Dr. Lardner's Fourth Lecture.

Dr. Lardner commenced his lecture on Saturday evening by saying that although the subject announced in the bills was *Comets*, he should resume the subject with which he closed on the previous evening. He announced, also, that at the next lecture he should introduce an innovation, and what might seem a bold one, but one which he was convinced would be productive of good: and as in the diffusion of knowledge every experiment which promised useful results was worth trying, he had no hesitation in resolving hereafter to divide his lecture into two parts, or, said he, "as I am upon the stage, I suppose I may say into two acts, devoting them to the consideration of different sections of knowledge. In the interval between them the didactic models will be exhibited."

The planet, said Dr. L. upon which we were engaged at the conclusion of the last lecture was *Jupiter*. I explained the physical cause of his *belts*—showed the appearance which the Sun assumes to his inhabitants, and proved that the quantity of light and heat enjoyed by any planet is in proportion to the magnitude of the Sun as seen from that planet. Now the economy of the Solar System is in no respect more beautifully observed than in this particular. No physical principle is more essential to the healthy continuance of organic life than light and heat. If there be a redundancy or deficiency of either, healthy and happy existence is no longer possible. Now Jupiter being placed at the immense distance of 500,000,000 of miles from the Sun, is supplied with 25 times less light and heat than we receive. How is this deficiency supplied? Evidently by his moons, three of which appear of the same magnitude to Jupiter's inhabitants as our Moon does to us, the fourth being one and a half times larger. Here is most beautifully exemplified the principle of compensation—showing the existence of superintendence and benevolent consideration. As one supply is cut off another is given. There is another most remarkable arrangement among the moons of Jupiter. As we have but one moon, we are deprived of its light for one half of every month, besides during a great part of the other half having only partial light. Jupiter has four moons; and not only has she therefore more light, but in observing closely we detect a most remarkable circumstance attending their motions—developing one of the most admirable economies of the planetary system. Upon observing their motions around Jupiter, we find that they can never all be upon the same side of the planet at the same time. There is a certain rule, a fixed harmony established, which renders it impossible. If all were on the same side of the planet at once with the sun, the result would be that the other side would be deprived entirely of light; but this is impossible, and in consequence no part of Jupiter is ever without moonlight. There may always be seen in her firmament one moon, sometimes two, sometimes three; but never four. These four attendants upon this splendid planet obey a law which no mechanical philosophy could ever establish, and as they travel round, afford the greatest possible degree of light to the inhabitants of the planet.

The diameter of Jupiter is 93,000 miles; more than eleven times that of our Earth: his magnitude or cubical contents are equal to that of 1470 globes like the Earth. As I have already explained the method of calculating the weight of the planets, I shall not repeat it: but the weight of Jupiter is found to be 300 times that of the Earth. Hence we may draw a singular inference: while the weight of this planet is only 300 times that of the Earth, its volume is above 1400 times greater: consequently its density is only one-fourth that of the Earth. By this simple reasoning, we penetrate to the centre of distant planets, feel what they are made of; travel to their very heart and thus point out the differences between them and our Earth. By an experiment already explained, the weight of the Earth was found to be four times what it would be were it composed of water: consequently the weight of Jupiter is that of an equal body of water. The weight of bodies on the surface of Jupiter, is three times that which obtains on the Earth. This disproportion although considerable, is not so great as to put a veto upon the supposition that it is inhabited. If the weight of the planet have any just proportion to its bulk, the inference would be strongly against its habitability. The length of Jupiter's year is twelve of our years: that of his day ten of our hours. It has no seasons: or at least none practically, for its axis is but slightly inclined to the plane of its orbit. These are the chief numerical circumstances connected with this planet.

There is one more arrangement too beautiful, too important and astonishing not to merit our attention, and although it might seem hazardous to attempt the explanation to a popular audience, still I have no doubt that I shall make it clear to you. You have all heard that light moves with a certain speed; indeed the common expression of a velocity which is regarded as infinite, is 'as swift as light.' Now it was first ascertained by means of Jupiter's Satellites not only that light has a motion, but that it flies with the amazing velocity of 200,000 (or more accurately, 192,000) miles in a single second of time. But you may ask how can a velocity so enormous be ascertained. This shall be explained, and let me say, that the velocity of light, great as it is, can be determined with more relative accuracy than that of a railway train upon your roads. I do not say that the number of feet passed over in a given time can be determined as correctly; but the practical error in the calculation, considering the relative distances, is less than that you would make in estimating the speed of one of your trotting-horses. The manner of its discovery was this—and I ask for its explanation your close attention. The moons of Jupiter, unlike ours, move in the same plane as Jupiter himself around the sun: so that those nearest can never pass behind him without being eclipsed, and for a certain space of time remaining in the shadow of the planet. A certain Danish astronomer devoted himself to the observation of the motion of Jupiter's satellites to ascertain the time it took to perform a revolution. He watched a particular satellite until he saw it plunge into the shadow of the planet. In just 42 hours afterward the satellite had traveled around and was again seen to plunge into the shadow.—The motions he could not measure, but it was easy to observe the interval between the two immersions, which, as before stated, he found to be erroneous. But single observations are susceptible of slight errors; and, as it is the nature of error sometimes to be on one side and sometimes on the other—to be always inconsistent—sometimes too great and sometimes too small—astronomers are in the habit of making many observations and noting and taking the average of all the errors, which process, according to the doctrine of chances, will give the true result. This was the course pursued by the Danish astronomer, and the result was as has been stated. Well, he concluded, if 42 hours be the precise interval I ought to be able to predict eclipses for all future time—as one should occur every 42 hours. He accordingly tabulated the eclipses for a certain period of time. But when Jupiter had advanced in his orbit so as to be at a greater distance from the Earth, he found that his table was wrong—his predictions were not fulfilled:—the eclipse happened later than he had calculated. As the planet advanced still further in his orbit, and therefore at a still greater distance from the Earth, he found the eclipse occurring still later, until finally when the planet had arrived at the point opposite to its first position the eclipse occurred latest of all.

He argued from this that it could not be an error of observation; for if so, the eclipse would occur sometimes later and sometimes earlier than his predictions; but the fact was it *always* occurred *later*, and gradually grew later as the planet advanced in its orbit. If this proceed from some cause not yet investigated, he concluded the error, if error it be, ought to be less when approaching its former position. He accordingly observed it during the other half of its revolution, and found that it actually was less: and that when it had completed its revolution and come round to its first position, the eclipse occurred at the precise time he had predicted.

He saw at once, therefore, that this variation could not be a mere error in his calculation, but that it must have some cause as yet undiscovered. On reflecting deeply upon the matter, the felicitous notion occured to him that it might proceed from the fact that light takes a certain time to come to the earth, and that therefore when Jupiter was in that portion of his orbit nearest the Earth, light came from him in a shorter period of time than when he was at a greater distance. When Jupiter is near the Earth the extinction of his satellite is seen when the last particle of light that leaves it reaches the eye. Now as Jupiter gets at a greater distance, the time required for the last particle of light to reach the eye is of course increased and therefore the Eclipse must take place later. He saw a method of testing this theory. If this be the cause, he argued, the delay ought to be in proportion to the increase in Jupiter's distance from the Earth. If it were not he must give up his theory. He made the necessary comparison and found that this proportion always held good. The distance passed over by Jupiter he could not measure of course; but knowing the rate at which it moved, and the time, this was easily obtained: just as you might calculate the distance from Baltimore to Philadelphia by knowing the difference in time consumed by two railway trains moving at the same velocity, in coming hither from the two cities. On comparing the increased distance with the delay, the Danish astronomer found that for every second of time there was an increase of 200,000 miles and he therefore inferred that light moves at that rate. This, according to the most rigorous principles of modern physics, would be deemed a sufficient demonstration of the rate at which light moves; but we have other modes of proving the same thing derived from the fixed stars, which will be noticed in their appropriate connection.

But leaving this planet let us pass to *Saturn*, whose distance from the Sun is 1,000,000,000 of miles, or twice that of Jupiter. On examining Saturn with a powerful telescope, belts may be seen across its face similar to, and having the same physical cause as those of Jupiter. This is one point of analogy between these two planets. Another is seen by remarking the varieties of light and shade and motion. Saturn revolves in ten hours, which is the length of his day.

Here is discovered a remarkable fact: that the chasm between Mars and Jupiter separates two distinct classes of planets. While the inner or those nearest the Sun have a close analogy to the Earth the outer ones resemble each other in the smallness of their Sun and in the rapid vicissitudes of day and night.

Saturn is attended by seven Moons, and here too is a most beautiful and astonishing example of the principle of compensation. As the apparent magnitude and therefore the light and heat of the Sun is diminished the number of Moons is increased. But still more strongly is this principle exemplified. Independent of his Moons, Saturn has a splendid and most remarkable appendage in the ring which surrounds it. This has been subjected to the closest and most accurate investigation by the powerful telescopes of Herschell and others, so that we are well acquainted with its physical constitution and the variety of circumstances attending it. The diameter of Saturn is 77,000 miles: its distance from the inner edge of the ring is 20,000; the breadth of the inner ring is 30,000; and the breadth of the outer ring is 20,000. On examination we see a black streak which appears as if a portion of the ring were incapable of reflecting the light; but Herschell with his powerful telescope proved that this was an open space—that there were two rings, one outside the other. This was put past all doubt by the fact that Herschell saw stars between the two. The distance between them is 3000 miles. You would think that a mass so enormous would have a thickness in proportion: but this is not the case. The thickness of the ring is so small as never to have been accurately calculated: it is known, however, that it cannot be over 200 miles. When the edge of the ring is turned toward the Earth it is perfectly invisible even to the great forty foot telescope of Herschell.

This appendage must present a most magnificent appearance to the inhabitants of the planet. Notice, too, how the principle of compensation is carried out: for besides his seven moons, Saturn has this great *lunar belt* to supply him with light; for to the inhabitants this ring seems to span the horizon like an immense rainbow—a lunar arch, embracing the vault of the sky and throwing volumes of light upon the planet.

Until telescopes were brought to a high degree of perfection, this ring was a perpetual puzzle to astronomers. The great difficulty was, how this ring, having no connection with, no tie to bind it to the planet, contrived to keep with the planet in its centre. The natural tendency of their motion was that either the ring or the planet should move the fastest, and thus that they should come into collision. When it was discovered that there were two separate rings, the difficulty was still more insurmountable. Yet it was a fact beyond dispute that for thousands of ages this planet, with its attendant rings, had been rolling in its orbit, and yet no collision had ever taken place. Herschell found that the surface of the ring was mountainous, varied by light and shade; and, by watching the spots upon it, that it revolved around the planet upon its centre, and that the time of revolution was the same as a satellite would take if placed at the same distance from the planet. He concluded, therefore, that this ring is nothing more than an infinite number of satellites touching each other, and that the ring revolved by the same laws which would govern a single moon. Thus you see what extreme beauty there is in this arrangement: and it depends not at all upon the essential properties of matter for its existence. Saturn with his rings might have been rudely projected into space, and yet never have revolved upon their centres, or exhibited aught of the beautiful harmony they now display. They were put where they are and their motion adjusted by that Hand that never errs in the mechanism it produces.

These were the planets known to the ancients. In 1783, William Herschell, at the commencement of his astronomical labors, discovered another planet at double the distance of Saturn from the Sun. This Georgian planet, or Herschell, as it is called from its discoverer, had been frequently observed before; but as it was 2,000,000,000 of miles from the Sun, it had been mistaken for a fixed star. Herschell proved it to be a planet having a motion around the Sun like the others. It is likewise surrounded by moons, but how many it has is not known. It certainly has two, and if scientific men were not particularly scrupulous, we might say that it has six. Only two have ever been seen by any but Herschell, who, with his forty-four telescope, discovered six, and the probability is that there are still more.

We must not be deceived with regard to the quantity of light and heat received by these planets situated at such immense distances from the Sun. We can form some notion of it in this way. It is exceedingly easy to calculate the proportion of light thrown out by one body compared with that of another. Thus we can readily tell the proportion between the light of a street lamp and that of a wax candle—or between the Sun and the Moon. The light of the Sun is 300,000 times greater than that of the full Moon, or in other words, the light of day is as great as if the sky were paved with 300,000 Moons. The light of the Sun at Herschell is 1,000 times that of the full. Although the magnitude of the Sun seen from Herschell is exceedly small, its light is nevertheless much greater than one would at first imagine. Besides having several Moons there was another circumstance strongly suspected by Herschell, but which he died before he had proved, which still more clearly exemplifies the principle of compensation. From some of his observations he was led to believe that Herschell was surrounded by two rings at right angles to each other.

Having finished what I had to say of the planets, let me observe that with regard to them the properties of matter require nothing more than that the planets move in certain paths: so far as their requirements go they need not revolve upon their axes, and thus produce day and night, nor need their axes *stoop* in their path around the Sun, thus giving birth to the seasons: no atmosphere is demanded, nor need there be any varieties of surface. All these arrangements of the Solar System which have reference to the comfort and well-being of the inhabitants, have no origin in the essential properties of matter: they owe their existence to a principle above and beyond matter; and what this is I need not say.

There is another class of bodies to which I will now call your attention; I mean the *Comets*. It has been satisfactorily proved that they are like the planets, members of the Solar System, held by attraction in connection with the Sun. But they have a motion and a character utterly and totally different from that of the planets. They move in paths different from those of the planets. While the orbits of the latter are nearly circles, those of Comets are exceedingly elongated ellipses, parabolas or hyperbolas. It is easily shown that the Comets are composed of material substance, that they are ponderable bodies. When a Comet rushes into the Solar System, and comes near one of the planets, it shows the influence of attraction which it would not do were it not material. It deviates from its course in obedience to the laws of attraction. Let us now consider the appearance of these bodies, which in this respect differ greatly from each other. One of the first marks is that misty and nebulous appearance which always attends them. Sometimes they exhibit the appearance like the spreading of a peacock's tail, growing more and more luminous towards the *nucleus* or head of the Comet: at other times they appear to be merely a brush of misty light, terminating in a very bright head. Others have no head and others appear attended by no tail, but having the appearance of a small nebula or cloud often so faint as to be seen only by telescopes of great power.

The inference drawn from these various appearances is that some of the comets, and perhaps all, are not composed of solid matter, but of extremely attenuated vapor or air. This is put beyond all doubt with regard to many. So far back as the time of Seneca, extremely small stars were seen through the very centre of their heads. In 1795 Herschell saw a star of the sixth magnitude. In 1832 a comet made its appearance, through the centre of which Sir John Herschell (to whom I am indebted for the portrait of the comet I now exhibit,) told me he saw a small cluster of stars of the sixteenth magnitude, which require telescopes of the very highest power even to render them visible. Now, he says, the slightest fog, the merest vapor would have rendered these stars invisible. He concludes that the comet of 1832 was composed of matter infinitely more attenuated than air: for computing the magnitude of the comet, he found that it was a globe whose diameter was 50,000 miles: hence these telescopic stars were seen through 50,000 miles of this cometic matter. So great a thickness of air interposed between the eye and other stars would have rendered them invisible.

Nor is the extreme tenuity proved in this way alone. When a comet has approached near the satillites of Saturn, it has caused no change in their motion; if they had any considerable weight, Saturn would certainly have betrayed it by his motion. Thus we conclude that comets are ponderable matter, but of extreme levity.

There is nothing more curious or important than the magnitude of the *tails*—or appendages by which comets are often attended. There are on record several whose tails were so large as to reach from the zenith to the horizon. In the middle of the last century the tail of a comet was actually measured, which was larger than the distance of the Earth from the Sun: its length was 120,000,000 of miles.

Various theories have been devised to account for the existence of these emanations from the Comets, but none are free from objections. One is this: it was observed, by Appian I believe, that these tails are always turned away from the Sun; hence he concluded that the heat of the Comet drove out a vapor, which as the body moved, remained behind and formed the tail. But this will not bear a comparison with the phenomena; for it is found that the tail is not always turned from the Sun; indeed nothing can be more capricious than these tails. One comet was observed with six tails turned in different directions. In some cases they will actually change direction—turning them first in one way and then in another; so that by an astronomical pleasantry not very inconsistent with the truth, these comets may be said to *wag their tails*. They are subject to such changes that the facts are consistent with nothing that has yet been propounded. We know that they are all formed of aeriform matter, for stars are visible through them. It is an interesting question what would be the result if the Earth should come into collision with the tail of a comet, the impossibility of which is not evident when we consider the great length of these appendages and their apparent lawlessness. This I shall consider on the next evening.

There is one more point which I wish to mention. In 1770 a comet appeared, attended with circumstances of great interest. A French astronomer (whose labors I shall have occasion to mention more fully hereafter) named Messier had a *passion* for observing comets. So great was his avidity that Louis XIV. named him the *comet ferret*. He was so fortunate as to detect a great number of new comets. On one occasion he had watched a long while for the expected appearance of a comet. Nothing could exceed his excitement. While thus in the heat of his chase, his wife 'took ill' and died. This interrupted his watchings; and soon a friend told him that the comet had been discovered by another person. It would be extremely hard to say for which he mourned most—the loss of his wife, or of his comet. One of his comets appeared in 1670, within the orbit of Jupiter. Lexell, a celebrated mathematician, calculated its path, and found that it moved round the Sun in five and a half years. It was thus discovered to the world that a new member was added to the Solar System, which would appear at stated intervals, and was recognized as one of the planets. The five and a half years passed, and the comet returned as predicted; and the world was filled with admiration at this application of physical and mathematical principles.

Lexell found that when first discovered the comet was near Jupiter. Now this planet completes its revolution in less than twelve years! So that when Jupiter had gone once round the Sun the comet had gone round twice and arrived at its starting point just as Jupiter did. What took place? The comet rushed in among Jupiter's satellites and was never heard of more! A great many pleasantries were expended upon Lexell, whose prediction had been verified for one revolution only.

After the lapse of half a century, a mathematician who, since Newton's time has been unsurpassed, Laplace, applied himself to considering the question of the lost comet: and nothing can be more beautiful than the manner in which he solved it. The puzzle was first, how came the comet there, and why it was never seen before? Laplace applied the principles of mathematics and from long calculations showed that when the comet came into the system it passed so near Jupiter that it was thrown into his orbit. Before it had revolved outside of Jupiter and was not visible. When at the end of its second revolution, it rushed among Jupiter's satellites, it was flung into another orbit and could not possibly be seen. Thus are these bodies, distant as they are, felt by the hand of science.

There are several questions connected with the supposed influence of comets, which we have not time fully to investigate at present. One of them, however, I will notice. It is very generally supposed that comets influence the seasons; there may be some present who recollect that in 1811 there appeared a most remarkable comet. That year in England, and upon the continent of Europe, was extremely warm, the harvests were large, and the vintage especially was most remarkable, so that, to this day, wine made in that year is called the *Comet Cème*. This peculiarity of the season was ascribed to the comet. The subject was carefully examined by men of science. Facts were collected, for nothing can be more delusive than mere theory. M. Arago, a French astronomer, investigated the question and answered it to his complete satisfaction. There is preserved in the Observatory at Paris a register of the temperature of every day in the year. From this Arago made out the temperature of every season. In one column he placed the number of comets that appeared, and in another the average temperature of the seasons, and he found that between them there was no correspondence whatever. This fact is worth a hundred theories. But fact and theory go hand in hand, and knowing what we do of comets, we shall easily see that there is no way in which they can produce the least effect upon the seasons. They may exert an attraction; they may produce tides in our atmosphere or even in the ocean; but they cannot change the temperature. There are many other interesting questions connected with this subject which I shall reserve until Tuesday evening.

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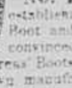
ja12 6m D. L. SEYMOUR, Agent.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n15 1m

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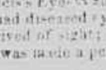
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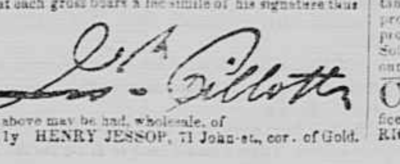

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MEDICAL.

FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. A.—The officers and members of this Division, and particularly those on duty the 25th ult. exposed to the storm and wet feet, which is the leading cause of the ever painful and troublesome complaint, Rheumatism, stiff joints, pain in the back, limbs, and would find a certain remedy by calling at A. B. & D. Sands, Nos. 79 and 100 Fulton-street, and procure a bottle of Burnett's celebrated Rheumatic Mixture and Syrup, which is warranted to cure any case of Rheumatism of from one to twenty years standing; relief is always given with the first application. Suffice to say, that such are the searching and curative properties of these preparations for the cure of Chronic, Acute, Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism, as to excite the admiration and surprise of every individual who has fairly tried their merits. For farther satisfaction the Proprietor would refer the afflicted to the following highly respectable gentlemen who can testify to its merit.

Mr. J. D. Champlis, Treasurer Bowery Theatre; John C. Moore, 164 Broadway; John Green, 115 Walker-st.; Aaron Gilbert, 110 Fulton st.; Wm. H. Stephens, Sixth Ward Palace; H. S. Williams, 14 Ann-street; Isaac B. Smith, 699 Greenwich-st. Also to be had of David Sands & Co., No. 77 East Broadway, cor. Market st., where numerous testimonials can be seen. Sold also by A. B. Sands & Co., 273 Broadway. d4 1m

NOTICE TO RUPTURED PERSONS.
Dr. A. G. HULL, No. 4 Vesey-street, Astor House, New-York.—Persons afflicted with Ruptures may rely upon the best instrumental aid the world affords, on application at his office, 4 Vesey street, New York, or to either of his numerous agents in the chief towns of the United States. Patients must be careful to examine the back pad of Dr. Hull's Trusses, to see if they are endorsed by Dr. Hull in writing. None other are genuine or to be relied on as good. Dr. Hull guarantees cures to all otherwise healthy patients who call at his office for treatment. If the cure be not radical and permanent, so as to preclude the necessity of wearing any truss whatever, the money advanced is returned on the expiration of the term specified for the cure, whatever progress the Rupture may have made toward eradication.

A competent Surgeon of 15 years' experience in the art of Trussing Ruptures is in constant attendance at Dr. Hull's office.

Children under 12 years universally cured without further expense than the cost of the Truss. The radical cure has been under the progressive practical improvement for more than 20 years past in Dr Hull's Truss Office, and is now brought to a state of unrivaled perfection.

Many treacherous agents have undertaken to vend imitations of Dr. Hull's celebrated Hinge and Pivot Truss for the easy and safe retention of Ruptures. These imitations cannot be relied on—they are made by unskilful surgeons and mechanics, and are no better than the ordinary Trusses of the market. The genuine have my full name in writing. d1 1m AMOS G. HULL & CO.

CANDY AND COUGH DROPS being now the cure for Coughs, the Horehound Clarified Candy as prepared by N. Newberry with medical advice for the cure of coughs, is found to be a first rate article to allay irritations of the fauces and lungs and effect a speedy cure if used early as directed. This Candy deserves a trial. Also the Anderson Cough Drops and Powders as prepared by James Mellen & Co. and now by Dr. D. Mellen, has cured thousands; many of them were pronounced past cure, as is proved by certificates around each vial of drops. The above medicines are sold wholesale in New York by Sands & Co. 74 and 100 Fulton st.; by Edwards & Co., a Druggist, Rivington st. and the many other druggists.
d2 2w*

THE TRUSSES AND SUPPORTERS of Dr. HULL'S invention continue to receive my decided preference. For twenty years past I have employed the Trusses of Dr. Hull with success. The Supporter was invented in 1831 by the Doctor, with my advice and approbation; and I am happy to say that it is extensively adopted in Europe as well as in this country.
(Signed) VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.
New-York, July 1, 1841. d2 1m

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, called 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. n13 1m*

CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT—I certify that Dr. B. D. ALLEN'S Balsam of Horehound, Pleurisy Root has restored me to health, after suffering six years from Liver Complaint.—For two years previous to taking the Balsam my lungs had also become affected to that degree my physician believed me laboring under pulmonary consumption. To the wonderful effect of Dr. Allen's Balsam, I owe my recovery.
JOHN T. ROCKWELL, Brooklyn.

HORRIBLE—What is more distressing than to see our fellow creatures cut off by consumption when Dr. Allen's Balsam is a perfect cure. Oh! try this never failing remedy. It will save your life.

TICKLING in the throat and hacking cough are certain signs of consumption. Dr. Allen's Balsam is the only medicine that can cure.

BLEEDING from the Lungs—No disease more dangerous and no remedy so effectual as Dr. Allen's Balsam of Horehound Liverwort and Pleurisy Root.

OPPRESSION AND SORENESS OF THE CHEST. Consumption and Liver Complaint—Dr. B. D. Allen's Balsam of Horehound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root has no equal in the known world for the cure of the above diseases. Its reputation is spreading far and wide, and the demand for it is beyond precedent. Physicians are universally prescribing it to their patients with the most astonishing benefit. Be sure to get the genuine. Observe the certificate of copyright on the label and wrapper.—Sold corner Broadway and Grand-st., by E. M. GUION and 88 Barclay st. n23 1m

COUGH, BRONCHITIS AND DYSPEPSIA.—The Recipe for COVERT'S BALM OF LIFE has been submitted to a large number of Regular Physicians, who have united in pronouncing it a safe and effectual remedy for the cure of Coughs, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs tending to Consumption. The following is a specimen. It is from an article in the Boston Medical Journal of August 26, 1840, on Bronchitis, by Frank H. Hamilton, Professor of Materia Medica and General Pathology in the Geneva Medical College:

"The Rev. I. Covert's mixture, also, used so extensively for this affection by clergymen, belongs to the same class of expectorants, being one of those lucky combinations of medical agents which, while it promotes expectoration, does not impair the tone of the stomach. Of this medicine we feel at liberty to speak, since its composition is not held from the profession, and we hope the proprietors will soon see fit to give it to the public. We, therefore, venture to recommend it, having employed it in our case, and in the case of many others, with decided benefit."

To be had at the two principal offices for the sale of this medicine, 131 Nassau st. 126 Fulton. d4 1m

DR. D. L. BRENHAUFER'S GERMAN RHEUMATIC EMBROCATION.—This valuable Embrocation, by long experience in private practice, has been found to be the most valuable preparation offered to the public. As Rheumatism has baffled the skill of medical science, the proprietor is happy he has it in his power to offer a remedy which has never been known in any case to fail of giving immediate relief.
229 BROADWAY, April 2, 1841.

After an ineffectual trial of the thousand and one remedies suggested by friends (many of which were nauseous in their nature,) it affords me pleasure that I am enabled to state that Dr. Brenhaufer's Embrocation has had the effect to eradicate all indications of the Rheumatic affection with which I have been troubled.
Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. T. JENNINGS.
For sale by WM. H. BENNETT, Druggist,
d3 1m 16 Greenwich street.

PETERS'S PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this medicine are the all-engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, you hear of nothing but Mr. Such a One has been cured by Dr. Peters's Vegetable Pills, or you know Miss So and So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters's Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters's WONDEROUS MEDICINE.

Really, this medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this medicine, as to hush the rushing wind.

A life medicine that will procrastinate death for years: shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say I do not want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing of God.

PETERS'S VEGETABLE PILLS

Are anti bilious, anti dyspeptic, and anti-mercurial, and may be justly considered a Universal Medicine, but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Colic, Female Obstructions, Heart Burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operations, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility.

Price 25 and 50 cents per box.

Dr. Peters's Principal office 459 Broadway, corner of Grand, and at 90 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
d6 1m

TO THE AFFLICTED—THOMAS WM. HARPER'S Cough Remedy, the best medicine extant for any diseases of the lungs. One bottle will give proof of relief. Has been in use now 12 years, which is a proof of its good qualities. Price one shilling per bottle. Sold at the office, 57½ Bowery, and the Agents throughout the city. n12 3mood

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

TRAVELING.

NEW-YORK, ALBANY AND TROY STEAMBOAT LINE for Albany, or as far as the icewill permit with safety, from the foot of Cortland street.
The DE WITT CLINTON, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Afternoons 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. s2

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. 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 Brock, 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 Car, who will accompany the passengers to New-Brunswick.
WM. F. ADEE, Agent.
The People's Line deny that they are a "humbug" (sic!) as also that they leave Easton 3 hours in advance of the Express Line. To "prove" this will the Agent please tell us what time they "do" leave Easton? The public are pretty well satisfied who tells the truth.

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 5 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, Blauveltville, Clarkstown, Greenbush, Pascac, Sufferns 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. R.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—FALL ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat OSIRIS, Capt. J. C. 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

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 at
n13 GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., 78 South-st.

TARRYTOWN & NYACK FERRY.—A request is hereby made to the inhabitants of the Villages of Tarrytown and Nyack, or to any person in the Counties of Westchester and Rockland, viz: That whereas Geo. W. B. Gedney obtained a grant for a Ferry from the Legislature to and from the said Villages in 1840. The experiment has been tried with sail-boats of various sizes, and owing to the frequent gales and calms passengers have sometimes been detained for a length of time. The proprietor, after having sustained a loss of several hundred dollars, is fully convinced that sail-boats will not answer the purpose, this being the widest part of the Hudson River, and is about contracting for a steamboat, suitable for the business. Now his request is that all persons, feeling an interest in the same, or expecting in any way to be benefited by it, will come forward and take shares in the same. He wishes Tarrytown to hold one half and Nyack the other, himself holding any part of the latter half they may think fit.
GEO. W. B. GEDNEY.
Nyack, Rockland Co., Dec. 1841. d4 1w*

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—CANAL DEPARTMENT.—Loan for the Improvement of the Chemung Canal and Feeder.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the further improvement of the Chemung Canal Feeder," passed May 25, 1841, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received until Tuesday, the 14th day of December next, until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for a loan of two hundred thousand dollars, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal reimbursed at the pleasure of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund after the year 1860.
The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less, however, than five thousand dollars. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the Improvement of the Chemung Canal and Feeder," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller, at Albany.
On notice being given of the acceptance of the proposals, the money must be deposited to the credit of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund in the New-York State Bank at Albany, the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York, or in such other Bank as shall be designated by the said Commissioners.
The stockholders in the first and second Senate Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany.
The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of taking a less sum than that which may be offered by any person or Bank, if the offer is not in their opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.
L. BRADISH, Lieut. Governor,
JOHN A. COLLIER, Comptroller,
O. L. HOLLEY, Surveyor General,
WILLIS HALL, Attorney General,
J. HAIGHT, Treasurer,
Commissioners of the Canal Fund.
Albany, November 26, 1841 n29 D14

IN CHANCERY—Before the Vice Chancellor.—Peter A. Schermerhorn vs. James Lorimer Graham et al. John Anthon, Sol.—In pursuance of a decretal order of the Court of Chancery, made in the above entitled cause, will be sold at public auction, under the direction of the subscriber, one of the masters of said Court, by Ainslie & Co. auctioneers, on the 23d day of November instant, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, at 12 o'clock, noon of that day, "All that certain piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, beginning at a point on the westerly side of Greenwich lane, sixty six feet five inches northerly from the northerly side of Christopher street, from thence running along Greenwich lane fifty feet; thence westerly ninety one feet, thence due west thirty two feet one inch; thence south ninety one feet to Christopher street; thence easterly on Christopher street thirty feet, two and one half inches to land of Catharine Traphagen, thirty eight feet ten inches, thence easterly along the land of the said Catherine Traphagen, one hundred and two feet six inches to the place of beginning.
Dated New York, Nov 1st, 1841.
WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL,
n1 2awtN23 Master in Chancery.
The sale of the above property is adjourned to the 7th day of December next, at the same hour and place.
New-York, Nov. 23d, 1841.
WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL,
n24 2awtd7 Master in Chancery.

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. All orders thankfully received and promptly executed. au7 6m EDWARD CURTIS, Agent

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