Miscellanies.

From the Otsego Republican.

Lights and Shadows of Prairie Life.

COLUMBUS CITY, IOWA T. July 18, 1841.

SUCH is the magniloquent title of my *locus in quo*: a little hamlet of some 20 houses, situated two miles south of the juncture of Cedar River with the Iowa. The river is now fordable in many places below the junction. About the last of June, a small steamer passed up to an Indian village 30 miles above Iowa City, called Poweshiek's village. This was justly deemed an important event by the dwellers along the Iowa, as it settles the mooted question of the navigability of the river for at least six months of the year. The only difficulties are the sand bars and the constantly varying channel. It will doubtless be navigable at least two months for the largest boats that run on the Mississippi. The soil between the Iowa and Cedar for many miles as you proceed towards Iowa City, consists almost entirely of sand, yet nevertheless it is very productive, judging from the crops of corn and wheat I saw growing. The bluffs on the south side of the Iowa, rise in some places to the hight of 150 feet. The scenery both of the Iowa and Cedar is of the most romantic character, and few finer landscape views than are to be obtained from the lofty bluffs of the Iowa, can be found west of the Mississippi. The banks of the Iowa have an additional interest on account of their having been for a long time the residence of celebrated Indian Chiefs, as Black Hawk, Keokuck, Wapello, &c. In traversing its banks the poles of their desolate wigwams still standing, are frequently met with. These rude structures, are made by sticking a sufficient number of poles in the earth at suitable distances. The tops of the poles on either side are then bent over towards each other, lapped and bound together with thongs of hickory bark. Transverse poles are then bound on these, and the whole covered with bark, except a small aperture for the escape of the smoke. Before the bark is laid on, these conical-roofed dwellings strongly resemble arbors and summer-houses of our gardens. Poweshiek's band amounts to about 2000 souls. The whole number of Sacs and Foxes is 7000. Most of them are on the Desmoines. The Dacotahs or Sioux have their range about 160 miles to the northwest of this, and number it is said forty thousand souls, fifteen thousand of whom are warriors. It is their boast that they have never shed the blood of a white man. Were they inclined to hostile measures and animated with the indomitable spirit of the Seminoles, by uniting with the Sacs and Foxes they would sweep Iowa "with the besom of destruction." But an inextinguishable and deadly feud, exists between these tribes, that constitute the secret guaranty of our settlements against hostile incursions from that quarter. I purpose at some period not far distant to explore the Indian country, when I shall be able to say something farther of them from actual observation. Many interesting particulars are recorded of them by Major Newhall in his "Sketches of Iowa." It is a well written work, of the nature of a Gazetteer, and though somewhat on the *coleur de rose* order, much valuable information is to be derived therefrom.

It is the general impression, I believe, and perhaps a correct one too, that the character of the inhabitants of Iowa for enterprise, industry, intelligence and morality is of a higher order than that of their neighbors of Missouri and Arkansas. One thing is certain, however, that during my brief sojourn here I have heard of more thefts of horses and other property than I heard in the whole of my two years residence in Missouri. This may be and doubtless is accidental. But if crimes are committed here, much greater certainty exists of their being visited with retributive justice. In the slave states, there seems to exist a much greater insensibility in the public mind when glaring outrages against the supremacy of the laws are committed than in those sections settled almost exclusively by the descendants of the Puritans. For this insensibility I do not pretend to account; I merely state the fact and let all draw their own inferences. In Missouri, I have heard numbers justify one of the most cold-blooded murders that ever was committed. By their laws the perpetrators of such murders are admitted to bail, apparently for no other reason than to give them an opportunity of escaping to Texas, where it is well known these desperadoes are received with open arms, and rewarded by promotion to the highest offices in the gift of those land-pirates. Much misapprehension exists at the east and north in regard to some distinguished traits in western character. Those demi-savage manners, modes of living, provincial phrases, profanity, coarse expressions, &c., so revolting to all persons of refined taste and feeling, and particularly to New-Yorkers and New-Englanders, which are set down by tourists as characteristic of the whole people of the West, rightfully belonging only to that portion that emigrate from the southern States. They are not traits of Western character but of Southern. The difference in habits, manners, modes of living, and in the tone of moral feeling which distinguishes the south from the north and east, is sufficient to constitute a distinct nation. It is admitted that the poorest and most ignorant class of eastern and northern people will, soon after their location in the Mississippi valley, imbibe the peculiarities of their neighbors. But educated persons, by merely passing the Alleganies, are not apt to discard the King's English and the correct moral habits in which they have been instructed, for the barbarous local jargon and the debasing and corrupt habits and practices, which the southern *canaille* have introduced here. The blarney about southern chivalry and hospitality, which toadeating tourists from the north have published as the *quid pro quo* of a fortnight's gratuitous entertainment, will pass for what it is worth with those who by long personal observation have probed the character of the great mass of southern people to the bottom. An impatience of constitutional, legal and moral restraint, whenever they interfere with the gratification of predominant passions, is characteristic of the whole south. A reference to the debates in Congress is sufficient to place this matter beyond dispute. While southern politicians hesitate not to display in the halls of Congress their rancorous and illiberal prejudices and false accusations against every thing northern, it is fitting that northern men should understand the true character of their assailants. Suspicion is the governing principle with ignorance, and the sins of a handful of fanatics, are visited upon the whole north, and the most absurd notions of northern character and motives, cherished and persisted in with a blindness and pertinacity which ignorance and malice can alone produce. Adieu for the present. Z. M.

REVOLUTIONARY BATTLES.—The following is thought to be a complete list of the battles fought during the war of the Revolution, with the exception of a few in the Southern States:

Battle of Concord, April 19, 1775; battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775; battle of old Hampton, Virginia, where we took five decked vessels, sometime in November, 1775; battle of Great Bridge, near Norfolk, Virginia, December 18, 1775; battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776; battle of Fort Washington, November 17, 1776; battle of Fort Lee, November 16, 1776; battle of Trenton, where one thousand Hessians were captured, December 15, 1776; battle of Princeton, January 2, 1777; battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777; battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777; battle of the Red Banks, October 22, 1777; battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778; battle of Stoney Point, July 16, 1779; battle of Camden, August 19, 1780; battle of Guilford, North Carolina, March 15, 1781; massacre at Groton, Connecticut, September 6, 1781; battle of Eutaw Springs, October 6, 1781; battle of King's Moustain, October 6, 1781; Cornwallis and his army taken, October 19, 1781.

POPULATION OF LONDON.—THE CENSUS.—The returns of the population of the parishes within the city and liberty of Westminster, and the various parishes and unions adjoining the cities of London and Westminster, have been sent to the Registrar General. They show the following results:

1841	City of Westminster.....229,703	1,139,452
	Metropolitan parishes.....909,749	
1831	City of Westminster.....209,036	974,466
	Metropolitan parishes.....764,430	

Excess of 1841 over 1831, 164,986 for the city of Westminster and the metropolitan parishes. Ditto of females for 1841, 50,906, without referring to the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn. With the exception of Wapping and Saffron-hill liberty, in all parishes there are more females than males. Saffron-hill contains many lodging-houses for the accommodation of men only; while Wapping is a rendezvous for sailors. The excess of females in Islington is accounted for by the great number of ladies' schools. Including the city of London and the southern metropolitan parishes, there is little doubt that the increase of population will exceed 200,000. [London paper.

CHICAGO.—Notwithstanding the stoppage of the canal and the pressure of the times, Chicago is steadily increasing in wealth and population. Our streets are extended, new ones are erecting, all things considered, to a surprising extent. The Reservation will soon be covered with fine houses, and our blocks be full and compact. Economy and industry have already done much—they will do infinitely more.—Speculation has received its death-blow, but still, never did a city afford better opportunities for judicious investments than does Chicago at this very moment. We earnestly invite the attention of foreign capitalists to our unsurpassed locality. We are finely situated on a noble lake enlivened by active commerce. We are on the great route from New-York to New-Orleans—the South by the canal will yield us its treasures—the West is emphatically the garden of the Union, while we are its granary. With or without the canal, we are destined to be a large city; but this will be finished comparatively soon. Our stores are thronged with customers and our streets present a busy spectacle. Team after team whips in with the golden wheat and sells to ready and eager customers. We have spirit, enterprise, great natural advantages and resources—we want capital only.

[Chicago Amer. Aug. 13.

HYDROPHOBIA, OR CANINE MADNESS.—The Buffalo Commercial publishes the subjoined "notices given in the newspapers of the 22d of June 1841, by the Committee of Salubrity, in Paris:"

1st. Any person bitten by a mad dog or any other animal, should immediately press with the two hands all around the wound, so as to make the blood run freely and extricate the slaver.

2d. Wash the wound with a mixture of alkali and water, lemon juice, lye, soap, salt water, urine, or even pure water.

During the time of pressing and washing the wound, warm a piece of iron in the fire and apply it deeply to said wound. Mind that said piece of iron is only heated so as to be able to cauterize—*that it must not be red hot.*

These precautions being well observed, are sufficient to preserve from the horrid effects of hydrophobia, and every one should keep them in their mind.

EDUCATION AND CRIME.—By order of Government, the roads in Prussia are lined on each side with fruit trees. Noticing that some of them had a wisp of straw attached to them, I enquired of the coachman what it meant. He replied, that the straw was intended as a notice to the public not to take fruit from those trees without special permission. "I fear," said I, "that such a notice in my country, would be an invitation to attack them." "*Have you no schools?*" was his significant rejoinder. Prof. Stowe.

SEEING IT'S YOU.—"How far is it to ——?" "Why it's eight miles." "Eight devils! why a man told me a mile back, that it was only six." "Well, seeing that you are an old man, and your horse looks tired, and you seem impatient, we'll call it three." [Crescent City.

WILEY & PUTNAM,
IMPORTERS, BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
Broadway, New-York, and Pater Noster Row, London.

Importation of Books, English and Foreign, for Colleges, Public and Private Libraries, &c. &c. Single Books imported to order. Orders forwarded by every Steamer and also by the Liverpool Packets, and answered promptly by the return of the first Steamer after the receipt of desired.

W. & P. would invite attention to the unequalled facilities afforded by their London Agency, (which has now been conducted by Mr. Putnam for several years, his *permanent residence* being in London,) for procuring *English and Foreign Books for Colleges, Public and Private Libraries, Booksellers, and the Public generally, on at least* as good terms and with greater dispatch than they have ever before been imported into this country by any other establishment.

Orders with references or remittances may be sent direct to the London house if preferred, and books can be shipped thence to any of the principal ports in the United States.

Books for Incorporated Institutions pay NO DUTY.

All the English Journals, Monthlies, Quarterlies and Newspapers received regularly by the Steamers of the first of each month for subscribers, and the *principal periodicals* kept on hand for the sale.

W. & P. have for sale a variety of Guide Books through England, and for the continent. jy30 1m

GREENOUGH'S PATENT LAMP & CHEMICAL OIL.—The subscribers have been appointed by the proprietor sole agents for the sale of Greenough's Patent Lamps and Chemical Oil, and have taken store No. 111 Broadway, where they have now on hand a complete assortment of Lamps, for stores, shops churches, factories, hotels, &c. &c. consisting of parlor, astral, study, Liverpool, mantel, side and branch lamps, &c. &c. This article has been used in many of our principal hotels and most respectable families, for upwards of two years with entire satisfaction, not a single instance having occurred during that period, wherein purchasers availed themselves of the agents' guarantee. Any one so disposed can be satisfied that a single burner will emit more light, at an expense of one cent per hour, than three ordinary burners, consuming sperm oil at an average expense of three cents each. Another, and not the least advantage from its use, is the simplicity of its construction and cleanliness of the chemical oil. It is warranted to be a far better and cheaper artificial light than any other now in use. Every lamp will be warranted, if not perfectly satisfactory, can be returned. Those about purchasing lamps would find it for their advantage to call at the store of the subscribers, where the different kinds may be seen in operation. Sold only by PEARSON & WHITMORE, No. 111 Broadway.

N. B. A constant supply of Oil always on hand. au18 1m

SARATOGA WATER, from the Iodine Spring.—The IODINE SPRING contains much more Iodine and Carbonate of Magnesia than any other fountain, consequently is the most powerful alterative and aperient. It is highly charged with Carbonic Gas which renders it a pungent and delightful drink.

A. A. KELLOGG, Owner, Saratoga Spa.

Sold at wholesale and retail in New-York by A. B. & D. Sands druggists, 79 and 100 Fulton-st; at retail by David Sands & Co. 77 East Broadway; J. R. Chilton, 264 Broadway; Milhau, 183 Broadway, Slocum, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st; Souillard and Delluc, 587 Broadway, 2 Park Row; Rushton & Aspinwall, 86 William-st, Dr Milnor, 193 Broadway; Hart, 278 Broadway; Ring, 644 Broadway, Dodd, 642 Broadway; Coggeshall, 121 Pearl st; Billings & Rosenmiller, 311 Bleecker st; Hill, 208 Greenwich-st; Jennings & Bennet, 168 Greenwich st; Burger, 50 Cortlandt-st; Rotton, 198 East Broadway. au4 1m

100 REAMS large Imperial Printing Paper for sale: 25 by 37 inches—(size and quality of the Folio New-Yorker.) It will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to the Editor of this paper. m11

BLUE SMALTS.—20 casks F F F E, and F F F F E English Blue Smalts, just received and for sale by PERSSE & BROOKS 61 Liberty-st. jy10

THE LOCOMOTIVE 'YANKEE CARD PRESS,' 68 and 70 Nassau-st, (one door from John,) prints every variety of Cards, at prices ranging from $1 75 per 1000 upwards. m29 4m

TO CALICO PRINTERS—One bale of machine Lappings, for sale by PERSSE & BROOKS, 61 Liberty st. au17

PLANTERS' BANK, also Agricultural Bank Notes of Natchez, wanted at unpraised rates by VANVLECK BROTHERS, 20 Wall-street. jy26 tf

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—The subscribers keep constantly on hand and offer for sale in lots to suit purchasers—
WRITING PAPER, of all kinds.
Also, Robinson's Blank Book Papers, of all kinds.
PRINTING PAPERS, of all sizes and qualities, on hand or made to order, at short notice.
They also keep on hand a large assortment of Wires, Felting-Blue Smalts, Bleaching Powders and Soda Ash for Paper Manufacturers, of their own importation, of the best quality, which they offer at very low prices.
jy15 tf PERSSE & BROOKS, 61 Liberty street.

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. 265 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 TROS. F. PEERS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—IN CHANCERY—Before the Vice Chancellor.—Frederick Place *ex* Samuel Stephens and Franklin S. Kinney.

In pursuance of a decretal order of this Court, made in the above entitled cause, by the Vice Chancellor of the First Circuit, will be sold at public auction under the direction of the subscriber, one of the Masters of said Court, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, by William H. Jones, Auctioneer, on the 13th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, at 12 o'clock (noon) of that day: All that certain parcel of land, situate in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York; bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning in the centre of Thirty-Ninth street, at a point distant three hundred and eighty-five feet south-easterly from the centre of the Sixth Avenue, returning thence south-westerly, parallel with the Sixth Avenue, one hundred and twenty-eight feet eight inches, more or less, to the centre of the block between Thirty-Eighth and Thirty-Ninth st; thence south-easterly along the centre of said block one hundred feet; thence north easterly, parallel with the Sixth Avenue, one hundred and twenty-eight feet eight inches, more or less, to the centre of Thirty-Ninth street; and thence north-westerly along the centre of Thirty-Ninth street, one hundred feet to the place of beginning.

Dated New-York, August 13, 1841.

THOMAS McELRATH, Master in Chancery, No. 42 John-st.
A. W. BRADFORD, Solicitor. au14 2awtS13

STATE OF NEW-YORK—IN CHANCERY—Before the Vice Chancellor.—John Ferguson vs. Edgar H. Laing and others. In pursuance of a decretal order of the Court of Chancery made in the above entitled cause, by the Vice Chancellor of the First Circuit, will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of the subscriber, one of the Masters of said Court, at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of New-York, by William H. Jones, Auctioneer, on the 13th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, all those certain eight lots of ground situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a map of the property of George Kapelle, Esq. called the Glass House Farm, made by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, in May, 1834, and on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, by numbers 902 (nine hundred and two,) 903 (nine hundred and three,) 904 (nine hundred and four,) 905 (nine hundred and five) on the North side of Thirty-seventh st. and by numbers 954 (nine hundred and fifty four,) 955 (nine hundred and fifty-five,) 956 (nine hundred and fifty-six) and 957 (nine hundred and fifty seven) on the South side of Thirty-eighth st.—each of the said lots being in breadth, in front and rear twenty-five feet; and in depth on each side ninety eight feet nine inches, together with one half of Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts. adjoining the same as in front of and adjacent to the said lots. Dated, New-York, August 13, 1841. THOMAS McELRATH, Master in Chancery.
A. W. BRADFORD, Solicitor. [au14 2awtS13] No. 42 John st.

DR. F. FELIX GOURAUD'S EAU DE BEAUTE, OR, TRUE WATER OF BEAUTY.

PUBLIC APPROBATION has so decidedly stamped the superiority of this Skin Lotion, that little need be said in its praise, except that it is what it professes to be, a real, efficacious remedy for eradicating all Cutaneous Eruptions, Tan, pimples, spots, &c., gradually producing a delicate, clear, soft skin, transforms even the most sallow complexion into radiant whiteness, producing delicate, white neck, hands and arms, and imparting a beautiful, juvenile bloom to the complexion. Gentlemen whose faces are tender after shaving, will find it excellent beyond compare in ameliorating and allaying that most unpleasant sensation—the irritability of the skin, and, uniting the most ambrosial qualities, which seem like "a thousand fragrant posies;" it is a unique article and no mistake. *Et cet si souveraine pour le teint, qu' elle devroit tou jours se trouver sur les toilettes des dames et des gentilhommes.* The following are selects from an abundance of testimonials which have been voluntarily tendered:

"I have your Eau de Beaute in use—it is an admirable article and I shall recommend it." S. F. PHILLIPS, Philadelphia.

"I have had several calls for your wash, for freckles, &c. A lady living here bought a bottle of you and said it had the desired effect." ALEX. GUTHRIE, No. 4 Stanwix Hall, Albany.

"I cheerfully bear testimony to the efficacy and perfect innocence of your Eau de Beaute; it is decidedly a valuable cosmetic. I cannot consent that you publish my name."

The above is from a lady in Le Roy Place.

"Dear Sir: Having had a very favorable opportunity yesterday evening for expatiating on the merits of your 'Eau de Beaute,' and showing the effects it produced on my hands, a young lady requested I would procure her a bottle of it. Please send one per bearer.

JOSEPH M——, Broadway."

So strong is the proprietor's conviction of the entire efficacy of the above invaluable preparation in realizing all that it professes to accomplish that any dissatisfied purchaser can receive his or her money back if requested.

To be had only at Dr. G.'s Exclusive Office, 67 Walker-street, one door from Broadway, at $1 per bottle, and of David Sands & Co. Druggists, 77 East Broadway. au10 eod2m

DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S POUDRES SUBTILE.—Personal beauty depends so much on the appearance and partian smoothness of the skin, that whatever contributes to improve it, must be considered an object of importance to all who are solicitous to possess the advantage which Lord Chesterfield denominates "a letter of recommendation on all occasions," and certainly the present and future ages must feel themselves indebted to the inventor of the curious chemical process by which hair is effectually uprooted from the upper lip, side of the cheek, or neck of a beautiful woman, without the slightest injury to the skin, all of which can be done by using the penetrating powders of Dr. Gouraud, and the preparation can be soon tested. To be had no where else in New-York but at 67 Walker street, one door from Broadway. $1 per bott.

GOURAUD'S VEGETABLE LIQUID ROUGE—Composed materially from flowers and simples, imparts a beautiful carnation to the skin, immovable by rubbing with the fingers, handkerchief, linen cloth, or by perspiration. Price 50 cents per bottle. au12 eod2m

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. 140 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. P. 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

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 amendment 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 or 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.

jy26 1aw12w JOHN C. SPENCER, Secretary of State.

COMPOSITION ROLLERS, of the best materials and quality, and of all sizes, cast at the Office of the New World, 30 Ann-st. Inquire of Mr. J. W. RICHARDS, in the Press Room (basement). au21 tf

AMERICAN HARDWARE—The subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of American Manufactured Hardware, which they offer for sale at the lowest manufacturer's prices.
EDWD. PURCELL & CO.
au20 1m Successors to Pettibone & Long, 23 Platt-st. cor. of Gold.

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 Oxyides 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

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 Grand-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

IMPORTANT NOTICE—Morison's Pills.—The Public of America are informed, that the British College of Health, London, have dismissed Mr. Taylor, of 84, 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

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 retail at the principal Depot, 64 Madison, cor. Catherine-st; H. V. Bush, 61 Barclay-st; J. R. Hobbard, Bowery; W. H. Milnor, 192 Broadway; Dr. James H. Hart, 278 Broadway, corner of Chamber-st; D. C. Mitchell, 60 Church st, New-Haven; and retailed by one in every principal city in the Union. jy19 tf

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY at New-Brighton, Staten Island by subscription.

The Trustees of the New-Brighton Association have made arrangements for the sale of five hundred blocks, or parcels of land, embracing the most desirable and best located portions of their property; each parcel containing not less than eight lots of 25 feet by 100 feet, and some of them containing from one to five acres. On several of them are splendid improvements, comprising large mansion houses, hotels, cottages, docks, etc. etc. in perfect order.

The plan adopted for disposing of the above property presents great inducements to the capitalist desirous of making a good investment, and to all who may wish to obtain a country residence at a very moderate price, and in a position the most eligible in the vicinity of New-York.

For the prospectus, plan and details of the same, apply to HENRY LYNCH, President, at the office of the Association, No. 4 Hanover-street, up stairs.

Books of subscription are opened by EDWARD A. NICOLL, Esq. Trustee, at the office of the New-York Life and Trust Company, No. 38 Wall-st. By order of the Trustees. au14 tf

CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT.—Either directly or indirectly furnish the grave with half its victims. Dr. ALLEN'S BALSAM is a sure and never-failing remedy. Go to 127 Bowery, and you will be referred to hundreds whose valuable lives have been saved by it. It also purifies the blood, and those who have taken it for that purpose say that they think one bottle worth a dozen of Sarsaparilla.

NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE.—Persons troubled with this distressing disease, would not suffer with it long if they knew how quick Dr. Allen's Balsam would cure them. One bottle will cure the worst cases.

LOW SPIRITS is a Disease! Dr. Allen's Balsam will cure it. Nothing can surpass the efficacy of this Balsam in nervous diseases.

PALPITATION of the Heart.—This distressing complaint is cured by Dr. Allen's Balsam of Horehound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root. Sold 127 Bowery; W. A. Tyler, wholesale agent, 88 Barclay st; F. M. Guion, Bowery, corner of Grand st; Dr. Hart, corner Broadway and Chambers st; J. P. Fay, at Milham's drug store, corner Broadway and John st; and H. Everett, 307 Greenwich st. au5 1m

CURE FOR CHOLERA MORBUS AND SUMMER COMPLAINT.—This may certify that I have used Doctor Jayne's Carminative Balsam very extensively in Bowel Complaints, and have not the least hesitation in declaring it superior to any preparation that I have met with, for the relief of those diseases.

WILLIAM STEELLING, M. D.,
Physician to the Cumberland, N. J. Alms House.

Brighton, July 19, 1836.

DR. D. JAYNE.—Dear Sir—Having made use of your Carminative balsam in my family, and finding it to be adm