment shall be prosecuted against any judge of any court, the person so impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal; and when an appeal from a decree in Chancery shall be heard, the judges of that court shall assign the reasons of their decree, but shall have no voice in the final sentence; and when a writ of error shall be brought on a judgement of the Supreme Court, or any other court of co-ordinate jurisdiction, the judges of the court which rendered the judgement shall assign the reasons for the same, but shall not have a voice for its affirmance or reversal.

§ 3. The Assembly shall have the power of impeaching all Civil Officers of this State for mal and corrupt practices in office, and for high crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. Before the trial of an impeachment, the Members of the Court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without a concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgement in cases of impeachment, shall not extend farther than the removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under this State; but the party convicted shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

§ 4. The Court of Chancery shall consist of a presiding Judge, styled the chancellor, and not less than two nor more than four judges, as may be limited by law, styled assistant chancellors; but the whole number shall never exceed the whole number of judges of the supreme court. The supreme court shall consist of a presiding judge, styled the chief justice, and not less than two nor more than four judges, as may be limited by law, styled justices. The legislature may by law constitute not more than two other courts of law, possessing co-ordinate jurisdiction with the supreme court, to consist respectively of a presiding judge, styled the chief judge, and not less than two nor more than four associate judges, styled judges. A majority of the judges of each court shall be requisite to hold the general terms thereof for the final hearing of causes or questions on the merits, but any less number may hold special terms for hearing other questions, as may be provided by law. The legislature may provide by law for terms of the court of chancery to be held before the chancellor or any assistant chancellor, making the decisions at such term subject to be revised by the court of chancery in general term before the chancellor and assistant chancellors, or a majority of them.

§ 5. The judges of the court of chancery, of the supreme court, and of any other court of law possessing co-ordinate jurisdiction with the supreme court, shall be appointed in the manner provided by the constitution for the appointment of all judicial officers except justices of the peace, and shall hold their offices during good behaviour, or until they shall attain the age of sixty years. The said offices shall be filled in the first instance as follows: the chancellor and the chief justice shall be retained as presiding judges of their respective courts; the two other justices of the supreme court shall be retained as judges of their court; the other judges of the court of chancery shall be appointed from the whole number of the vice-chancellors including the assistant vice-chancellors, and in appointing the other justices of the supreme court, and the judges of the other court or courts, a preference shall be given to the circuit judges then in office; and the office of vice-chancellor and of circuit judge, as at present constituted, shall be thereby abolished.

§ 6. The decrees of the Court of Chancery, and the judgements of the Supreme Court, shall continue to be subject to revision and correction by the Court for the trial of impeachments and the correction of errors in the same manner as formerly, and the judgements of any other court or courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, to be hereafter constituted, shall be subject to the like revision and correction, and with the like effect as the judgements of the Supreme Court. The Legislature may by law constitute a Court of Review, to consist of the Judges of the courts, whose decisions are subject to be removed directly to the court for the trial of impeachments and the correction of errors, for reviewing and correcting the decisions of each other in such cases as may be expedient, before the same shall be so removed by writ of error or appeal; excepting from such Court of Review, the Judges of the court whose decisions are brought in question.

§ 7. The Legislature may by law provide for the trial of issues joined in any court before any of the Judges of the same or any other court, or may unite one or more of the Judges of any court with the Judges of any other court of subordinate jurisdiction for the trial of any such issues, or as members of any such court.

§ 8. Judges of the County Courts, and Recorders of cities, shall hold their offices for five years, but may be removed by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, for causes to be stated in such recommendation.

§ 9. Neither the Judges of the Court of Chancery, of the Supreme Court, nor of any court of co-ordinate jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, shall hold any other office or public trust. All votes for any elective office, given by the Legislature or the People, for any Judge of any of the said courts, during his continuance in his judicial office, shall be void.

This resolution having been read the third time, and a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof,

*Resolved,* That the resolution do pass.

By order of the Assembly, P. B. PORTER, Jr., Speaker.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

IN SENATE.....May 26, 1841.

This resolution having been read the third time, and a majority of all the members elected to the Senate voting in favor thereof,

*Resolved,* That the resolution do pass.

By order of the Senate, L. BRADISH, President.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, *Secretary's Office,* June 17, 1841.

I hereby certify that I have compared the preceding with certain original resolutions of the Senate and Assembly of this State, deposited and filed in this office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original.

JOHN C. SPENCER, Secretary of State.


**RING-WORM, TETTER SCALD HEAD,** Barber's itch, Eczema, Blotched Face, Pimples, Itch, or Scabies, Psoriasis, Palmaria and other diseases of the skin, are safely, certainly and expeditiously cured by the use of SANDS' CELEBRATED REMEDY FOR SALT RHEUM, which has now been thoroughly tested in rising SIX THOUSAND different cases without having failed in any, where directions have been attended to. Every person afflicted with either of the above diseases, is invited to make immediate use of the of this valuable remedy, and get cured without delay.

The cure in all cases is warranted. We select the following extracts from certificates as evidence of its wonderful efficacy.

Mrs. Margaret Clark, of New-York, has just been cured of a severe and long standing case of Salt Rheum. In her certificate she says—"I tried various popular medicines, and was under the care of two eminent physicians, but my complaint baffled their skill. After noticing the extraordinary cure of Mrs. Chapman, No. 79 Chatham-st I was induced to purchase some of the remedy. Immediately on applying it I began to recover, and am now entirely well." The case of Elizabeth Spear of Bellingham, Mass. a lady of 73 years of age, is truly an interesting one; one box and a bottle of the Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla removed the disease and made a perfect cure, after having been afflicted more than twenty years. Mrs. Almira Gardener, of Norwich, Ct. was perfectly cured after the disease had existed for twenty-five years in its worst form. Edwin Porter, merchant, of Fall River, Mass.; Joseph Clare, No. 289 Washington-st. N. Y.; John Parker, farmer, of Staten Island, and numerous others have all been perfectly cured by this most wonderful medicine.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 and 100 Fulton-st and 77 East Broadway, N. Y. Sold also by H. Rawls & Co. Albany; E. Trivett, Poughkeepsie; J. M. Patten, New-Haven; E. W. Bull, Hartford; J. A. Wadsworth, Providence; Wm. Brown, 451 Washington-st, Boston; D. David Jayne, No. 20 South Third-st, Philadelphia, and by druggists generally in the principal towns in the United States. Price $1.

N. B.—Merchants supplied on the most liberal terms. jy17 1m

**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 assuredly 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 inefficacious 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 wholesale and