From the New-York Mirror.

EPIGRAMS.

There is no kind of wit which pleases us more than a good, pungent epigram. In this description of humor the English language is very rich. In almost all our great poets we meet with epigrams continually, and they are scattered 'thick as autumnal leaves' throughout the humbler walks of letters. Dr. Johnson has written one upon George II. and his poet-laureate, Cibber, which, for grave sarcasm, is almost unexcelled:

"Augustus still survives in Maro's strain,
And Spenser's verse prolongs Eliza's reign;
Great George's acts let tuneful Cibber sing,
For Nature made the Poet for the King."

One of the wits of Queen Anne's time thus writes concerning a notorious plagiarist by the name of Moore:

"Moore always smiles whenever he recites:
He smiles (you think) approving what he writes—
And yet in this no vanity is shown;
A modest man may like what 's not his own."

Here is another on Cibber:

"In merry old England it once was a rule,
The King had his poet and also his fool;
But now we 're so frugal, I 'd have you to know it,
That Cibber can serve both for fool and for poet."

Robert Tannahill, a Scotch poet, is the author of a pretty little epigram on Woman:

"Nature, impartial in her ends,
When she made Man the strongest,
In justice then, to make amends,
Made Woman's tongue the longest."

Garrick is the author of a capital epigram on Sir John Hill, a physician and dramatist. We believe that it runs thus:

"For farces and physic
His equal there scarce is;
His farces are physic,
His physic a farce is."

Dr. Aldridge's "Five Reasons for Drinking" contain a good deal of humor mixed with their epigrammatic point, and undoubtedly give the true philosophy of the toper:

"Good wine; a friend; or, being dry;
Or, lest we should be, by and by;
Or, any other reason why."

There is a smart epigram made by some wit on the circumstance of a card-playing young lady marrying her gardener:

"Trumps ever ruled the charming maid,
Sure all the world would pardon her;
The destinies turned up a *spade*—
She married John the Gardener."

Byron, we believe, is the author of the following couplet on a selfish politician, who committed his speeches to memory:

"C—— has no heart you say—but I deny it:—
He has a heart—he *gets his speeches by it.*"

In "Don Juan" there is a great number of excellent epigrams, but so mixed up are they with the reflections of the poet that separation would materially dull their point. We conclude with one from Tom Moore:

"'I never gave a kiss' says Prue,
'To naughty man, for I abhor it:'
She never gave a kiss, 't is true—
She 'll take one, tho', and thank you for it."

From the New-York American.

LUNDY'S LANE.

We cross thy tranquil plains, Oh! Chippewa. Scott—Ripley—Towson—Hindman—brave soldiers, well did ye your duty: long will this battle-ground your names remember. And thou too, *Riall!* brave Englishman, foeman wert thou worthy of warriors' steel. Far different music has resounded through these continuous woods than the wild bird's carol, the hum of insects, and the waving of the breeze that now so gently greets our ear. Ah! there is the white house. There, said the Major, as General Scott, making a forward movement with his brigade in the afternoon of the 25th of July, 1814, came in view of it, we saw the court-yard filled with British officers, their horses held by orderlies and servants in attendance. As soon as we became visible to them, their bugles sounded to saddle, and in a few moments they were mounted and soon disappeared through the woods at full gallop, twenty bugles ringing the alarm from different parts of the forest. All vanished as if swallowed by the earth, save an elegant veteran officer, who reined up just out of musket shot, and took a leisurely survey of our numbers. Having apparently satisfied himself of our force, he raised the plumed hat from his head, and bowing gracefully to our *cortege*, put spurs to his horse and disappeared with the rest. From the occupant of the house we gathered that we were about a mile distant from a strong body of the enemy, posted in the rising ground just beyond the wood in our front. General Scott, turning to one of his escort, said, "Be kind enough, sir, to return to Major General Brown; inform him that I have fallen in with the enemy's advance, posted in force at "*Lundy's Lane*, and that in one half hour I shall have joined battle." "Order up Ripley with the second brigade, direct Porter to get his volunteers immediately under arms," was the chief reply of Major General Brown to my message, and the aids were instantly in their saddles, conveying the orders. As I galloped back through the woods, continued the Major, the cannon shot screaming by me, tearing the trees and sending the rail fences in the air in their course, warned me that the contest had begun. But here we are on the battle-ground. There, said the Major, upon the verge of that sloping hill, parallel with the road, and through the grave yard towards the Niagara, was drawn up the British line under General Riall, three times greater than our brigades, his right covered with a powerful battery of nine pieces of artillery, two of them brass twenty-fours. The *eleventh* and *twenty second* regiments first leaving the wood displayed upon the open ground with the coolness and regularity of a review,—and were soon engaged furiously in action, the fire from the enemy's line and from the batteries, which completely commanded the position, opening upon them with tremendous effect.

Towson, having hurried up with his guns on the left, in vain endeavored to attain sufficient elevation to return the fire of the battery. The destruction on our side was very great. The two regiments fought with the greatest bravery. They were severely cut up, their ammunition became exhausted, and their officers nearly all of them having been killed and wounded, they were withdrawn from action,—the few officers remaining unhurt throwing themselves into the *ninth*, which now came into action led by the gallant Colonel Leavenworth.

The brunt of the battle now came upon them, and they alone sustained it for some time, fighting with unflinching bravery, until their numbers were reduced to one-half by the fire of the enemy. At this juncture, General Scott galloped up with the intention of charging up the hill; but finding them so much weakened, altered his intention, entreating them to hold their ground until the reinforcements, which were hastening up, should come to their assistance. A momentary cessation of the action ensued, while additional forces hurried up to the aid of each army—Ripley's brigade, Hindman's artillery, and Porter's volunteers, on the part of the Americans, and a strong reinforcement under General Drummond on that of the British. Hindman's artillery were attached to that of Towson, and soon made themselves heard. Porter's brigade displayed on the left, while Ripley formed on the skirts of the wood to the right of Scott's brigade. The engagement was soon renewed, with augmented vigor, General Drummond taking command in person, with his fresh troops in the front line of the enemy. Colonel Jesup, who had at the commencement of the action been posted on the right, succeeded, after a gallant contest, in turning the left flank of the enemy, and came in upon his reserve, "burdened with prisoners, making himself visible to his own army, amid the darkness, in a blaze of fire," completely destroying all before him. The fight raged for some time with great fury, but, it became apparent, uselessly to the Americans, if the enemy retained possession of the battery, manifestly the key of their position.

I was standing at the side of Colonel Miller, said the Major, when General Ripley rode up and inquired, whether he could storm the battery with *his* regiment, while he supported him with the younger regiment, the *Twenty-third*. Miller, amid the uproar and confusion, deliberately surveyed the position, then quietly turning with infinite coolness, replied, "*I'll try, Sir.*" I think I see him now, said the Major, as drawing up his gigantic figure to its full hight he turned to his regiment, drilled to the precision of a piece of mechanism, I hear his deep tones—*Twenty-first*—attention! Form into column—You will advance up the hill to the storm of the battery. At the word "*Halt*," you will deliver your fire at the portlights of the artillerymen, and immediately carry the guns at the point of the bayonet. Support arms—forward—march! Machinery could not have moved with more compactness than that gallant regiment followed the fearless stride of its leader. Supported by the *Twenty-third*, the dark mass moved up the hill like one body,—the lurid light glittering and flickering on their bayonets, as the combined fire of the enemy's artillery and infantry opened murderously upon them. They flinched not—they faltered not—the stern deep voices of the officers, as the deadly cannon shot cut yawning chasms through them, alone was heard. "Close up—steady, men—steady." Within a hundred yards of the summit, the loud "*Halt*" was followed by a volley—sharp, instantaneous, as a clap of thunder. Another moment, rushing under the white smoke, a short furious struggle with the bayonet, and the artillerymen were swept like chaff from their guns. Another fierce struggle—the enemy's line was forced down the side of the hill, and the victory was ours—the position entirely in our hands—their own pieces turned and playing upon them in their retreat. It was bought at cruel price—few of the officers remained that were not killed or wounded. The whole tide of the battle now turned to this point. The result of the conflict depended entirely upon the ability of the victorious party to retain it. Major Hindman was ordered up, and posted his forces at the side of the captured cannon, while the American line correspondingly advanced. Stung with mortification, the brave General Drummond concentrated his forces, to retake by a desperate charge the position. The interval amid the darkness was alone filled by the roar of the cataract, and the groan of the wounded. He advanced with strong reinforcements, outflanking each side of the American line. We were only able, in the murky darkness, to ascertain their approach by their heavy tread. They halted within twenty paces—poured in a rapid fire, and prepared for the rush. Directed by the blaze, our men returned it with deadly effect, and after a desperate struggle, the dense columns recoiled. Another interval of darkness and silence, and again a most furious and desperate charge was made by the British, throwing the whole weight of their attack upon the American centre, the gallant *Twenty first*, which composed it, receiving them with undaunted firmness—while the fire from our lines was "dreadfully effective." Hindman's artillery served with the most perfect coolness and effect. Staggering, they again recoiled. During this second attack, General Scott in person, his shattered brigade now consolidated into a single battalion, made two determined charges upon the right and left flank of the enemy, and in these he received the scars which his countrymen now see on his manly front. Our men were now almost worn down with fatigue, dying with thirst, for which they could gain no relief. The British, with fresh reinforcements—their men recruited and rested—after the interval of an hour, made their third and final effort to regain the position. They advanced—delivered their fire as before—and although it was returned with the same deadly effect, they steadily pressed forward. The *Twenty-first* again sustained the shock, and both lines were soon engaged in a "conflict, obstinate and dreadful beyond description." The right and left of the American line fell back for a moment, but were immediately rallied by the officers. "So desperate did the battle now become, that many battalions on both sides were forced back," the men engaged in indiscriminate *melée*, fought hand to hand, and with muskets clubbed; and "so terrific was the conflict where the cannon were stationed, that Major Hindman had to engage them over his guns and gun-carriages, and finally to spike two of his pieces, under the apprehension that they would fall into the hands of the enemy." General Ripley at length made a most desperate and determined charge upon both of the enemy's flanks—they wavered—recoiled—gave way—and the centre soon following, they relinquished the fight and made a final retreat. The annals of warfare on this continent have never shown more desperate fighting. Bayonets were repeatedly crossed; and after the action, many of the men were found mutually transfixed. The British force engaged was about five thousand men—the American, thirty-five hundred: the combined loss in killed and wounded seventeen hundred and twenty-two, officers and men. The battle commenced at half past four o'clock in the afternoon, and did not terminate till midnight. We were so mingled, said the Major, and so great was the confusion in the darkness, that as I was sitting with a group of officers in the earlier part of the night, on horseback, a British soldier came up to us, and recovering his musket, under the supposition that he was addressing one of his own officers, said, 'Col. Gordon will be much obliged, sir, if you will march up the three hundred men in the road to his assistance immediately, as he is very hard pressed.' I called him nearer, and pressing his musket down over my holsters, made him prisoner. "What have I done, sir," said the astonished man, "what have I done?" and to convince British officers, as he supposed, of his loyalty, exclaimed, "Hurrah for the King, and damn the Yankees." As he was marched to the rear, the poor fellow was cut down by a grape shot. In another part of the field, an American Aid pulled up suddenly on a body of men under full march. In reply to his demand, "What regiment is that?" he was answered, "The Queen's Royal Rangers." With great presence of mind, he replied, "Halt! Queen's Rangers, till further orders," and then turning his horse's head, galloped from their dangerous proximity. It was a horrid conflict. Humanity sighs over the slaughter of the brave men that fell in it. But, here we are, at the grave-yard, with its drooping willows and flowering locusts. Still—still—and quiet now. No armed men disturb its calmness and repose—no ponderous artillery wheels rudely cut its consecrated mounds—no ruffian jest—no savage execration—no moan of anguish, break now upon its hallowed silence.

The long grass and blossoming heather waves green alike o'er the grave of friend and enemy.—The marble tells the story of the few—the many, their very parents know not their resting-place. See this broken wooden slab—it has rotted off even with the ground, and lies face downward, the earth worm burrowing under it, in this neglected corner. Pull the grass aside; turn it over with your foot. What the nearly effaced inscription?

"Sacred to the memory of
CAPTAIN JARED BROWN,
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS LINE,
Who died of wounds
Received in action with the
ENEMY ON THE 25TH OF JULY, 1814."

And this is honor! This is fame! Why, brave man! e'en now, I read the tribute to thy bravery in the Bulletin of the action. Thou hadst comrades—father, mother, sisters—to mourn thy loss—and *now* the stranger's foot carelessly spurns thy frail memento; nor father, mother, sisters, no human hand can point to the spot where rest thy ashes. Peace to thy manes! brave countrymen, where'er they sleep. See from this point how gently and gracefully undulates the butterfield; the woods bowing to the evening breeze as the soft sunlight pours through their branches, show not the gashes of rude cannon shot—the plain, loaded and bending with the yellow harvest, betrays no human gore. Yon hill, scathed, scorched and blackened with cannon flame, the very resting-place of the deadly battery, shows no relic of the fierce death-struggle, as covered with the fragrant clover and blue-bell, the bee with monotonous hum banquets o'er it. Nought mars the serenity of Nature as she smiles upon us. Yet, buried in common funeral pyre, the ashes of those brave men, of friend and foe, there mingle in the bosom from whence they issued. The frenzied passion passed, the furious conflict o'er, they have lain down in quiet, and like young children sleep gently, sweetly, in the lap of that common Mother who shelters with like protection the little field-mouse from its gambols, and the turbaned Sultan sinking amid his prostrate millions. Shades of my gallant countrymen! Shades of their daring foes—farewell. Ne'er had warriors more glorious death-couch—the eternal cataracts roar your requiem. J.

NOTE.—The reader is referred for a more detailed account of the action to Brackenridge's History of the late War, from which the outline of this narrative has been derived. The writer trusts that he has not trenched the bounds of delicacy in introducing some of the personal descriptions of a late accomplished but now retired officer of the U. S. Army.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected Weekly for the New-York Tribune by
VAN VLECK BROTHERS,
No. 28 Wall-street.

MAINE.	Dis.
Agricultural, Brewer	1½a2
Bangor, Commercial	10.
Bangor Bank	broke
Bath	clo.
Calais	—
Castine	—
City, Portland	—
Citizens', Augusta	—
Damariscotta	30.
Frankfort	—
Georgia Lumber Co.	80.
Globe	—
Hallowell & Augusta	broke
Kennebec	do.
Kennebunk	do
Lafayette	—
Mercantile	10.
Old Town	broke
Oxford	do.
Passamaquoddy	do.
Saco	do.
Stillwater Canal	do.
St. Croix	15.
Washington County	—
Waterville	closed
Westbrook	10.
Wiscasset	broke
Winthrop	do.
All other notes	1¼
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
Concord	10.
Hillsboro	broke
Wolfboro	do.
All others	1¼
VERMONT.	
Agricultural, Troy	fraud
Bennington	65a70
Commercial	—
Essex	broke
Green Mountain	fraud
Jefferson Banking Co	do.
Montpelier, (old notes)	1¼
Phenix	fraud
All, others	1¼
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Berkshire	closed
Chelsea	do.
City Bank, Lowell	do.
Commonwealth	do.
Essex, Salem	do.
Far. & Mech., S. Adams	broke
Farmers', Boston	fraud
Farmers', Belchartown	do.
do Sandstone	do.
Franklin	broke
Fulton	—
Grey Lock	fraud
Kilby	broke
Lafayette	broke
Mendon	do.
Middling Interest	do.
Middlesex	closed
Nahant	do.
Newburyport	do.
Norfolk	do.
Phenix, Nantucket	do.
Roxbury	broke
Sutton	co.
Wiscasset	fraud
All others	1¼
RHODE ISLAND.	
Burrillville	broke
Eagle, Newport	fraud
Farmers' Exchange	broke
Farmers' & Mechanics'	do.
Franklin	fraud
Scituate	5.
All others	1¼
CONNECTICUT.	
Bridgport Manf. Co.	fraud
do Exchange Asso.	closed
Commercial, Tolland	fraud
Derby	broke
All others	1¼
NEW-YORK.	
New-York City	par
Farmers', Troy	do.
do Hudson	do.
do & Manf. Po'keepsie	do.
do & Drov's', Somerset	do.
Catskill	do.
Kinderhook	do.
Kingston	do.
Newburg	do.
Poughkeepsie	do.
Powell	do.
Tanners'	do.
Ulster County	do.
Westchester County	do.
Albany & Troy	¼
Lansingburg	do.
Schenectady	do.
Middletown	½
Orange County	do.
Pine Plains	do.
Manufacturers', Ulster	do.
America, Buffalo	24a26
Bank of Buffalo	50.
Commerce, do.	26
Binghamton	23a26
Cattaraugus	17a25
Columbia, Hudson	broke
Erie County, Buffalo	30a42
Exchange, Po'keepsie	broke
Farmers', Seneca Co.	35
Green Co, Catskill	broke
Hudson	do.
Lodi	4a16
Mechanics', Buffalo	30.
Merchants' Ex, do.	21-27
All-gany	62
Millers', Clyde	8a10
Niagara	broke
Olean	50.
Phenix, Buffalo	29
Plattsburg	broke
Staten Island	50
Tonawanda	40.
U. S. Bank, Buffalo	25.
Union, do	21.
Wash. & Warren	broke
Western New-York	27
All other Safety Fund and Red Back	1¼
NEW-JERSEY.	
Burlington County	4¼a4½
Cumberland	do.
Farmers', Mt Holly	do
Far & Mec, N Brun'k	no sal
do Middle Point	1.
Franklin	broke
Hoboken Bk & Grazing	do.
Manufactur's', Believille	do.
Mechanics', Paterson	do.
do Burlington	4¼a4½
do & Manf., Trenton	do.
Monmouth	broke
Bank of N. Brunswick	do
N. Hope Del. Bridge Co.	5¼a5½
N J. Pro. & Lumber Co.	broke
Princeton Bank	4¼a4½
Paterson Bank	brok
Salem Banking Com	4¼a4½
Salem and Philadelphia Manufacturing Com	broke
State Bank, Camden	4¼a4½
do Trenton	broke
Washington Banking Co.	do
All others	1¼
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Alleghany	broke
Beaver	do
Chambersburg	5a8
City, Pittsburg	broke
Centre Pennsylvania	do.
Erie	15a20
Exchange, Pittsburg	5¼a5½
Farmers' & Mechanics', Fayette County	do.
do Savings Institution	do.
do Greencastle	do.
do Pittsburg	do.
Far & Dro, Wayne Co.	10.
Franklin, Washington	do.
do Savings	broke
Gettysburg	6½-6
Girard Loan Company	fraud
Harmony Institution	broke
Honesdale	6¼a6½
Huntington	broke

PENNSYLVANIA.	Dis.
Juniata	do.
Kensington Savings	do.
Lancaster Loan Com	do.
Lumbermen's	—
Manual Labor	broke
Marietta & Sus. Trust Co.	do.
Mec. & Traders' Loan Co.	do.
Mer. & Manu. Pittsburg	5¼a5½
Merchants', Philad	fraud
Monongahela	10.
Mechanics', Pittsburg	fraud
New-Salem Bank	do.
Northern Bank, Penn	broke
New Savings	stopt
Penn. Agr. & Man.	broke
Bank of Pittsburg	do
Philadelphia Loan Co	broke
do Manufacturing Co.	do.
do Savings Institution	do.
Pottsdam Manufac. Co.	do.
Silver Lake	do.
Southwick Savings	do.
Southern Loan Co	do.
Susquehanna	do
Swatara	broke
Taylorsville Del. Br. Co.	do.
Towanda	no sale
Union, Penn	broke
United States	3-a40
Washington	broke
Westmoreland	do.
Wilkesbarre	do.
York	6¼a6½
Youghogany	broke
All others	5¼a6¼
DELAWARE.	
Laurel Bank	broke
Wilmington Loan	do.
All others	5¼a5½
MARYLAND.	
Bank of Caroline	closed
City, Baltimore	broke
Commercial Bank	fraud
Com. Millington	broke
Conocheague Bank	do.
Cumberland	4¼a5¼
Elkton	broke
Farmers', Annapolis	4¼a4½
do & Merchants', Fred.	do.
Franklin	30.
Farmers' & Millers'	broke
Frederick County	5a6
Hagerstown	5¼a5½
Havre de Grace	broke
Bank of Maryland	do.
Mineral Bank	10a15
Patapsco	7¼a5½
Planters'	broke
Real Estate	do.
Salisbury	5¼a5½
Somerset & Worcester	broke
Susquehanna Bridge Co.	do.
Susquehanna Bank	do.
Washington County	5¼a5½
All others	4¼a4½
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Alexandria	broke
Columbia	do.
Central	do.
Franklin	do.
Mechanics'	do.
Merchants'	do.
All others	4.
VIRGINIA.	
Mer. & Mec. Wheeling	10a12
North-Western	do
Exchange	6¼a7
Farmers'	do.
Valley	do.
Bank of Virginia	do.
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Newbern	closed
All others	4¼a5.
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Camden	3¼a3½
Charleston	2a2½
Cheraw	3¼a3½
Columbia	2½
Georgetown	3a3½
Hamburg	2½
GEORGIA.	
Augusta Bank	4
do Bridge	broke
Brunswick	4
Central	18a20
Chattahoo R. & B. Co.	no sale
Columbus	15a16
Commercial, Macon	4¼a4½
Darien	no sale
Farmers	broke
Georgia R. & B. Co.	4¼a5.
Hawkinsville	20a25
Ins Col.	4¼a5
Macon	broke
Savannah Banks	4a6
Merchants' & Planters'	broke
Milledgeville	25a30
Monroe R. & B. Co.	no sale
Ocmulgee	4¼a5.
Plant. & Mec. Columb.	15a16
St Mary's	4¼a4½
Western	no sale
ALABAMA.	
City Bank, Mobile	fraud
Tombeckbee	broke
All others	10¼a10½
OHIO.	
Bank of Cincinnati	14a15
Circleville	—
Farmers', Canton	—
do New-Salem	—
Far. & Mec, Chilicothe	fail'd
do Cincinnati	do.
Gallipolis	do.
German	—
Hamilton and Rossville Manufacturing Co	—
Jefferson	broke
Kirtland Safety Society	—
Lebanon & Miami Bkg Co.	—
do do Exchange Co	—
Manhattan	—
Miami	—
Mec. & Trad. Cincin	—
Monroe Falls Manf. Co	—
Ohio Railroad Co	20a25
Orphan Institution	fraud
Owl Creek	—
Sandusky	—
Steubenville	—
Union Bk of Exchange	fraud
Washington	—
West Union	—
Zanesville Canal & Manufacturing Co.	closed
All others	14a15
INDIANA.	
Farmers' & Mechanics	closed
Michigan City	fraud
State Bank	12a14
ILLINOIS.	
Cairo	25a30
State Bank	12a14
Illinois	do.
KENTUCKY.	
Commonwealth	9a10
Kentucky	do.
Louisville	do.
Northern	do.
TENNESSEE.	
Far. & Mec. Mem	15.
Planters'	do.
Union	do.
LOUISIANA.	
All New-Orleans	5a7.
Clinton & Port Hudson Rail-road Company	50.
Planters', N. Orleans	fraud
MISSOURI.	
State Bank	10a11
MICHIGAN.	
St. Clair	25a30.
Farmers' & Mechanics'	40.
Bank of Michigan	60.
CANADA.	
Upper	7a8.
Lower	3¼a4.
FLORIDA.	
Southern Life & Trust	60a65
Union Bank	35a40

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OUR NUT COAL, which is the best quality Peach Orchard, we are selling from the yard, delivered in the best order, free of cartage, at $7 50 per ton.
R. & B. SKIDMORE,
n26 1w* Washington, cor. Franklin-street,

LEGAL.

IN CHANCERY—Before the Vice Chancellor.—William C. Pickersgill vs. Ogden E. Edwards, &c.

In pursuance of a decretal order of the Court of Chancery of the State of New York, the following described premises will be sold under the direction of the subscriber one of the masters of said Court at public auction, on the twentieth day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, by Anson Blake, Auctioneer.

All that certain lot piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the southwesterly side of Ferry street, in the Second Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit: Beginning on the southwesterly side of Ferry street aforesaid, at the easterly corner of the said lot, and adjoining the land of Gideon Lee, and running thence southwesterly along the land of the said Gideon Lee, seventy-five feet; thence southwesterly a little more southerly, along the land of the said Gideon Lee, ninety-six feet six inches; thence northwesterly sixteen feet; thence southwesterly one foot seven inches; thence again northwesterly twenty-two feet, to land of Jacob Lorillard; thence northeasterly along said other land of the said Jacob Lorillard, one hundred and seventy-four feet ten inches, to Ferry street aforesaid, and thence southeasterly along Ferry street thirty-eight feet to the place of beginning.

And, also, all those eight certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished upon a map entitled Map of property in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York belonging to Henry H. Leeds, David H. Comstock, John R. Peters, Absalom Peters, Russell Stebbins, John Brouwer, and Jacob Brouwer, and filed on the first day of December, 1834, in the office of Register of the City and County of New York, as lots numbers 191 (one hundred and ninety-one,) 197 (one hundred and ninety-seven,) 198 (one hundred and ninety-eight,) 199 (one hundred and ninety-nine,) 200 (two hundred,) 201 (two hundred and one,) 202 two hundred and two,) 203 (two hundred and three,) bounded and containing as follows, that is to say—lot number 191 begins at a point on the northerly side of Twenty ninth street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Sixth avenue with the northerly side of Twenty-ninth street, thence running northerly along the westerly side of lot number 190 on said map, two feet five inches, more or less, to land now or formerly of —— Stewart; thence westerly along said last mentioned land to lot number 192 on said map; thence southerly along the easterly side of said last mentioned land, fifty-seven feet seven inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Twenty-ninth street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Lots numbers 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202 and 203, taken together, begin at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-ninth street, aforesaid, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the Sixth avenue with the northerly side of Twenty-ninth street, thence running northerly along the westerly side of lot No. 196 on said map, on a line parallel with the Sixth avenue aforesaid, twenty eight feet and six inches and three-quarters of an inch, more or less, to land now or formerly of —— Stewart; thence westerly along said last mentioned land to land now or formerly of ——; thence southerly along said last mentioned land, eight feet one inch, more or less, to the northerly side of Twenty-ninth street, aforesaid; running thence easterly along the northerly side of Twenty-ninth street aforesaid, one hundred and fifty-eight feet five inches, more or less, to the place of beginning.

And, also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Ward aforesaid, on the northerly side of Twenty ninth street and known by the number 187 (one hundred and eighty-seven) on the map last aforesaid, bounded and containing as follows, that is to say—beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-ninth street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of the Sixth avenue with the northerly side of Twenty-ninth street aforesaid, running thence northerly on a line parallel with said Sixth avenue along the westerly side of lot No. 186 on said map, eighty-two feet four inches, more or less, to land now or formerly of —— Stewart; thence westerly along said last mentioned land to lot number 188 on said map; thence southerly along said last mentioned lot and on a line parallel with the Sixth avenue aforesaid, seventy-six feet eleven inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Twenty-ninth street aforesaid; thence easterly along the northerly side of Twenty-ninth street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Including the land forming the streets adjoining and in front of said lots 187, 191, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202 and 203, to the middle of said streets, subject to the use of said land by all the owners of lots fronting thereon, and by the public generally as public streets, according to the said map, and the said streets to be opened accordingly; and said lots on Twenty-ninth street subject also to the covenants against nuisance, &c., contained in the deeds therefor to Ogden E. Edwards.

Dated New-York, November 25th, 1841.
JONATHAN NATHAN, Master in Chancery.
Griffin and Havens Solicitors. n26 2awtd20&d20

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the several applications of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York, relative to the opening of the 6th avenue from the Bloomingdale road to 129th street, and also relative to the opening of Fifty-first street, from the Tenth avenue to the East river.

To whom it may concern—Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York at a special term thereof to be held at the Capitol in the city of Albany on the first Tuesday of December next, at the opening of the Court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard by Joseph D. Beers of the city of New-York, setting forth his right, title and claim to a proportionate part of the sum of $691 heretofore and in and by the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the matter of opening the Sixth avenue from the Bloomingdale road to 129th street, awarded William H. Jesup and others by reason of the taking of certain premises, a part of which was embraced in the tract of land hereafter described, for the purpose of opening said avenue.

Also setting forth his right, title and claim to a proportionate part of the sum of $685 heretofore and in and by the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the matter of opening 51st street from the Tenth avenue to the East river, which was confirmed on the 8th day of February, 1839, awarded to "owners unknown" by reason of the taking of certain premises embraced within the tract of land hereinafter described, for the purpose of opening Fifty first street as aforesaid.

That the tract of land in respect to and by reason of the taking of a portion of which the said claim will be made, is situated in the 12th Ward of the city of New-York and bounded as follows—Beginning at a point in the centre of Fifty-first street, distant four hundred and fifty feet Westerly from the West side of the Sixth avenue, thence running Northerly in a line parallel with the Sixth avenue to land now or late of John Hopper, thence South-easterly along said land now or late of John Hopper to land now or late of Frederick Bischure, thence along the land of the said Bischure, and the now or late Elgin Botanic Garden South 33 degrees 15 minutes West two hundred and seventy-two feet nine inches to the middle of a lane sixteen and a half feet wide, adjoining land now or late of Andrew Hopper, thence along the middle of the said lane north 46 degree 50 minutes west to the centre of the Sixth avenue, then Northerly along the centre of the Sixth avenue to the intersection thereof with the centre line of Fifty-first st. thence Westerly along the centre of Fifty-first street to the place of beginning.

And on the presentment of such petition a motion will be made that the prayer thereof be granted and for a rule or order of said Court directing William P. Hallett, Esq. Clerk of said Court residing in the city of New-York, to pay over to the petitioner or his attorney such proportionate part of the said several awards as the petitioner is of right entitled to, or for such further order as the Court may seem just and proper the premises. Dated October 23, 1841.
H. W. ROBINSON, Attorney for Petitioner,
o25 law6w 23 Chambers st.

IN CHANCERY—Before the Vice Chancellor of the First Circuit.—Oliver Kane vs. Nathaniel Bunce and others.

Pursuant to a decretal order of this Court made in the above entitled cause will be sold at public auction, under the direction of the subscriber, one of the Masters of this Court, by Wilkins & Rollins, Auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New-York on the 18th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being on the north side of Seventh street, in the Seventeenth, late Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and containing as follows; beginning at a point on the north side of Seventh street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the north westerly corner of the Second avenue and Seventh street and running thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventh street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with the Second avenue, seventy-four feet ten inches; thence easterly and parallel with Seventh street, twenty five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with the Second avenue, seventy-four feet and ten inches, to the place of beginning. As said premises are described in a deed of conveyance thereof, made by the said Oliver Kane and wife to the said Nathaniel Bunce.

Dated New York, November 24, 1841.
WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL, Master in Chancery,
n25 2awtd18 42 Johnstreet.

BY order of JOHN M. HOLLEY, Esq., Supreme Court Commissioner in and for the County of Wayne, notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the statute authorizing attachments against non-resident debtors, that an attachment has issued against the estate of Philip Slack, Jr., a resident of the State of Ohio, and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debts, unless he appear and discharge such attachment according to law within nine months from the first publication of this notice, and that the payment of any debt and the delivery of any property belonging to said debtor to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him for any purpose whatever, are forbidden by law and are void.

Dated June 26, 1841. WILLIAM CLARK, Jr.,
jy7 law9m Attorney for Attaching Creditor.

NOTICE of application for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes.

CHARLES B. DICKINSON—Notice first published, September 22, 1841—Creditors to appear before the Hon. Michael Ulshoeffer, first judge of County Court, Counseller, &c at his chambers in the City Hall of the City of New-York, the sixth day of December, 1841, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. s22 law10w

PECTORAL HONEY OF LIVERWORT.—Nowill's Pectoral Honey of Liverwort, prepared only by Joseph Nowill in the city of New-York, is the surest and most efficacious remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough and all affections of the Heart and Lungs leading to consumption.

It is sold at the low price of two shillings per bottle.

For sale wholesale and retail at the Original Depot, 64 Madison, cor Catherine, and retailed by H. V. Bush, 61 Barclay st; Aaron Gilbert, 110 Fulton and 228 Bowery; Jas. H. Hart, 278 Broadway, cor. of Chambers street; and 95 Hudson, cor. of North Moore st.; W. H. Dusenberry, West Greenwich, Conn., and retailed by Druggists in every city in the Union.

N. B Be sure that each outside wrapper bears the signature of Joseph Nowill in full, without which none are genuine. s9 1meod

A. THORBURN'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION AND BLACK LINIMENT.—Neglect not yourself, while a remedy is at hand. The proprietor, after making numerous experiments, succeeded in inventing a remedy for the diseases enumerated below, which he confidently offers to the public as an improvement over all others, and fully adequate to its ends. It is infallible in the cure of gout, rheumatism, bruises, sprains, cramps, numbness and stiffness of the joints, burns, scalds, stiffness of the neck, frozen limbs, chapped hands, chilblains, fresh cuts, scald head, salt rheum and all external injuries; and also of those to which HORSES are liable, sprains in the back, galled backs, &c. Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale and retail, at Nos. 79 and 100 Fulton st., N. Y., and by D. Sands & Co. 77 East Broadway Price, 31cts. n10 1m*

TEAS.—Fine Gunpowder and Imperial Teas in chests and half chests For sale by
o7 tf GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co. 78 South st.

STOVES.

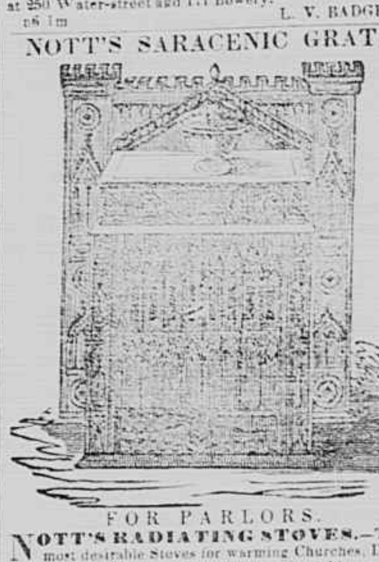
BUCKLIN'S PATENT RAILWAY COOKING STOVE, for wood or coal, was introduced into this city in the spring of 1839, since which time the sale in this city and elsewhere has been very great. It possesses a great advantage over most other Stoves in the size of the oven, which is capable of baking six large loaves of bread in the best manner, with as little fuel and in as short time as any other Stove. By a simple movement of the Stove, the fire may be moved 14 inches nearer to or farther from the oven, thereby increasing or diminishing the heat. The Stove has four boiler holes, and is capable of doing as much work as any other offered to the Public.

A general assortment of Stoves, Hollow Ware, Stove-Pipe, &c. &c. constantly on hand.
nl tf H. WICKES, 231 Water-street.

AIR TIGHT STOVES.—We again call the attention of the public to this most invaluable article. Those in want of Stoves would do well to look at the advantages this one has over all others in the market. They consume but little fuel, want supplying but once in twenty-four hours, are free from dust and dirt, and are recommended by the first physicians in the country.

They create a wholesome atmosphere and are by far the best stoves for invalids ever introduced. For sale in any quantity, and furnished to any style of finish required, at 250 Water-street and 171 Bowery.
n6 1m L. V. BADGER.

NOTT'S SARACENIC GRATE,



FOR PARLORS.

NOTT'S RADIATING STOVES.—These most desirable Stoves for warming Churches, Dwellings, Stores, Offices, Steamboat and Ship Cabins, can be procured of the subscribers only. Also,

DRUMS, of Russia iron, for parlors, halls or stores. These save fuel, being placed over either heat or cooking Stoves.

NOTT'S WOOD COOK STOVES—Celebrated as having very superior roasting and baking ovens—boiling with the greatest facility; capable of boiling, broiling, roasting and baking at once. Families who have used this Stove give it their most unqualified approbation. Four sizes, from $12 50 to $35.

Russia and English Iron Pipe, tin tubes for floors, marble slabs, zinc ventilators, coal carriers, with various articles used by the trade, furnished on reasonable terms.

Stoves of almost any pattern repaired and put up in a workmanlike manner.

NOTT'S SARACENIC GRATE, for parlors or basement rooms, giving much more heat than a common grate, with much less fuel.
SHEPARD & Co.,
(Successors to Stratton & Seymour,)
o29 1m* 242 Water-street

BACKUS'S PATENT

PARLOR STOVE.

This Stove is constructed of the best quality of Russia sheet iron, upon the cylindrical plan—the furnace or fire chamber occupying a part of the centre cylinder, to which is attached an atmosphere Rarefier upon each side of a tabular form, and lined throughout. The heat that is generated in the chamber passes between the linings of the two rarefiers (or radiators as they are called) into the base at the bottom, and a current of air continually rushing through the tubes, which are left open at each end for that purpose, carries a great amount of rarefied or warm air into the apartment. The purity and softness of the air in a room heated by this stove are peculiar and remarkable, the heat being diffused from a great extent of surface moderately heated. The heated air entering the wings or sides of the Stove, descends and spreads over the entire surface of the base at the bottom, keeping the colder portion of the air next the floor in constant circulation—in the meantime preserving it entirely from contamination, rendering this stove perfectly safe and agreeable for apartments of invalids, sleeping rooms, &c. And as this is the only stove that has the radiator and hollow base combined, the public are respectfully invited to call and examine it before purchasing elsewhere. Manufactured by J. & E. BACKUS, 54 Bowery, New York, where can be seen a great number of recommendations from gentlemen who have used these stoves. n13 1m

STOVES! STOVES!—The Kitchen Companion improved—something beautiful, cheap and economical—G. QUIMBY is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers and the Public in general with a new and improved Cooking Stove, which, for all culinary purposes cannot be surpassed in this City. I would invite those in want of Stoves the present season to look in at No. 9 Carmine street, before purchasing elsewhere, as on examination one look will satisfy the most scrupulous that the Kitchen Companion has a decided preference over all other Stoves, as the quantity of fuel which is consumed in this Stove is trifling compared to all old patterns, and the boiling of four boilers at the same time, and the equality of baking which this Stove will do, give it a decided preference over all others.

Also, a general assortment of Hall, Parlor and Store Stoves, of the most approved patterns.
s23 2meod* GEO. QUIMBY, 9 Carmine st.

PROF. OLMSTED'S PATENT STOVES, For HALLS, PARLORS, CHAMBERS, CHURCHES & NURSERIES.—*The most economical Stove ever made.*—As the season for procuring stoves is near at hand, the proprietor calls the attention of those in want of a good article to the Olmsted Patent Stove. These stoves have for the last five or six years been before the public, and are generally too well known to need any thing to be said in their favor. Our Stoves are made of the best material and in the most ornamental style.

The proprietor would caution the public about the many Stoves made in imitation of the Olmsted Stove, but differing in the most essential parts, and would recommend to all in want to call and examine his assortment which are not surpassed in point of beauty or utility, and will be found to be as cheap as at any other establishment.

All kinds of stove work solicited and attended to with promptness.
o28 eod tf JAMES E. P. DEAN, 210 Water-st.

FISK'S NOVELTY COOK STOVE.—For Coal or Wood—A new patent with more important improvements for culinary purposes than have ever been made before, as is allowed by the very best judges. It may be examined where they are sold wholesale and retail at FISK'S STOVE ESTABLISHMENT, No. 205 Water st. 2nd door from Fulton st. Boiling, baking, roasting, frying, &c. may be all conducted at once without deterioration, to a greater extent, in this Stove, than it is possible by any other method. The oven is heated on a new principle, making it equal to the best brick oven for baking. Without any change of draft (except during ignition) it is ever ready for baking while cooking on all the other cooking in process. The top of the stove is of a level surface and is divided by patent plates into four boiling places of equal size or three to admit one large oval boiler, changed from right and left to forward and back, as may be required in boiling, which in the medium sized stove, such as used in ordinary sized families, one with 20 gallons of water, together with 2 smaller boilers and steamers for vegetables. It will also admit 2 large wash boilers as above, or by changing the centre plate it will admit 1 boiler of the same height, which will hold 39 gallons, equal to 1¼ brls and with the addition of a wood steamer will boil or steam 2 to 3 bbls of vegetables. This boiler will be found useful in heating water for baking, extensive washing, scalding pigs, etc. without any extra expense of fuel, the size of the stove. It is unnecessary to go into all its merits as by examination every one will be satisfied that for compactness and utility it stands alone unparalleled and proficious in every respect. FISK'S STOVE ESTABLISHMENT,
209 Water st, N. Y.
N. B.—All kinds of Stoves, Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware constantly on hand and for sale reasonable.
au12 eod 4m

PAPER MANUFACTURERS' AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE, No. 31 Liberty-street.—Printing, Lithographic, and Colored Papers in all their varieties, made to order of any quality from common News, to the finest Book paper made in the country, at the fair market prices, from the very superior mills of Messrs. A. C. and W. Curtis, Boston, and W. & M. Curtis, Bellville N. J. and from several other manufacturers, having the best of machinery. Orders for any size or quality promptly executed. au7 6m EDWARD CURTIS, Agent.

TRAVELING.

NEW-YORK, ALBANY AND TROY STEAMBOAT LINE for Albany, from the foot of Cortland street.

The DE WITT CLINTON, Sunday Afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

NOTICE.—All Goods, Freight, Baggage, Bank Bills, Specie, or any other kind of Property, taken shipped, or put on board the Boats of this Line must be at the risk of the owners of such Goods, Freight, Baggage, &c. n27

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY. The new and commodious Steamboat ROCHESTER, Capt. St. John, will leave the pier between the foot of Cortlandt and Liberty sts. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons at 5 o'clock.

The new and commodious steamboat NORTH AMERICA, Capt. M. H. Truesdell, leaves the pier as above Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons at 5 o'clock.

For Passage or Freight, apply to P. C. SCHULTZ, at the Office on the Wharf, or on board. N. B. All kinds of property taken only at the risk of the owners thereof.

PEOPLE'S LINE FROM NEW-YORK TO EASTON, PA.

Through in 9 hours. Fare only $2.

Leave pier No 1 N. R., Battery Place, at 8½ o'clock, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted, by steamboat Cinderilla or Water Witch, to Elizabethport, then to take the cars of the E. Town and Somerville Railroad to Boundbrook, leaving only 38 miles by coaches, making by far the most pleasant and expeditious route to Easton. For seats apply to A. D. Hope, 73 Courtlandt st. or on board. A. D. Hope will accompany the passengers to Bound Brook, and render all assistance necessary.

☞ The Express Line finding their charge of humbug not to answer, now explain the reason of our getting through several hours before them by stating that we start three hours in advance of their Line. This charge is just as destitute of truth as the first. n27

EXPRESS MAIL LINE FROM NEW-YORK TO EASTON, PA., via NEW BRUNSWICK.—Fare through, $2—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the foot of Liberty street, at 9 o'clock, A. M. For seats, apply at the office, foot of Liberty street, Northern Hotel, foot of Cortlandt street, or of the Agent on board the Cars, who will accompany the passengers to New-Brunswick.
WM. F. ADEE, Agent.

The People's Line advertisement says that they arrive in Easton and in New York in advance of the Express Line. Why not? They start from Easton 3 hours in advance, but that does not disprove the fact that we make the journey in the least time. n25 tf

FOR SHREWSBURY.—FALL ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat OSIRIS, Capt. J. U. Allaire, will on and after November 9, run as follow:—Leave New York from Fulton Market Slip, East River, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Returning, will leave Red Bank every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at half past 12 o'clock, P. M.

The Boat will run as above until further notice, weather and navigation permitting. n8

T. POWELL & CO'S. LINE. FOR NEWBURGH, LANDING AT CALDWELL'S, WEST POINT & COLD SPRINGS. The steamboat HIGHLANDER, Captain Robert Wardrop, will leave the foot of Warren-street, New-York, every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Returning, the HIGHLANDER will leave Newburgh every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, and Tuesday and Friday afternoon at 7 o'clock.

For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board.

N. B.—All baggage, and freight of every description, and bills, or specie, put on board this boat, must be at the risk of the owners thereof, unless a bill of lading or receipt is signed for the same. jy29

EASTERN DIVISION OF THE NEW-YORK & ERIE RAIL-ROAD—Trains will hereafter run between New-York and Goshen according to the following arrangement, stopping at Piermont, Blauvettville, Clarkstown, Greenbush, Pascae, Suffern, Ramapo Station, Monroe Works, Turner's, Seamanville, Monroe Village and Chester:

FROM NEW-YORK.

A Passenger Train every morning, (except Sunday,) leaving the foot of Albany-st at 8 o'clock, in the Company's Steamboat UTICA, Captain Alexander H. Schultz.

A Passenger Train every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the foot of Albany street in the steamboat Utica.

A Freight Train every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the foot of Chambers street, by the steamboat Union.

FROM GOSHEN.

A Passenger Train every morning, (except Sunday,) at 7 o'clock, arriving in New-York by the steamboat Utica at the foot of Albany st.

A Passenger Train every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, arriving in New-York by the steamboat Utica.

A Freight Train every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, arriving in New-York by steamboat Union and Barges at the foot of Chambers street.

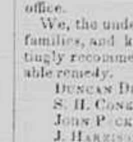
For freight or passage inquire at the Company's Transportation office, corner of Liberty and West-streets, and at the various Depots on the line of the road.

Freight will be received at the foot of Albany-street, on Wednesday and Saturday, and at the foot of Chambers street, on Monday, Tuesday, and Friday until 3 o'clock P. M. H. C. SEYMOUR, Superintendent
o25 tf of the Eastern Division N.Y. and E. R.

LONDON LINE OF PACKETS. PACKET DECEMBER 1st. The packet ship ONTARIO, W. K. Bradish, Master, will sail as above. For freight or passage—having superior accommodations—apply on board, foot of Maiden lane, or to GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co. 78 South st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Packet of 7th December.—The Packet-ship INDEPENDENCE, E. Nye, master, will sail as above, her regular day. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, foot of Maiden-lane, or to
n13 GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co. 78 South-st.

CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.



ASTONISHING CURES performed by DR J. FRANCIS, Oculist, No. 10 Barclay street, within two doors of the Astor House.

CERTIFICATES:

I was nearly blind for twelve years, and by using Dr. Francis's Eye Water, [illegible] MARTHA BROWN, 177 Forsyth-st.

I hereby certify that [illegible] deprived of sight [illegible] by the use of Dr. F.'s preparation [illegible]
MRS. COX, 177 Delancy st.

I certify to the above being [illegible] for twenty years with a cancer in each eye, [illegible] Dr. Francis's celebrated preparation.
HESTER JOHNSTON, 198 South st.

This celebrated preparation for diseases of the Eye has in cases where hope had fled [illegible] inflammatory diseases of the Eye, weakness of sight, and [illegible] Dr. J. Francis. Numerous certificates can be seen at his office.

We, the undersigned, [illegible] our families, and knowing its astonishing efficacy, recommend it as a valuable remedy.

DUNCAN DUNBAR, Pastor of the McDougal st. Church.
S. H. CONE, Pastor of the First Baptist Church.
JOHN PECK, Agent for the Home Mission Society.
[illegible]
JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Pastor of the North Baptist Church.
JOSHUA LANE, Member of the Presbytery at Buffalo.
[illegible], Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London—No. 5 Warren st.

☞ Artificial Eyes inserted, which cannot be distinguished from the natural.

PATENT LAMPS.—CHEMICAL OIL—BURNING FLUID.—The subscriber would invite the attention of the public to his stock of "GREENOUGH'S PATENT LAMPS," which are designed to supersede all others now in use. The oil which is burned is a chemical preparation, very clean in its preparation, and [illegible] The Burning Fluid is a portable light, [illegible] Lamps can be used [illegible]
J. C. HOOKER, (66 Broadway)
between Grand and Broome sts.
N. B. There is no danger of explosion in either one of these articles.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

JOSEPH GILLOTT, PEN MANUFACTURER TO THE QUEEN.

CAUTION.—The high character of these Pens has induced a host of pretended or spurious pen makers, to practice a *fraud*, not only upon Mr. Gillott, but upon the public. An inferior article bearing the mis-spelt name of *Gillot*, thus omitting the final *t*, is now in the market. [illegible]

Observe, the genuine Pens are all marked in full, "Joseph Gillott's Patent," or "Joseph Gillott, warranted;" and each gross bears a facsimile of his signature thus

The above may be had, wholesale, of
jy15 1y HENRY JESSOP, 91 John-st., cor. of Gold.

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP! at JAMISON & JERVIS'S Cheap Engraving and Printing Office. A Visiting Card Plate engraved and fifty Cards for only $1 50. All other Engraving at so low a rate. Call and examine specimens. No. 69½ Courtland st., corner Greenwich. o9 3m