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THE TRIBUNE.

Dr. Lardner's Ninth Lecture.

At the commencement of the second part of his Ninth Lecture, Dr. LARDNER remarked that in mentioning the various physical arrangements connected with the Solar System, he had omitted one of extreme interest and importance: that relating to the peculiar form of the Earth and the planets. Their form is generally assumed to be a sphere; but when they are accurately examined we shall be convinced not only that they are not, but that they ought not to be spheres.

If a sphere revolve upon its diameter as an axis, any loose body upon its surface tends to fly off; but the direction of this centrifugal force is not from the centre of the sphere, but from the centre of the circle in which the body revolves. But its gravity is at the same time drawing it toward the centre of the Earth—and as it cannot obey this force, it takes a direction between the two, and thus tends toward the equator. Thus if the Earth were a sphere, it is easy to see that all the fluid upon its surface would collect around the equator; so that we should have a vast equatorial ocean and two polar continents. But this we see is not the case; so that we may conclude with perfect certainty that the Earth is not a sphere.

But it may be asked—would not the same thing happen, no matter what shape be given to the body? If we suppose the Earth to be a globe, with the equator so far elevated above the poles that the difficulty the fluids should encounter in approaching the equator by virtue of their attraction to the centre, should just equal their centrifugal force, it is evident that the two forces would balance each other and the water would remain indifferently well upon whatever part it might be placed. Now there is a certain degree of convexity the Earth might have, which would render the tendency of the fluids in the situation just described, to descend by virtue of the attraction just equal to their tendency to ascend by virtue of the centrifugal force. If the Earth had a greater convexity, (which moreover is easily calculated by mathematical principles,) the waters would fall to the poles by their own gravity and we should have two polar oceans and one equatorial continent. If on the other hand the protuberance at the equator be less than that, then the fluids would fall to the equator, and we should have one equatorial ocean and two polar continents. But the fact is, that neither of these is the true condition of things: the distribution of land and water is nearly equal. The inference is that the convexity of the Earth is just such as is required by the principle laid down and no greater. Now by the length of our day we know the velocity of the Earth in turning upon its axis—its diameter and magnitude are known, and the tendency the waters have to collect around the equator is easily found; so that it is easy to calculate what degree of protuberance the equator ought to have—in other words, how much greater the equatorial diameter should be than the polar.

So early as the time of Newton this question pressed upon his mind, and in the middle of his life he actually calculated what ought to be the exact numerical proportion between the two diameters. The only question that remained to be solved was, whether this did actually obtain—whether there was in fact, as there should be according to theory, this exact protuberance at the equator. The degree of it to be sure was extremely small. Toward the end of Newton's life the degree of latitude was subjected to strict and careful measurement. Several of the Continental Governments, with England, made appropriations of money to send scientific men to different parts of the globe and to make close observations touching this point. Strange as it may appear, there arose a very curious contrariety of error: the first results of their observations led to a conclusion the reverse of Newton's—namely, that the Earth's protuberance was at the poles—that this planet was shaped more like an egg than a turnip. Subsequent observations, however, were made, and Newton lived to learn that the actual truth of his theory had been proved to the last degree of minuteness. It was found that the Earth was protuberant at the equator, and in the exact proportion which his calculation had established as the true and necessary one.

Now this form of the Earth is one of vast importance in the economy of the universe. For whether this form be assumed as a matter of physical necessity or as given to the Earth by the hand of Him who made it, knowing it to be best, it can be conclusively shown that it is absolutely necessary to its permanence and stability. There appears to be in certain minds a disposition to take every beautiful arrangement of the creation out of the hands of a special Providence and assign it to some provision of nature—as if they took pleasure in ascribing to physical necessity what belongs to the Creator, and in hiding the special arrangements of Providence from the eyes of his creatures.

There are two ways of accounting for this form of the Earth. In the first place it is said that the Earth, in its original shape, was a mass of fluid which ultimately coalesced and formed the globe—just as the particles of vapor form the drops of rain. A rotation upon its axis was then given to it by some unknown cause—perhaps by the impact of some body—which caused it to turn upon its axis once in twenty-four hours. It is then demonstrated by the laws of physics that if a fluid be swiftly turned in this way it will assume the form which the Earth actually has. This may be shown by a simple experiment. Then, say the advocates of this theory, the mass cooled and became the solid globe that it now is. A difficulty at once arises which is quite fatal to this theory: there is no historical evidence whatever that the Earth ever was a fluid mass.

Another mode of explaining the form of the Earth, still more ingenious than that just noticed, but hardly more tenable, supposes the Earth to have been of any form—say a globe—composed of solids and fluids. If it be a globe, the first effect of its rotation would be that all the water would collect round the equator, and we should have a large equatorial ocean and two polar continents.—After a long time the ocean, working upon the shores of these continents, would produce a constant abrasion which would cause rocks and masses of earth to fall into the sea, so that after a long series of years the polar continents would become jumbled up with the equatorial ocean; so that the Earth would be forced into the same form it would have if it were originally a fluid.

Against this is opposed this third theory. It is obviously fitting and good that the Earth should have its present form rather than that of a globe, as it insures a nearly equal distribution of land and water. Were it a sphere, the only portions rendered uninhabitable by the intense cold of the climate, would be the only land and habitable parts; instead of which we now have the best climates occupied by land and the coldest by seas. If the Earth were a globe, there is another curious consideration admitting of easy illustration. To explain this, it will be necessary to enter upon a remarkable principle of revolving bodies. Every material body may be made to revolve upon several axes: but it will be found that there are certain lines round which most bodies have a natural tendency to spin. If they be made to revolve around any other, they will not continue to turn on it for a long time, but will shift the axis continually until the motion be about the natural axis.—This may at first appear difficult to understand; but its truth admits of clear mathematical demonstration. It may, however, be made more easily understood by a simple experiment. If a cylinder be made to turn swiftly about its geometrical axis, you would say it would continue to spin about it; but you would soon find that it has a will of its own, and that it would speedily find an *axis* of its own; and in spite of its own gravity would turn upon an axis at right angles to that upon which it was first set in motion. This is a general proposition which is continually brought to bear upon the motion of the planets. If you take a circular ring surrounding a sphere, as the ring of Saturn surrounds that planet, and set it spinning around the diameter of the circle as its axis, it will not continue that motion, but will soon, of its own accord, shift its axis and turn upon the diameter of the sphere.

I have stated that bodies of certain forms have natural axes; but there are others which have no axis of preference, and will turn indifferently about either of them. A sphere is one of the most remarkable; a body of this form will turn equally well around any one of its diameters. Now, if the Earth were a perfect sphere, and were set revolving around any diameter as an axis, the slightest derangement—the impingement of any body—would produce a necessary and permanent change of axis, and produce new climates in every portion of the Earth. But we can easily show that if the Earth, having its present form, should be thrown from its present axis by any cause whatever, it would only sustain a slight *nervous shock*, and would speedily regain its former position. If, for instance, it should be set revolving around its equatorial diameter, it would ere long leave this, and again turn around its polar diameter as an axis. This is the only axis around which it will permanently turn. The ring of Saturn, as I have before shown, revolves around that planet; if it should be set revolving in any other way, it would soon forsake it and turn around its own centre; so that the revolving motion of Saturn is seen to be just the one required by theory.

There is another beautiful circumstance in the economy of the planets; that each one has a degree of flatness corresponding exactly with the length of its days; they all have just that degree of turnip shape, (if I may use this expression,) which they ought to have according to the velocity of their rotation. If, instead of twenty-four hours, the Earth revolved in twelve, it would have still flatter poles. Now suppose the matter of which the planets are composed to be the same as that of the Earth, it is easy to say what must be their flatness, in order to ensure an equal distribution of land and water. The calculation is easy, and it has been made, so that the flatness of each of the planets is known. Hence we could easily calculate the times of the planetary revolutions by their degrees of flatness, even if it could not be done by watching the spots on their discs.

I will now again call your attention to the Moon. I have heretofore endeavored to show that the Moon has no influence upon the weather, as is very generally believed. Another belief is quite as general throughout Europe, namely, that the phases of the Moon have an influence upon the quality of timber, either at the times of felling or planting. It is said that timber should not be cut during the Moon's increase, nor trees planted during her decrease.—Indeed, so prevalent and deeply rooted is this opinion, that in the forest laws of Germany there was introduced an enactment, forbidding the practising of certain processes in planting, pruning, grafting and felling trees during particular phases of the Moon. What is still more singular, these opinions are found to exist, precisely the same, in countries which apparently have no intercommunication with each other. A member of the French Institute at Paris, while travelling in Brazil, was surprised to find there the same opinion prevalent which had such an influence in France and Germany.

The facts have been submitted to the closest observation by a French philosopher named Duhamel; and he found by careful investigation that no possible influence of this kind could be observed. In wine-growing countries these prejudices are equally strong, and just as unfounded.

There is one other supposed influence of the Moon which has been generally believed, and which indeed has become so incorporated into our very language, that it will probably be long before it will be eradicated. It is supposed that the Moon has a strong influence on certain diseases; and from this circumstance one malady, *Lunacy*, has received its name. It is generally believed that the different phases of the Moon are connected with the different crises of this disease; that the fits of insanity are more violent during the new Moon than at any other times. This opinion is very prevalent in England, and I was not a little surprised to find that even among intelligent physicians, in this country, where inquiry is so free and bold, there is a very strong impression that the opinion is well-founded. It is easy to submit this to careful philosophical investigation, and here independent, thinking physicians who have the care of hospitals, could easily make the trial. It is only necessary that the times when the most violent fits occur should be registered for a long while and in a great number of cases, and then that a careful comparison be made between them and the phases of the Moon. This investigation has never been made as extensively as one could wish in Europe. One reason of this is, undoubtedly, the thraldom of public opinion, which holds even medical men in fear.—They are afraid of losing practice, or of a thousand other things, if they disturb or dispute any opinion, however groundless, which has obtained fast hold upon the public mind.

Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, however, celebrated for being the discoverer of Pallas and Vesta—two of the four fragments of a broken planet—has made some interesting inquiries upon this point.—For a long series of years he kept an accurate register of the cases of insanity he met with in his practice, and he could not discover the slightest correspondence with the phases of the Moon. Still upon a subject like this, the results of one man's investigations cannot be deemed conclusive; and, indeed, the nerves are so extremely delicate and sensible of such extremely slight influences, that it would be rash to pronounce the opinion false that they are to some extent under the influence of the Moon. The only philosophical mode of deciding the question, is by the extended observations I have already described. If it should be decided that the Moon has such an influence as is generally attributed to it, the question will remain to be solved—how is the effect produced? It is evidently in vain to search for causes before the reality of the effects is decided.

There is one remarkable appearance to which I will, in this connection, call your attention. You are all aware that there frequently appear in the atmosphere what are called *fire-balls*—great globes having a luminous appearance, which rush with inconceivable velocity through the air and fall upon the surface of the Earth. The origin of these *aerolites*, or meteors, has been a subject of the greatest interest and the strictest inquiry. The highest intellects have been directed to their solution, and with some success. To arrive at a clear, philosophical conclusion on a point like this, it is necessary first to determine what the *effect* to be examined is: then we can ascertain with some accuracy what are their *causes*. These meteors, then, present the appearance of large luminous bodies rushing with great swiftness through the air, and depositing upon the Earth a mass of stony matter. These depositions have often been of enormous magnitude, varying from several hundred to a few pounds in weight. Their substance has been subjected to strict analysis: although it is scarcely proper to say that it has been *analyzed*, because the substance possesses no chemical union, but is merely an agglomeration of different materials, wherever the which, meteor appears, whether in Europe or America, are composed of the same substances: these are iron, nickel, manganese, sulphur, chromium, and occasionally charcoal. Charcoal has never been found but once; but its absence in other cases may be accounted for by supposing that the mass rushing with such extreme velocity as to evolve heat, the carbon is combined with the oxygen of the atmosphere, and is thus converted into carbonic acid and dispersed; so that if the meteor take a long time in reaching the Earth, the carbon will be quite lost, while in other cases it may remain. In one case only has it been found: in all other cases the composition of the meteoric substance has been found precisely the same.

The next noticeable fact is, that no bodies on the Earth's surface have these same constituents, so that we cannot suppose that they have been thrown up from the Earth's surface and again return.—Their constituents, to be sure, exist in other bodies, but not combined in the same way. The metals, iron and nickel, moreover, are found not in the form of oxides, as they *invariably* are upon the Earth's surface, but in their pure metallic state. In approaching the earth, these meteors do not come in a perpendicular, but in a very oblique direction. This is a material point, as will be seen hereafter. The velocity with which they fall is almost infinite: it is of quite a different order from that of the projectiles upon the Earth. If we suppose a body let fall from a hight of 20,000 feet, its velocity on reaching the Earth will not be comparable to that of these aerolites.

Thus we are in possession of the main facts connected with their appearance. Three suppositions have been advanced for explaining these extraordinary appearances. The first is seductive, as it seeks a natural cause. It supposes that the constituent parts of these meteors really exist in a very sublime and vaporous form in the upper regions of the atmosphere; that they are collected into masses by a process similar to the formation of hailstones, and fall to the earth by their own gravity. The second is that advanced by Cladney, who supposed that these meteors were fragments of a broken planet which circulate through space, too small to be visible; or that they may be themselves planets, or bodies revolving around the Sun, which finally fall within the Earth's atmosphere, and are brought to its surface. The third is the most important, both from its nature and from the high authority by which it is supported—no less than that of Laplace, the Newton of France. He believed that they were bodies ejected from volcanoes in the Moon, projected with a velocity sufficient to send them out of the Moon's attraction, and into that of the Earth. But Laplace, with that profound research characteristic of his mind, did not stop with venturing this conjecture; he accompanied it by calculations of the amount of force required to project the body to such a distance, and showed that a velocity equal to five and a half times that of a cannon ball would be all that would be required. He goes still further, and supposes that bodies have been projected from our own volcanoes with even a greater velocity than this. That there either are or have been lunar volcanoes is evident from an inspection of the Moon's surface; and it matters not whether we consider them as now active or as long since extinct; for in the latter case it is perfectly compatible with the laws of physics to suppose that these bodies have been, perhaps for thousands of years, revolving around the Earth subject to a variety of disturbing causes.

Let us review the claims of these three suppositions to attention. Against the first, that the meteors already exist in the form of vapor in the upper regions of the atmosphere, there are facts which must be fatal. Admitting the possibility that masses of this kind could be formed in the air, it is found that the atmosphere even in its upper regions contains no such substance. Biot, and another French astronomer, ascended in a balloon to the hight of 20,000 feet, and bottled up a portion of the air, which was found on analysis to consist of precisely the same components as that near the surface. That this would be the case is evident from a general law of gases—that if gaseous substances be placed in free contact they will mix until the principles of each are equally diffused. As a matter of fact, then, the constituents of these aerolites do not exist in the atmosphere; and even if they did, it must be in an extremely attenuated form; if iron existed in the air it must be the vapor of iron; if nickel, it must be the vapor of nickel. If so, they would coalesce and combine; and in no other way than chemically—by their natural affinities; they would form a mixed mass and not an agglomeration—a mere mechanical collection. The metals, moreover, would seize upon the oxygen of the atmosphere, and we should have oxides instead of the pure metals; we should have the oxide of iron instead of iron. But there is another objection, which, with the others, must be quite fatal. If they fell from the upper regions of the atmosphere when there was no wind, they would fall in a perpendicular direction; and if there were a wind, the deviation from this direction would be but slight; their velocity, moreover, would be only that due to the hight from which they fell. But we know that their velocity is of an order utterly beyond this, and their direction is not merely oblique like that given by a wind, but almost horizontal. All these objections must be deemed fatal to the first and most natural supposition.

The second supposition that of Cladney—that these meteors are the fragments of a broken planet, is satisfactory to a certain extent; it is sufficient to account for the velocity of these bodies. Does it also account for their luminous appearance? It does: for if a body move through the atmosphere with such swiftness, the compression of the air before it would evolve heat and light. So far then, this theory is admissible; but another point offers difficulties. We find that all aerolites are composed of the same constituent substances; is it probable that they would be, if they were fragments of a broken planet? Suppose the Earth should be broken to pieces and its fragments fall upon Venus, for instance, would the fragments be the same? In one place would it be a block of granite—in another of sandstone, and in another of iron ore. Their uniform composition, then, is not compatible with this supposition.

Cladney then fails: let us turn to Laplace. He goes to work like a true philosopher and shows that the cause he assigns is what Bacon calls a *vera causa*, one adequate to the effect produced. From the appearance of the Moon's surface he knows that volcanoes either are now active or have been heretofore, it is quite immaterial which. He relies not only upon his own observations, but resorts to those of Herschell.

I have already mentioned the illuminated tops of mountains which may be seen at some distance from the inner edge of the crescent Moon. Herschell saw, far beyond these and at a great distance from the body of the Moon, a point of intense brightness, which was not permanent, but after a time disappeared. This he observed on several different occasions. He decided that these were substances projected from active volcanoes on the Moon. The same thing has been observed by others; but it must be confessed that they have not brought conviction to the philosophical world. The whole is still left as an open question; the astronomers of Europe are now directing their attention to this point, and we may ere long have the grounds for an accurate judgment. But suppose volcanoes do not now exist on the Moon; it is clear from inspection that they have existed, and this answered Laplace's purpose equally well. If masses of matter had been ejected, he argued, with a certain velocity, which he estimates, it may be proved that they would go beyond the sphere of the Moon's attraction, and would not again return to it, but would be attracted to the Earth. They would not go directly to it, but would revolve around it, and go on, not in a permanent orbit, but in one continually diminishing, by the united attractions of the Earth and Moon; until at length they would come into our atmosphere, their motion thus be retarded, and they ultimately come to the Earth's surface in a nearly horizontal direction. This theory of Laplace, it will be seen, is in accordance with the facts: it meets the uniform composition of the aerolites, since nothing is more natural than that those substances only subject to violent internal commotions should be ejected. So far as the decision of the philosophical world has been given, it is in favor of this theory.

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d18

SHEET RUBBER OVER-SHOES—AGAIN.—This very excellent style of Over Shoes is much superior to all others, made without a lining in the upper or from parts of the Shoe, and consequently elastic and very easy to the foot, the ladies' Shoe with a strap passing across the foot, and made from the Sheet Rubber or from imported Rubber in its native state, *have never been patented by S. C. Smith, or by any other person in this country*, nor can they be awfully; nor has any other Over-Shoe possessing the same requisite qualities, ever been patented in the United States.

I will make the terms broader as I wish to be understood. The Sheet Rubber Over-Shoes advertised by Messrs. S. C. Smith & Son and by myself, have not been patented. Yet, under cover of a patent (which cannot be sustained, being unlawful,) for making Shoes lined throughout, with cloth, not elastic and no longer in demand, Messrs. S. try and perhaps succeed in leading the public into a belief that the Sheet Rubber Over-Shoes are patented. To show them, we have already published the Humbug and the trade understand it.

Samples of our improved Sheet Rubber, may be seen at our factory. Every pair warranted, with our name. For sale in quantities to suit. HORACE H. DAY,
d18 Successor to Roxbury India Rubber Co. 126 Maiden lane.

SHEET INDIA RUBBER OVERSHOES for Ladies and Gentlemen—The best, handsomest and cheapest kind of Overshoes ever invented. Made and sold by S. C. SMITH & SON,
d7 1m 66 Chatham and 151 Water-sts.

HOLYDAY PRESENTS.

SOMETHING NEW.—Beautiful fancy colored Music of exquisite tints, and highly perfumed with Rose, Musk, Lubin's Favorites, &c. &c.—ATWILL'S Music Establishment, 281 Broadway, near St. Paul's.—The proprietor, ever thankful to his numerous customers for the liberal patronage bestowed, has, at much expense, issued a large assortment of new and admired Songs, Duetts, Waltzes, Marches, &c. &c. The times of many are embellished with highly finished Vignettes, and all elegantly printed on highly perfumed paper, of six varied colors, of most delicate and beautiful tints. Nothing can excel the elegance of a book of this Music, and for presents, to the fashionable world, it cannot be excelled.

Books elegantly bound in a short time.

The price of the perfumed and tinted Music is the same as on white paper, as low as can be obtained at any of the small shops about town. d2 3w

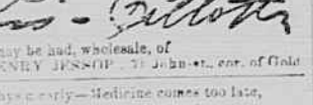
PROF. GORE'S AIR-TIGHT STOVES—PRICES REDUCED—The public should know that this Stove exceeds any thing ever got up for warming, both in point of comfort and economy. If properly managed it seems to be replenished but once in 24 hours, and then but three or four sticks are sufficient. Over 3,000 of these Stoves have been sold in Boston this season: this being the third season since they were introduced. They are recommended by the most eminent physicians there and in this city. The subscriber wishing to relinquish the Cooking Stove business offers the remainder of his stock of Cooking Stoves at cost. He has on consignment a few superior three column coal Stoves. Also, Cylinders of various sizes. Also, Mantel Grates, all of which will be sold low. J. HILL, 256 Water st. d5 1m*

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP! at JAMISON & JERVIS'S Cheap Engraving and Printing Office. A Visiting Card Plate engraved and fifty Cards for only $1 75. All other Engraving at one half the usual price. Please call and examine specimens. No. 494 Courtland st.
s2 3m

RAYDEN'S PREMIUM STEEL PENS. AT the late Fair of the American Institute, a Silver Medal was awarded to Josiah Hayden, for his superior American Pens. It is now conceded that Hayden's Pens are equal to the best and better than most of those imported. The price is much less, and the trade find it advantageous to deal in them. Consumers also will find the quality equal to their expectations. For sale to the trade by EDW. J. ENO, 5 Platt-st. n17

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,
JOSEPH GILLOTT,
PEN MANUFACTURER TO THE QUEEN.
CAUTION.—The high character of these Pens has induced the attempt on the part of several unscrupulous makers, to practise a *fraud*, not only upon Mr. Gillott, but also upon the public. An inferior article bearing the misspelled name, thus, *Gillot*, omitting the final t, is now in the market. It can readily be detected by its unfinished appearance, and the very common style in which it is put up.

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



The above may be had, wholesale, of
n15 1y HENRY HESSOP, 75 John-st., cor. of Gold.

Take Physic early—Medicine comes too late,
When the disease becomes inveterate.

RECOMMENDED by the Faculty—VANCE'S Anti-Bilious FAMILY APERIENT PILLS.—By long experience these Pills have been proved by thousands to be the best and safest Family Medicine hitherto discovered. At all seasons of the year they will be found very valuable to all who wish to secure themselves against sickness. They are alike safe for children as for any period of life, and require no extra attention to diet or to clothing. Bilious and Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Nervous Diseases, Sick Headache, and in fact all diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood or a disordered state of the stomach or bowels are speedily removed by taking them. They prevent scurvy, costiveness and its consequences, therefore sea faring men should never be without them; time never climates effects them not. Two or three doses will convince the patient of their salutary effects, for the stomach will readily regain its strength, a healthy state of the liver and bowels will speedily take place, and renewed health and vigor of body and mind will be the certain result.—Their virtues, in fact may be summed up, as a medicine which strengthens the feeble and consolidates the muscles of the strong, and will be found of infinite value to females of all ages, (if taken according to the directions,) who wish to be secure from sickness.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. WATSON, Apothecary's Hall, 36 Catharine st. d7 1m

WANTS.

WANTED—American servants, constantly, at 139 Bowery. d15 1w*

WANTED—By a man who has had twenty years' experience in making and refining all kinds of Callamy and Spelter brass, sheet brass for all kinds of bright work, such as military, coach, harness, lamps, fender and plate's brass, callamy brass for kettles, wire and clocks, a situation as foreman, would hire by the year, or receive a share of the profits as a remuneration. An interview can be had and samples shown of his work by applying to Aaron Penniston, Bloomfield, New Jersey.

N. B. The advertiser has a superior and entirely new plan of making brass out of the ores of Zinc or Spelter.

WANTED—A Boy of good morals, about 16 years of age, to learn the Book-binding business. One who can board with his parents will be preferred. Apply at 15 Ann street. n16 tf

LAD-P-BAKERS WANTED—Apply to L. WORAM & HAUGHWOUT, 561 Broadway. d18 3t

DENTISTS ATTENDANT—A thorough instructed and experienced gentleman of the above profession may find a very handsome and lucrative practice to which he may succeed, by applying at 251½ Broadway, N. Y. room No. 3. None but men of integrity and professional character need apply, and such must have some little funds to secure the location. d18

LOST.—A certificate of TWENTY SHARES of the Jamaica and Brooklyn Railroad Stock in favor of Jno L. Norton, Jr. Application will be made to the Company, at their office, on the 15th of January next, for a new certificate. d16 4w*

ORIGINAL INTELLIGENCE Office, 478 Broadway. d15 1w*

FAMILIES can be supplied with the best of servants, for city and country, and at the shortest notice, at 50 East Broadway. n30 1m

EXCELLENT BOARD AND ROOMS can be had by Ladies and Gentlemen, in a delightful house, a stone's throw from Broadway. Apply at 119 Mercer-street, near the corner of Prince. n30 tf

BOARD—A gentleman and his lady, and a single individual can have good Board in a private family, where there are but few boarders, in a desirable situation near St. Luke's Church, 385 Hudson st. by calling immediately. o6 1m*

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board at No. 46 Fulton street. Also, two or three persons can be accommodated with dinner. s29 tf

BOARD AND ROOMS may be obtained in a private family by applying at 206 Hudson-st. j27 4tf

TO LET, front Parlor, Russia Iron Grates Marble Mantle, and plated furniture—with Bed Rooms in a Genteel Modern Built house—with Good Board. Two Single Gentlemen, can be also accomodated. The family, very small and private. Apply 41 Forsyth Street. d4 1m*

TO LET.—To a small family, the upper part and back basement of the two story house No. 5 Hubert street, near Hudson street. Possession immediately. d16 6t*

ROOMS TO LET—A room and bed-room with closets, pantries, &c. suitable for a small family. Also, one large room, extraordinarily well lighted, suitable for a work-shop. Inquire on the premises of
s29 tf JOHN LOCKE, in rear of 31 Ann st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A Country Seat, 10 miles from the city, located in Queens County, L. I. containing upwards of 50 acres of first rate land. The buildings are one double house, modern finish, with grates, marble mantles, folding-doors, &c., extra kitchen; also, 2 large barns, wagon-house, carriage house, shop, granary, poultry house and yard, ice house, with all other conveniences necessary for a large family. The fruit is of the best kind and in every variety apples, cherries, &c. in abundance.

A large amount of the money may remain on bond and mortgage; or Brooklyn or New-York city property would be taken in exchange. Address L. M. S. at this office
s29 tf

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—For sale or exchange, 40 tracts of handsome Land, containing 125 acres each, soil of a superior quality, watered with fine streams, and covered with fine timber, such as white oak, hickory, beach, walnut, maple and sycamore. The soil is adapted to wheat, rye, corn, oats, cotton, tobacco, sweet and Irish potatoes. The above lands will be sold at reduced prices, and on terms to suit, or they will be exchanged for almost any kind of merchandize. For maps, diagrams and particulars, apply to SMITH & WHITMORE, 16 John st. up stairs. n1 tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A grocery store, with stock and fixtures, in a good business location. Apply this day at the Land Office of Butler & Brown 1 Ann-street d17 2t*

BANK OF BUFFALO, COMMERCIAL BANK OF BUFFALO AND HOUSATONIC RAILROAD BILLS, taken at par at 51 Canal st. where may be found a superior article of Nutria Hats, commonly called Beaver, at $4. Also, Moleskin Hats, a first rate article and beautiful finish at $4; fine Satin Beavers, $2 50; warranted for bodies; together with a large assortment of every variety and patterns, at Successors to D. P. Wilson, 51 Canal st.

No. 114 BOWERY is decidedly the cheap establishment in New-York to get bargains in the Boot and Shoe line; you have only to call to be convinced. Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses, Boys' and Childrens' Boots,