THE TRIBUNE.

Further Intelligence from the Mendians.

In a late *Tribune* was published an abstract of letters received from the missionaries who accompanied the Amistad Africans to Sierra Leone. As, contrary to the usual practice of Colonization and Missionary Societies, the whole truth was published, some persons, imagining that much that was unfavorable was suppressed, have supposed that the Africans have so conducted as wholly to disappoint the expectations of their friends and benefactors, and completely frustrate the sanguine hopes of a successful mission. A portion of this community rail against the attempt to introduce civilization and Christianity through the agency of Cinque and the rest, overlooking the fact that it was not to be expected that these persons, during a year or two's residence in this country, chiefly in a county jail, should have attained to a degree of moral virtue and Christian principle surpassing that of an equal number of white persons cast upon a foreign shore under more favorable circumstances. And even the better portion of the community may have formed too sanguine expectations respecting the mass, on their return to their native land, after a few of them had given such pleasing evidences of improvement, and a change of manners if not of heart. While the Committee consider it their duty to lay before the friends of the Mendians, from time to time, the FACTS that come to their knowledge, and it is the purpose of the missionaries to practice no concealment nor to say any thing to convey wrong impressions, they hope that no hasty judgements will be formed; that the sneers and misrepresentations of unprincipled men will be unheeded; that the Committee will be sustained in supplying the missionaries with the means to make a fair and full experiment, and above all that the blessing of the God of Missions will be invoked to accompany these means with the Holy Spirit.

The letters just received, of which an abstract has been published, were not the first letters written. The return of the barque *Gentleman*, which conveyed the Africans to Sierra Leone, has put the Committee in possession of letters from the missionaries, written during the passage, while lying at the Cape de Verd Islands, and during the first fortnight of their abode at Freetown.

Mr. STEELE, in a letter written at sea says:

"I think I have often observed in the conductors of great and even benevolent enterprises, a disposition to make capital by putting the best side of the picture forward, while they have carefully concealed every discouraging circumstance. Perhaps I might state the case still more strongly by saying that they have indulged in such hyperbolical expressions as were calculated to convey a wrong impression, and which the most encouraging aspect of the case would not fully warrant. But I need not be particular, as you are aware of the practice to which I refer, and will fully understand my meaning. Now I suppose that such is not the manner in which we are to conduct the enterprise. If I had had the least suspicion that the committee were men who would be disposed to resort to such means, I should never have enlisted in this undertaking. I have long known the individual members by reputation, and have ever supposed them to be men who were not afraid of the truth, and who would never resort to a shuffling expediency. The pledge you have recently made, that you will not receive the products of unrequited toil, gives me new assurance that I have not mistaken your characters in this particular."

The passage was rather longer than usual—they had rough weather very soon after leaving New-York, and the whole passage was what the sailors call a rough or rather unpleasant one. They saw a few fish and a few birds. They saw also a few vessels and spoke one. The first two Sabbaths were so stormy that they could not have services on deck. "Since then we have had preaching regularly. Our evening prayers with the Mendians on deck are truly pleasant. They have learned some additional hymns which they sing with such spirit as in part compensates for the otherwise rude performance. In the evening our payers are below deck." With so many passengers in a small vessel difficulties might have been expected, but nothing unfavorable of consequence occurred between the Mendians or the missionaries. Mr. Steele writes:

"The Mendians have in general been well. I have administered medicine to about a half dozen of them with success. The sick girl was worse for a while after we left New-York, but she is now well. They still seem desirous to improve, and have their books about from day to day, reading and asking questions. Their confidence is not very strong, even in us. Day before yesterday they began to fear that all was not right. They had observed the stars and thought we were not going the right course. In the evening we had a squall which was so violent for a few moments that one wave struck the vessel with such force as to make every thing tremble again, and threw some water on deck. The man at the helm did not understand his duty, and the —— swore at him and threatened him dreadfully. He also would stamp on the deck to add force to his words. This excited the Mendians very much, and some of them slept out at all during the night. Yesterday one of the girls saw Mrs. Raymond weep for a moment from some cause, and she readily put the worst construction upon it, and communicated it to the others. They finally told us their fears. They thought the —— was a very bad man, and that they would be carried to some other place than Sierra Leone. They even inquired if we would not forsake them if the Captain would give us a barrel full of money. Pointing to the east they would say their country was off there. They inquired the reason for the vessel laying to—steering toward various points of the compass, &c.—and we explained to them as well as we were able, pointing out our position on a map, and telling them the sun was overhead in their country, but that it was yet far to the South of us. They seemed to be satisfied in part, but sometimes looked very serious and even anxious. At times they would watch a small compass they have, and ask questions as we veered from South-east to South. They are also troubled when they see a vessel, and about calling at St. Jago. They say they heard nothing about that before they left New-York. We tell them we need fresh water, as our sun board is now very bad. The Mendians were for a while very desirous that we should take guns with us into Mendi. When they understood the reasons why we could not, they seemed satisfied. They then insisted upon our carrying tobacco with us, but we told them we wanted to do them good, and that we thought tobacco would do them no good. After much talk they seemed to be satisfied. We think we may suffer some in consequence on this account, for we suppose that tobacco is more nearly the currency of the country than any other article.

"As we get their confidence more and more, occasionally a fact comes out with which we were before unacquainted. For example, Cinque says that he gave the doubloons, which it was reported he had thrown into the sea, to Capt. Gedney. We have made some progress in obtaining their language, with which they seem greatly pleased, and can now understand some of their phrases and use a few of them. We are inclined to think we shall find it copious for an unwritten language. The Mendians continue to improve, and although we have not been able to have a regular school, we think the instructions they have received on the passage will be of service to them.

"After anchoring at Porto Praya (St. Jago) Saturday afternoon, a boat with fruit came along side. The Mendians were eager to trade, and even proposed to sell their clothes. We dissuaded them as well as we could. We tried to instruct them in relation to the Sabbath, and we earnestly prayed that our stay at this place might be short. Early Sunday morning boats came along side to trade. They brought fish, oranges, cocoa-nuts, and chickens. Cinque told them—'We cant buy to-day—you come to-morrow and we buy.' The temptation, however, was too much for some of them. I found Bern taking off his coat to exchange for oranges, and Grab-beau had taken his jacket to give for three chickens. A word from Mr. Raymond put an end to it. Early on Monday morning the Missionaries went ashore to purchase fruit for the Mendians. The Cape de Verds are the islands which were visited with famine about twelve years since. Our Supercargo was American Consul at the Islands at the time. His description of it is truly appalling. He assisted in the distribution of the provisions so generously sent from the United States, which proved the safety of those who remained alive. It is said by those who profess to know that vessels are brought here from Havana, nominally sold, and then furnished with Portuguese papers, &c., for the purpose of colouring in the slave trade. There is a vessel now in port from the United States, which came out for sale. When slave ships come into this port they are universally seized and condemned. A substantial, fast-sailing vessel is too rich a prize to let pass. They may, perhaps, have no suspection to their being fitted up, and certainly none to seizing them afterwards when engaged in the slave trade. Several have been seized here, and I am informed by our Supercargo that complaint has actually been lodged against us, and the fact that he was so well known here was all that prevented an examination.

"January 19th.—We are now in sight of land.—When we first saw the Sierra Leone Mountains, and some of the Mendians recognized them, their joy was unbounded. They laughed, they danced, they sang, they danced, and gambolled about the deck like so many happy children. We came slowly in, as we had but light wind, and were sometimes obliged to cast anchor or be carried back by the ebb tide. From the Cape de Verds has been the most pleasant part of the passage. Nearly all on board are in the finest spirits. The officers are very pleasant, and the missionaries well. The warm weather operates very favorably on the Mendians. Their confidence is restored, and they are in high spirits. They play and tumble about the deck, sometimes to the great amusement of the ship's company.—We asked the Mendians a few days since how they would know where to find us if they went to see their friends before we selected the site of our mission. They said they should go with us and stay till the houses were built, and then they should go and see their friends. *Fa-li and he cried every day when he was in America to see his mother, but it would be better to come his father and mother, then have us.—He said we took care of them when they were in a strange land without friends, and now they would treat us as we had treated them.* Their language to-day is *Nga ga-lung wi-ngo la-e*. I am very glad to-day. They say, 'when we leave Sierra Leone we take all our things with us, for we dont want to look back. The Bullom men are very much attached to their country and their language, and they do not like to speak the Mendi. Although the whole party, Bullommen and the Mendi-men, long ago agreed to stay together, yet it does not appear that they were agreed among themselves where their residence should be until they came on board ship. The spot they have selected is on the line between Bullom and Mendi, so as to accommodate both parties."

On arriving at Sierra Leone, Jan. 15th, they waited upon Dr. Ferguson, the Lieut. Governor, who received them very kindly, and pointed out a house where the Mendians could be accommodated. Dr. F. immediately sent to the Bullom chief on the opposite shore, informing him of their arrival. He also told James B. Covey, the African interpreter who accompanied the Mendians from the United States, that he had liberty to go where he pleased. When Mr. Steele returned on board, he found Rev. E. Jones waiting to receive him. "He is from Charleston, S. C., a man of color, (mulatto) graduated at Amherst College and afterward studied at Andover. He went to England and was sent to Sierra Leone by the Church Missionary Society. He has been here about ten years, enjoys good health, and seems to be a judicious man. He has shown us great hospitality. In the course of the day, the whole party landed. Capt. Richard Lawrence, an American resident here, entertained Mr. and Mrs. Raymond. Mr. Evans from Liberia, invited Mr. and Mrs. Wilson home with him. Sabbath morning we attended the chapel of the Wesleyan Methodist Mission. In the evening, Mr. Steele preached in the same house. On Monday the Bullom chief came over, but he found those of our party supposed to be Bulloms, were not of that tribe, but were Bolms, and came from the region of Sherbora, some fifty miles south of Sierra Leone. The chief of the Bulloms has been the most powerful of any in this region, and has held most of the neighboring tribes as tributaries. The old chief lately died, and it is his successor whom I have seen." Mr. Steele writes:

We have seen one man whose brother married Cinque's sister, and whose uncle sold Cinque into slavery. We have seen another whose brother, a chief—Thomas Coulker—sold two of our company. The Mendians have found many of their friends and relatives. Cinque has seen his brother—others have found theirs, and many have found personal friends. The Mendians are called here Kossos, but they use this a term of reproach, and call themselves Mendibis or Mendians. This country lies back from the coast, and extends nearly from the Rokelle (a branch of the Sierra Leone river) to the Gallinas. There are multitudes in this colony who speak their language—some of them being recaptured persons, and some having come here voluntarily. They are represented as being the most troublesome of all the tribes. It is said also that their country is almost constantly in a ferment (probably on account of the foreign slave trade) that a war between the Kossos and Pimmanas has just terminated, and that at the present time they are having long palavers in the Sherboro country to try to settle some of their difficulties. It is thought here that it will not be safe to take the Mendians to their homes until a treaty is made. But I purpose to start for their country, or its vicinity, in a few days. Mr. Dove thinks he will accompany me. Cinque and perhaps one or two others will also go along. I hope to make thorough work, and find, if possible, the best place. Mr. Raymond thinks he had best remain and teach the people in my absence. I am of the same opinion for it is manifest they do not feel under those restraints which were imposed upon them by their peculiar situation in the United States."

The missionaries learned that their expenses would greatly exceed their calculations. Although they had a large supply of provisions laid in at New-York, yet they felt the necessity of purchasing rice, cassada and yams. Though there are at Sierra Leone a plenty of vacant houses, rent is very high. Washing is also very expensive, and they need twice as much as they did in the United States.

"About one-fourth of the missionaries die annually, and rice, too, where they have good houses to go into as soon as they arrive, with every comfort that heart can wish, or friendship suggest, or money purchase. The land is nearly cleared and much of it cultivated. It would have been judicious if we had taken out a house, all ready to put together, and a skilful physician with us. The weather is so warm that white men cannot labor here as they would, and all assume as that if we go about business as we did in America, it will soon prove our destruction. There are no roads, and no means of conveyance other than men's heads. "Mr. Steele writes that he does not know a white person there, except of his party, who does not take alcohol in some way or other. Most of them take wine, porter, ale, and some of them brandy. 'The first Sabbath,' he says, 'we were here, after the service of the chapel was over, the preacher invited us all into his house, and set wine &c. before us. I was standing some distance from the table. Our host invited me to partake, but I refused. He then took me by the arm and pulled me gently along, saying that we could never live in Africa without something to stimulate our systems. Our captain and supercargo, who had just drained their glasses, had a hearty laugh at my expense, in which my reverend friend took part. I still refused, excused myself, retired and wept. Now, high and low, the good and the bad, the religious and the profane, all say that we shall soon die if we do not drink the good creature in some shape. This may be true, but unless I can find a man who can answer my argument in favor of temperance (total abstinence) I shall try the experiment. You will think, perhaps, after reading the foregoing, that we are all discouraged, and that the mission is about to fail. You need not think so; for, although even more than this might be said, I am not discouraged. It is true, I cannot tell at present what we shall do, but I am prepared to go down the coast and see what can be done. This is the very best season of the year for traveling, and my health is now very good. The missionaries are all well except that Mrs. R. feels very much reduced by the warm weather. Again, I think that God has sent us out, and that He has some good design in this matter. When he took the Israelites out of Egypt, they stood by the Red sea; the water was before them, the mountain was on either side, and the Egyptians behind. He said, 'Go forward, and they went. Their difficulties fled before them, and returning, proved the destruction of their enemies. So may ours. It is the same God. Our people, like the Israelites, are fleeing from slavery. Nothing is too hard for God. The darkest hour is said to be just before day."

Mr. Steele writes: "You thought we were going out in a temperance vessel. A few of the hands were teetotalers, and the captain would not allow any of the crew to drink. When you were expressing your happiness that the barque was a temperance vessel, your feelings would have been somewhat modified if you had known that one hundred barrels of rum were at that moment in the hold beneath your feet. I need not comment on this."

The committee were *assured* it was a *temperance ship*, and when the congratulatory remarks above alluded to were made, at the meeting on board, as the barque went down the harbor, *the captain, owner, &c. were present.*

Mr. Steele left Feb. 3d, as has been already published, on an exploring expedition. Mr. Dove was prevented from accompanying by sickness in his family. Mr. Raymond wrote Feb. 14th, that he had learned that Mr. Steele staid over the Sabbath at York, 20 or 25 miles from Sierra Leone, where there is a Wesleyan station. Cinque, Covey, Ban-na, Wa, and Fuli-Wa were with him—all well. Mr. R. writes:

"Since brother Steele left, a man has arrived here from the Gallinas named William Parker. He says his father was of a high family in Virginia, and had a mulatto for a wife, by whom he had three children. The family removed to own him unless he would renounce his wife and children. This he would not do, and to escape from difficulty he emigrated to Liberia, where he opened a factory. After his father died, he went into business—went to the Sing-ri country and opened a factory there, where he remained eight years. In consequence of not selling gun-powder in a certain war about two years ago, he was robbed of all he had, and fled to the Gallinas. He says that a few days since a Spanish schooner called the *President* was taken by a British man-of-war and brought into Sierra Leone. The Spaniard told the slave dealing natives that he was the pirate of the vessel's being taken, by informing, and for this they rooted him, which induced him to come to Sierra Leone for employment. His mother still lives at the Gallinas. Such is his story. Some think he is an old slave-trader. He speaks both the Mendi and the Vai languages. From him I have obtained considerable information respecting our people. Parker and Grabbeau immediately recognized each other. He used to know Grabbeau very well, and frequently bought camwood and ivory of him. He told me that Grabbeau is connected with a high family, though poor himself; and that he has two sisters married to two chiefs in that country. Parker says he knows the time well when Grabbeau was taken; that he was engaged in a war with the insurgent slaves, and was taken by them and sold into slavery. He knows Grabbeau's wife well. Grabbeau, it seems, lived only about ten miles from Grand Cape Mount, and has been at Liberia six times; although he did not know it by that name. Parker says that Grabbeau was very extensively known throughout that country, and used to sell his camwood and ivory to him for tobacco, gun-powder, guns, &c. &c., then take them to the Go-ra country, where he would trade them off for more camwood, &c. Parker also recognized Bar-tu, and saw him once at the Gallinas with camwood to sell; saw him again there after he was taken for a slave. Don Francisco had him. He knows Na-quai's sister. Na-quai is a Ban di; was hired by the Vai people to fight against the Go-ra people, and after peace went to take a walk into the Go-ra country, where he was recognized, taken and sold into slavery. Na-quai is one of Go-te-rah's tribe, the man who gave such a bloody battle in Liberia.

"Parker says just as sure as these men are taken back to their own country they will be taken again, and the Mendians assent to this statement as true. Every body here tells us the same. It is said that the Mendians are the most warlike and the greatest slave dealers in all this part of Africa. Parker thinks the best place for a settlement is Grand Cape Mount; that it is the most healthy and the nearest to the Mendi country of any other place near the coast. That it is impracticable for us to go far into the interior is now a settled point with me, though I was the last to give it up. At first I was determined to go, but from what I learn I now think it would be the height of presumption both for ourselves and the Mendians. The best way for us to do is to establish a station near the coast, and then work back into the interior. There are probably more Mendians carried into slavery than of any other tribe. A few years ago a cargo of Mendians rose and killed the whole crew of a vessel except one Spaniard. They gave him a certain number of days to navigate them into Sierra Leone, which he did. Some Mendians have been sold into slavery—then captured and brought here—then they have gone back, been sold, captured, and brought here again—then went to Mendi, were sold, captured and brought here a third time. From this fact you can judge whether our men would be safe to go back whence they came. In fact they do not desire to go back, i. e. back to where they come from. They desire to go as near their own country as they will be safe, so that their friends can have access to them. They prefer the vicinity of Gallinas.

"Since brother Steele left here a war has, it is said, broke out among the natives in the very region to which he has gone, and that in fact one of the chiefs to whom he had a letter of introduction from the Colonial Secretary, is at the head of it. Should this prove true it will be hardly possible for him to effect much, as without a conference with the chief, a settlement cannot be made. Brother Steele will not, we think, be in any danger, even if he should fall in with those engaged in war, for although they would take away what he had they would not hurt him. It is said that the Sherboro (i. e. Bullom) Coast, is low, flat and full of mangrove swamps, which make it very unhealthy—even almost sure destruction to the white man. It seems at present that in consequence of the war and the unhealthiness of Sher-bo-ro Coast that we shall have to go to Grand Cape Mount or to Me-be-ra. There has long lived at Grand Cape Mount a notorious slave-trader, an Italian named Canot. He has lately—certainly at least—given up the slave trade and put himself under the British protection. Mebera lies on the border of this colony in the Tim-ne country. The liberated Mendians—several hundred in number—have gone there and "squatted," in consequence of its being good rice land, and similar to their own country. The Tim-ne people, not wishing them there, commenced a war of extermination. In consequence of which, the government has purchased this tract of land of the Tim-nes, and they, forgetness, would be glad to have us settle there under their protection. The above is my impression from my present knowledge. The information that brother Steele brings may alter the aspect of things.

"You may ask whether in view of all these things we are discouraged. For myself, I answer emphatically, No, by no means. Their conduct since we have been here has not in the least altered my view respecting the intentions of Providence in sending these men to America. I still believe that the gospel will, in connection with these Mendians, be preached in the interior of this vast Continent, though not in the way we expected. To be sure some things look dark at the present time, but we must remember that God is not man, neither are his ways our ways. For my own part I feel as strong faith that I shall yet preach the gospel in the interior as I ever did.

"Feb. 15th.—Just one month since we landed, and I never enjoyed better health than during this time. I expected on my arrival here to become at once enervated. I do not wonder that Europeans die when they come to this climate, dying as most of them do. There were two Wesleyan Missionaries that arrived here about a week or ten before us. They were not here a month before they were taken with the fever, and were very sick for a short time. They are now almost again. I happened to see them just as they were taking their dessert, which consisted of pickles just from the tester they were eating pine apples, &c., and drinking wine, ale, porter, &c. I preached for Mr. Dove one evening, and after the meeting was over we went into the house where one of the above mentioned young ministers urged me quite strongly to take some brandy. Ah Ban-da, a Bullom chief (not Sherboro) called on me yesterday and said the war, previously alluded to, was ended. It may be after all that the war will not affect brother Steele in the least. By his not returning I am inclined to think he is likely to accomplish something."

The last accounts are up to February 19th. The return of Mr. Steele was anxiously expected at Sierra Leone by his associates, when future action would be resolved upon. The foregoing particulars are published at such length to gratify the numerous donors to the Amistad Fund—nearly 1300 in number—and to induce such of them as desire to continue in well-doing to contribute still further for the support of the Mission. The expense will be great, and the results, it is hoped, important. For similar reasons two letters are subjoined from Cinque and the young man named Kin-na. Donations can be sent to Lewis Tappan, Treasurer of the Committee, corner Hanover and Exchange-streets, New-York.

LETTERS FROM CINQUE AND KIN-NA.

BANKER GENTLEMAN, at sea, near Sierra Leone, January 19th, 1842.

Mr. TAPPAN—Dear Sir: Captain good—no touch Mendi people. All Mendi people love Mr. Tappan. Mr. Tappan pray for Cinque and all Mendi people all time, and Cinque and all Mendi people pray for Mr. Tappan all time. You give Cinque two white men and one colored man to go with Cinque. We stay Sierra Leone; Cinque can't help, because it no my country; we go to my country, I help very much. Cinque love Mr. Tappan, and all Mendi people love Mr. Tappan very much. I no forget Mr. Tappan for ever and ever, and I no forget God, because God help Mr. Tappan for Mendi people. All Mendi people glad for Mr. Steele and Mr. Raymond and his wife, and for colored man and his wife. All good—no touch Mendi people. Cinque no forget Mr. Williams, because he love Mendi people very much. We catch Sierra Leone very quick now—I think to morrow morning; I very glad. Two years gone, Cinque see ship, Mr. Raymond glad; Mr. Steele glad; then I go back to see America; I go my country—I make house and take care of white man. I thank John Q. Adams, Mr. Norton, Mr. Williams, Mr. Deming, Mr. Lucius Cowles, Mr. Solomon Cowles, Mr. Lullow and Mr. Townsend. I pray for all man all time. I no forget them. Cinque tell Mr. Tappan to make letters for all these men. I thank all 'merica people, for they send Mendi people home. I shall never forget 'merica people. Your friend, CINQUE.

SIERRA LEONE, Jan'y 13, 1842.

Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN—Dear Sir: We have reach Sierra Leone, and one little while after we go Mendi, and we get land very safely. Oh, dear friend, pray to God—God will hear your prayer. We will pray for you; and God is very great, very good, and kind. We have been on great water—no any danger fell upon us—oh no. We never forget glorious God for these great blessings. How joyful we shall be! I never forget you. May God be blessed! Our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ has done wondrous works. Oh, dear Mr. Tappan, how I feel it for these wonderous things. I cannot write so plain because the ship rolls. And pray—Jesus will hear you; and if I never see you in this world, we will meet in Heaven.

Your true friend, KINNA.

WANTED—By a Young Man, a situation as Clerk in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store. His qualifications are such as to warrant his usefulness to those who may wish to employ him. Please apply to City Office, 75 Canal street. my11 3t*

WANTED—A Graduate of Yale College wants employment as Teacher in a School or family in the city or vicinity. References good. Address 'Teacher,' at this office. m11 3t*

WANTED, one room and bedroom on the first floor, between Murray and Canal sts. near Broadway. Rent not over $120. Please apply City Office 75 Canal-street. my10 3t*

WANTED—By a man, a situation as Porter in a store, or Coachman, Groom or Waiter. His testimonials are of the very first class. Please apply at the City Office, 75 Canal street, free of charge. my10 3t*

WANTED—By a young man of considerable experience, a situation as salesman or assistant book-keeper in a wholesale store, or where writing would be his chief business. Satisfactory references given. Address L. D. at this office. my10 3t*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Twenty twelve girls to work at the Artificial Flower making and a few to learn. Also, a good Carrier. Inquire at No. 13 Chrystie street. m4 1m*

WANTED.—Employers are respectfully informed that the subscriber has made the necessary arrangement for procuring men and women help that is good for any thing, as they daily arrive from Europe, such as Mechanics of all kinds, Artists, Farmers, Gardeners, Laborers, and men for any business. Females, such as Seamstresses, Chambermaids, Nurses and girls for general housework, and others of all descriptions, for city or country, of different stations, can be obtained at the Temperance Office, 77 Nassau-street, near John, in basement.

WM. HENDERSON, Proprietor.

P. S.—Any communication addressed as above will be strictly attended to. Men for any occupation furnished to employers gratis. m3 1m*

BOY WANTED.—Wanted an errand-boy at 408 Washington-street. Salary $56. m11 3t*

A YOUNG LADY Competent to teach the ordinary branches of an English Education and who possesses a knowledge of the French Language and Music, is desirous of obtaining a situation either as Governess in a private family or as an assistant in a school. Address note to "Governess" at this office. a22 *1w if

A RESPECTABLE Private Family residing in a very pleasant part of Williamsburg, will take a family to board for the summer season. A note addressed to S. H., at this office, will receive immediate attention. References exchanged. m4 2w

MUSIC at Three Cents a Page, at No. 72 Lispenard-street, corner of Broadway.—CHAS. T. GESLAIN, Music Publisher, is constantly receiving new and fashionable Music for the Piano, Guitar and Flute, which he is selling at the very low price of 3 cents a page, retail. Also, on hand, a small lot of Musical Instruments, which will be sold very low. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. Wholesale dealers supplied cheaper than at any other establishment in the U. States. N. B.—Piano Fortes tuned at 75 cents. a18 1m CHAS. T. GESLAIN.

MILITARY GOODS below cost, at 84 Maiden Lane.—The subscriber having relinquished the military business and removed his goods from 194 Broadway to 84 Maiden Lane, now offers to sell his entire stock—consisting of Swords, Belts, Sashes, Epaulettes, Laces, Buttons, Plumes, Muskets, Rifles, &c. &c. below cost. Tailors making uniforms, officers equipping themselves, or persons purchasing to sell again will do well to call. a7 tf WM. HINTON.

URATE AND POUDRETTE—Manufactured by the Lodi Manufacturing Company, warranted a first rate article, free from all adulteration, and more than 50 per cent better than any like article manufactured here. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 45 Liberty-street, New-York, opposite to the Middle Dutch Church. my9 6t*

$6.—COAL! COAL!!—Price Reduced.—Red Ash Peach Orchard Coal, of the first quality—Nut, large size, $6 00; Broken and Egg $7 00 per ton, delivered from the yard free of cartage. Apply at the yard corner of Houston and Mott, or at the yard corner of Hammond and Greenwich sts.

E. F. & H. A. MAYNARD.

N. B.—Nut Coal, very large size, superior quality, a15 1m

DAY'S BANK NOTE LIST for sale by (m4 tf) H. G. DAGGERS, 30 Ann-st

Breakfast on Board.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, from the Steamboat Pier foot of Barclay street. Fare $1.

The new low-pressure steamboat TROY, Capt. Gorham, This (Thursday) Morning, at 7 o'clock.

The low-pressure steamboat ALBANY, Capt. J. G. Jenkins, To-morrow (Friday) Morning, at 7 o'clock.

For passage, apply at the office, foot of Barclay-street, or on board.

Notice.—All Goods, Freight, Baggage, Bank Bills, Specie, or any other kind of Property, taken, shipped, or put on board this boat, must be at the risk of the owners of such Goods, Freight, or Baggage, &c. m24

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY and intermediate places.—Fare $1.

The new and commodious steamboat NORTH AMERICA, Capt. M. H. Truesdell, leaves the steamboat pier Courtlandt street, on 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. a20

EVENING LINE of Steamboats for Albany, daily, at 7 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted, from the pier between Courtland and Liberty streets.

The steamer ROCHESTER, Capt. A. P. St. John, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday Afternoons at 7 o'clock.

The steamer SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Brainard, leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Afternoons, at 7 o'clock.

The above boats are new and substantial, furnished with elegant State Rooms, and for speed and accommodations are unrivaled on the Hudson.

For passage or freight, apply to P. C. Schultz, at the Office on the wharf, or on board.

OPPOSITION LINE for Albany.—Fare 50 cents—Berths 50 cents—Freight taken at reduced prices.

The commodious steamboat WASHINGTON, Captain J. M. Brown, having made arrangements to enlarge her days of leaving New-York, will hereafter leave the foot of Robinson-street, New-York, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, and Albany every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock, landing on her passage each way at the foot of Hammond-street, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson.

For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to m13 D. T. RANDOLPH MARTIN, 182 West-st.

FARE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.—REGULAR MAIL LINE PROVIDENCE and BOSTON, via STONINGTON and NEWPORT.—Composed of the following superior Steamers running in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Rail roads.

The MASSACHUSETTS, Captain Comstock.
RHODE ISLAND, " Thayer,
NARRAGANSET, " Woolsey,
MOHEGAN, " Vanderbilt.

The steamers of the Line for Boston and Providence, via Stonington, will leave pier, No. 1, N. R. Battery Place at 5 o'clock, P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

For further information, apply at No. 22 Broadway.

The Steamboat OSCEOLA, with all her tackle and furniture will be sold at public auction on Thursday the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock at the Merchants's Exchange, by E. H. LUDLOW. The said boat will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, to close an association, and without any restrictions as to where she shall run. She is in perfect order, having a new boiler which has not been in use six months. She has been newly painted throughout, and her engine put in the best order and is ready for immediate use. Her speed is second to no boat of her dimensions in the world. She now lies at the foot of Chambers street, where she can be seen any time previous to the sale. Her inventory is complete and in perfect order. Any information will be given by applying to D. RANDOLPH, master, 182 West-st., or to VANDERVOORT & HAYWARD, 29 Pine-st. Terms made known on the day of sale. m8 tf

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after this date, the Cars will run as follows:

Leave Hicksville at 7 o'clock A. M. and 1½ P. M.
Leave Hempstead at 7 o'clock A. M. and 1½ P. M.
Leave Jamaica at 7¾ o'clock A. M. and 2¾ P. M.
Leave Brooklyn at 9¼ A. M. through to Deer Park.
Leave Brooklyn at 4½ o'clock P. M. to Hicksville.
Leave Deer Park at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

Sunday Trains.

Leave Jamaica at 8½ o'clock A M. and 3½ P. M.
Leave Brooklyn at 9¼ o'clock A. M. to Deer Park.
Leave Brooklyn at 4½ P. M. for Jamaica.
Leave Deer Park at 2½ o'clock P. M.
Leave Hicksville at 5 P. M.
Leave Hempstead at 3 P. M.

Passengers for Smithtown, Babylon, Patchogue, Islip, Riverhead, &c. will take the morning train from Brooklyn at 9¼ A. M. m8 6t

FOR BOSTON, via NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The steamer WORCESTER, Capt. W. W. Coit, will leave Pier No. 1 Battery Place, (North River,) This Afternoon, (Thursday) April 7, at 5 o'clock.

No ferry nor change of cars on this route.

Tickets can be obtained and berths secured at Adams & Co's. Express Office, No. 7 Wall-st. a7

FOR NEWBURGH—Landing at Caldwell's, West Point and Cold Spring.—The steamboat JAMES MADISON, Capt. Charles Halstead, will leave Warren-street Pier, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 4 o'clock.

All Baggage, Packages or Parcels, Bank Bills or Specie put on board of this boat without being entered on the book of the boat or receipted for, will be at the risk of the owners thereof. (28

THE STEAMER STATEN ISLANDER, or SAMSON, will run as follows, until further notice:

LEAVES STATEN ISLAND.		LEAVES WHITEHALL.	
At 8 o'clock, A. M.		At 9 o'clock, A. M.	
" 10 "	"	" 11 "	"
" 1 "	P. M.	" 2 "	P. M.
" 2½ "	"	" 3½ "	"
" 4½ "	"	" 5½ "	"

All goods shipped are required to be particularly marked, and are at the risk of the owners thereof. a14

NEW-YORK to EASTON, Pa.—PEOPLE'S LINE—Through in 9 hours. Fare only Two Dollars.

Leave pier No. 1 N. R., Battery Place, at 4½ 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 Somerville, leaving only 34 miles by Coaches, (11 miles less than by New-Brunswick). For seats apply to A. D. Hope, 73 Courtlandt street, or on board. A. D. Hope will accompany the passengers to Somerville, and render all assistance necessary.

BOYS' Clothing!—Childrens' Clothing A very large assortment—very good quality—very cheap—Geo. A. Hoyt & Co. No. 14 Bowery, would respectfully inform their patrons and the public generally, that they have again been making extensive preparations for the spring and summer trade; and have now on hand a much larger assortment of Boys' and Childrens' Clothing than they ever before have had. The public are invited to call and examine their goods with particular reference to quality and price. Terms cash. a4 3m*

GALE & CO. 260 Pearl-st. Boot and Shoe Dealers, invite Country Merchants and others, to call and examine their large assortment. May be had also at the same place, STRAW GOODS, viz. Ladies's Straw Tuscan, Modena, Arcente and a variety of French and Fancy Hats, together with a large assortment of Men's and Boys's PALM LEAF and LEGHORN HATS—all sold low for cash or city acceptances, by the case or dozen. m5 1m

THE CHEAPEST HAT STORE IN THE WORLD!!—CONANT, 230 Grand street, has now on hand, of the latest Spring fashion, an excellent assortment of Silk Hats at $2.25, $2.50 and $3—a reduction of 50 cents on each hat from former prices. Also a superior article of Fur Hat for $1, equal to any sold in the city for $1 50 and $2. The public are respectfully invited to call. A good assortment of Boys' Hats and Caps on hand. a19 1m CONANT, 230 Grand st., near Allen.

CROLIUS'S Boat Establishment, 400 Water-street, four doors east of Catherine Market—The Subscriber has in his manufactory, and under his own immediate superintendence, some of the oldest and most experienced builders in this city, and the best of materials for building every description of Boat, which enables him to furnish at the shortest notice Boats of the most approved model and workmanship, on the most liberal terms.

Builder of the Sultan of Muscat's Pleasure Barge, the Wave, Gazelle, Victoria, Atlantic, Wakona, Brooklyn, &c. Also, the Aon, of Peekskill; Washington, of Poughkeepsie; Duchess, of Hyde Park; Sylph and Wave of Mobile; Geo. Stewart, of Louisville; Madame Celeste, of New Orleans, &c. &c. a27 1m*

GREAT SALE OF BOOTS, Shoes, and Brogans, Straw Bonnets, Palm Leaf Goods, &c. 253 Pearl-st. up stairs. All purchasers who wish to buy cheap for cash are invited to call and examine this stock of new and fresh goods, which are now offered without reserve at great bargains by SAMUEL DANIELS, m3 1m* 253 Pearl-st. up stairs.

OARS, SWEEPS & SCULLS.—I have discontinued in West-street, North River side, and do all my business at my old Oar Establishment, 402 Water-st, and as I save all the expenses of one store, I will sell Oars, Sweeps and Sculls enough cheaper to pay for coming from any part of the city to the Oar Establishment, 402 Water-street, 5 doors above Catherine Market. m5 1m JOHN A. PEARSALL.

BRUNNER & BROTHERS, Importers of Watches and Clocks, No. 365½ Broadway, have on hand a large assortment of fine gold and silver Watches, which they will sell very low for cash, wholesale and retail. Every description of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. m6 1m*

$5.50—COAL, COAL—Best quality Peach Orchard Red Ash Coal fresh from the mines, at the following low prices—

Egg and Broken.....$6 00
Stove, large.....5 50
Nut.....5 00

double screened and delivered any part of the city, weighed by a city weigher. Yard corner Christopher and Greenwich streets. JAS. FERGUSON

N B—1000 tons Pea and Dust cheap. a29 tf

$5.75 PER TON.—Peach Orchard Coal, broken and screened, this day discharging and for sale at $5 75 per ton, delivered in any part of the city, by WARD & BROWNE, my9 411 Washington, corner of Laight-street.

$5,000 TREASURY Notes bearing six per cent interest, for sale at a discount by GAY & PALMER, 51 Wall-st. m9 1m under the American Insurance Company.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS and Borders, for sale cheap, at the United States Paper Hanging and Band-Box Warehouse, 65 Canal street, near Broadway, New-York. Rooms papered in the neatest manner. JOSHUA BROWN, 65 Canal st. a11 1f1

COMMUNION WARE.——Tankards, Plates, Bowls and Cups, manufactured by Leonard, Reed & Barton from their refined Britania metal, for sale by N. WITHERELL, Jr. 94 John st. my11

HYDRAULIC LIME.—This article was first introduced into the New-York market four years since by ABIJAH SMITH, and has ever since been gaining in reputation among owners and builders. The following facts have been developed, to wit: That it makes the strongest bond of any lime now known in the market; is as cheap as any; works cool when properly made and tempered; will bear 5 parts sand; is air, rat, and water tight; it has all the cheapness of quick-lime, and all the adhesiveness of Hydraulic Cement, without the objectionable features of Cement or setting too soon, staining and cracking the wall and not bleaching white, and like cement the oftener it is wet or overflowed by water the stronger it becomes. In three months it forms as strong a bond as other quick-lime in three years. It may be used for stone or brick work and plastering.

Owners about to build should do well to examine the article in the following buildings:

Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, built by Mr. Joseph