OUR COUNTRY ABROAD.

The last number of the *Edinburgh Review* opens with an able and candid although not faultless article on 'France, England and America,' covering 46 pages of the close American (Mrs Lewer's) edition of that Work. We have through the last week struggled and hoped for room to present the following extract, treating of our country, Institutions and People. We by no means concur in all its positions, but our readers will find it intelligent, candid and containing matter for profitable reflection.

We now proceed to America. The characteristic in which she most resembles France is pride. It is, however, less excessive and better directed. The pride of America dwells principally on her institutions, of the general wealth and intelligence of her population, on her rapid rise, and, above all, on her vast prospects. These are more legitimate sources of self esteem than most of those dwelt on by France; and America errs much less than France in her estimate of her own superiority. We certainly see much to disapprove in the institutions of America; we fear that they were better suited to her earlier than to her present condition; and we fear that these defects are becoming more dangerous every day: but still, with the exception of our own, we know of no great country whose institutions we prefer; and we doubt whether there is one of our readers who would not rather be an Anglo-American, than a Frenchman, a Spaniard, an Austrian, a Russian, or even a Prussian.

Again, we may think that she boasts too much of the happiness and intelligence of her people. We may taunt her with her three millions of slaves, and with the mobs of her towns, and the ruffians of her borders. But no great community must be judged by its least fortunate portions. Ireland is not a sample of the British islands, nor Connaught of Ireland. And, after making all the deductions from the general average prosperity which are required by the views and miseries of a comparatively small portion, we must admit, that the fourteen millions of Anglo-Americans form a community enjoying more comfort and more intelligence than any other equally numerous population. The rapidity of growth on which America dwells with so much complacency, is a statistical fact supported by unquestionable evidence. The reasonableness of her anticipations of further and proportionate advance, is of course a fair subject of controversy. If her numerous States, differing as they do in many repects as to their institutions, their feelings, and their interests, should preserve their union; if neither war, nor faction, nor resistance to taxation, should destroy their credit, and arrest the improvement of their vast but imperfectly subdued territories—if slavery be gradually extinguished, or confined within limits much narrower than those over which it now extends—if all these contingences turn out in her favor, the progress of America may be as rapid and as great as she anticipates. Those who are now living may see her possessing a hundred millions of people, irresistible in her own hemisphere, and a match for all that could be opposed to her in ours. But has she a right to assume, as she uniformly does, that all these chances *will* turn out in her favor? Is not a contrary supposition possible as to all, and probable as to some? And to what extent, in the event of any one or more of these chances turning against her, is her progress likely to be stopped or retarded? These are questions which it would require a volume to discuss; we suggest them as indicating the grounds on which we think that America is open to reproof, that she overestimates her future prospects, bright and even dazzling as those prospects certainly are.

The vanity of America is notorious; and yet subject to one exception, we doubt whether it ever influences her conduct as a nation. She is so much accustomed to self-adulation, that she does not value the moderate applause which is to be obtained from other nations; and she has so perfect a reliance on her own wisdom and virtue, that their disapprobation excites her pity for their ignorance. Few of her public acts can be traced to her desire to obtain the admiration of foreigners, or to avoid their censure. But to this general statement there is, as has been remarked, one exception. There is a nation by whom America is anxious to be esteemed—or, to speak more correctly, to be admired and feared—and that is England. She takes the opinion of England from sources utterly undeserving of credit. She reads what is read by none of the well-instructed classes in England—the trash of the Ultra-Tory newspapers; believes that a hired editor speaks the opinions of a party in the state instead of those of a party in the shareholders of a Journal; and then fancies that she is undervalued in England—that we do not appreciate her power, that we are careless of her friendship, and almost indifferent to her hostility. And she thinks that by assuming a bold, or even a threatening tone toward England, she will obtain our respect, and perhaps alarm our prudence. These views are wrong from beginning to end. England thinks highly of America. She disapproves, indeed, of many of her institutions, and so do the most intelligent portion of the Americans. A highly accomplished candidate for the Presidency comes forward as the proposer of wide organic changes.* England admires her energy, her perseverance, her courage, her skill—in short, she admires a character naturally, we may say necessarily, in many respects resembling her own. There is no country with whom she is so desirous to keep on good terms, and certainly none with whom she would so much dread a war. And with ample reason. No two countries are so useful to one another in peace, or could do one another so much mischief in war; with the additional misfortune, that all the damage the one inflicted on the other would recoil on herself. On the other hand, England is naturally intolerant of all faults which differ from her own. She is so little accustomed to swagger or to bully, that she views such exhibitions from others with a mixture of surprise and disapprobation. What America means for spirit, England sometimes considers rudeness or rusticity. When America thinks that she must be admired for the courage with which she vindicates her rights, England wonders that she should think it worth her while to quarrel about trifles. If America cared less about the opinion of England, or did not look for it in the columns of newspapers, or knew better how our respect is to be obtained—if she knew that the virtues which we most prize are equity, integrity, and moderation, she would have avoided some of her disputes with us, and diminished the length and the danger of some others.

Compared with most other nations, America is not ambitious. She desires, indeed, to increase her power, but rather by the increase of her wealth and the spread of her population over the vast wilderness of which she is the undisputed owner, than by the extension of her influence or the enlargement of her territory. We have already stated, that we do not consider as parts of the public conduct of a nation the unauthorized enterprises of a portion of the community. The invasion of Texas, the attacks on the Canadian frontier, and generally speaking, the encroachments from Maine on the disputed territory, were acts of this kind. They were private speculations for the purpose of individual gain. That they were not more effectually repressed by the American Government is a proof of its weakness, and shows deep-seated defects in her institutions; but is no proof of ambition.

In fact, if America were as ambitious as France, she would by this time, unless previously dismembered by an unsuccessful war, have reduced the greater part of the western hemisphere to direct dependence on her power, or to subservience to her influence. What resistance could Uruguay, or Columbia, or Buenos Ayres, or Peru, or Chili, or even Mexico or Brazil, have opposed to her arms, or, if she preferred that weapon, to her intrigues? How easy, again, would it have been for her, if she had so thought fit, to mix in European politics—to require, for instance, to be heard on the Eastern Question, and to urge her pretensions by hinting the value of her maritime co-operation? That she has resisted these temptations, is fortunate for her immediate happiness and for her eventual greatness. It has enabled her to employ, as the elements of future wealth and power, resources which other nations have wasted in armaments and demonstrations. Yet if the American people had been deeply infected by the madness of ambition, no good sense on the part of their rulers would have been able to restrain them.

But though America is less ambitious of territorial aggrandizement than most other great nations, she is much more so than in her peculiar situation is wise. In reality, all such ambition on her part is folly. Her present territory is too large: the dispersion, not the concentration of her population, is her great danger. And yet it was with difficulty, and only in obedience to the religious feelings of the Northern Abolitionists, that she abstained from adding Texas to the Union.—By a mixture of violence, intimidation, and bribery, she half purchased and half extorted Florida from Spain. We doubt whether, if Canada were to offer herself, she would be refused. We doubt whether, if Canada were to throw off her connection with England, America would willingly allow her to exist as an independent republic.—The Ambition of America, though not great *positively*, is, relatively to her real interests, excessive. The public conduct of America is little influenced by fear, perhaps not enough to give her prudence. She has twice maintained a war against the most powerful nation in the world. At the time of her first war, her population and her wealth were less than one-fifth of their present amount—at the time of her second war they were less than one-half; and she came out of the first war with triumph, and out of the second without defeat. It is natural now, with her resources doubled, she should believe herself invincible. She does not recollect—few nations do recollect such lessons—that in both these wars were there periods of extreme peril. Nor does she sufficiently bear in mind that her increase in population, while it has increased her power, has materially increased her dangers. The vast States constituting the Union, most of them as large, and many of them as populous, as the average of a European kingdom, do not submit readily to the central authority, even in peace. From year to year, the North, the South and the West are becoming more dissimilar in their feelings, their occupations, and in what they believe to be their interests. It is true that war might consolidate them. But is it not equally true, and is it not much more probable, that war might separate them? Where would a war budget be found for a country reduced to such an extremity in peace? In fact America has nothing to gain by war, and every thing to lose.—Her last war gave her as much glory by land and by sea as she can wish for; and the extension of her territory would, as we have already remarked, be an evil. All the results of the most successful war would be to throw her twenty-five years back. But the effects of a prolonged and calamitous war are not to be told, perhaps not all to be foreseen. The South would lose her markets, the North her commerce, the Currency would fall to assignats; neither the Federal Union, nor even the freedom of many of the States, would be secure. All this, of course, is seen on that side of the water even more clearly than on this. And we have no doubt that, if the destinies of America were ruled by the same classes as those which govern in England, her prudence would be equal to our own. But, unfortunately, the suffrage, and to a great extent, the real Government of the Union, is vested in classes comparatively uneducated; and likely, on every occasion, to miscalculate the danger of a struggle, or the worth of a dispute. Party spirit and misapprehension acting on electors ill fitted to estimate the merits of international questions, might return a House of Assembly pledged to measures as ruinous to themselves as to their neighbors.

The public morality of America, considering how low is the general standard of public morality, deserves comparative praise. We have already remarked her comparative exemption from the great cause of national immorality—ambition. She is wise enough to make few treaties, and honest enough to keep them. Perhaps the least defensible part of her conduct is her behaviour toward Spain—a country which, after having in her day of power disregarded justice and even mercy, seems now destined, by what may appear to be a just retribution, to suffer wrongs almost equal to those which she formerly inflicted. The occupation of Pensacola and St. Augustine, its avowal by President Monroe, and its sanction by Congress, are precedents which America would gladly obliterate. Her great moral fault is her litigiousness. She is always ready to stand on her extreme rights, and to refuse to allow a legal claim to be equitably arranged. We shall show, in a future portion of this article, that it is to this defect in the American public character, and to a defect of an opposite kind in our own, that the unhappy disputes between the two countries are principally owing. We are inclined to ascribe this quality, as well as her want of prudence, to the defect in her institutions which we have already pointed out—the preponderating influence of the comparatively uneducated portion of the people. The great cause of litigiousness is an inability to compare the certain costs of the contest with the value of the chance of obtaining the disputed object.—In proportion only as a man is educated is he able to enter into this calculation, and willing to act according to its result. Sir Walter Scott has well represented his shrewd and amiable, but uncultivated Dandie Dinmont, as willing to peril in a suit for a few acres of barren moor, ten times or twenty times their value. Precisely similar was the conduct of America in rejecting the award of the King of the Netherlands on the Boundary Question. She could not pretend that there was any loss of honor in complying with the decision of a tribunal which she had joined in selecting; and every intelligent American must know, that the commercial loss occasioned during one year by the insecurity which the dispute occasioned, is worth twice as much as the difference between the value of the territory which she claims, and that which the award gave to her.

America has little sympathy. To use the words of one of her most distinguished statesmen—'She contemplates the wars that drench Europe in blood, as a calm, if not a cold and indifferent spectator.'† She pays, of course, more attention to the affairs of her own hemisphere; but so far, and so far only, as they directly affect her own immediate interest. It is difficult to blame or even to regret the indifference of America, when we recollect what have been the effects of what is called national sympathy. When a nation wishes to weaken a rival, or to dismember and seize the territory, or to subjugate the councils of a neighbor, the pretext is always a generous sympathy with some enemy of the rival, or with some party, or perhaps some province or dependency of the neighbor. Sympathy with Mehemet Ali and Egypt was the pretext of France when she wished to partition Turkey; sympathy with Ferdinand and with the noble Spanish nation, a prey to a knot of conspirators, was her pretext for destroying Spanish liberty in 1822. It was out of sympathy that Prussia, Russia and Austria, first protected one section of the Polish nation against another, and then appropriated the whole. Sympathy sometimes for an oppressed people, sometimes for an injured ally, sometimes for an excluded successor, have gradually attracted the English dominion from the Ganges to the Tigris, and from Cape Comorin to Thibet. Perhaps America may be too apathetic. It seems to us probable—though, from our imperfect knowledge, we speak with diffidence—that if she had interposed her advice and her mediation, she might have been able to diminish the anarchy and war which have laid waste almost every State between her frontier and Cape Horn; and we cannot but think that if she had felt more for the sufferings of Africa she would have given more cooperation to our efforts to prevent her flag from covering the Slave Trade. But we repeat that, with respect to a passion so liable to excess, we ought to deal very leniently with what we may consider a deficiency.

In regard to the angry passions, America is certainly irritable. She is apt to take offence where no insult was intended; and to consider herself injured when the treatment which she applies to third parties is adopted toward herself. It is possible that this sensitiveness may be connected with her national growth, and with the change which every year makes in her relative position.—Between thirty and forty years ago, the period at which most of those who are now her principal statesmen received their political education, America was weak, and was supposed to be much weaker than she really was; and she was treated as weak powers always have been treated, and always will be treated, until the tone of public morality has been materially improved. In the fierce struggle between France and England, her rights were disregarded by both parties. Now that she is one of the great empires of the world, with only one civilized nation superior to her in territory, and only four superior to her in population, she ought to feel how improbable it is that any other power will wantonly offend her. She ought to exhibit, and we trust that she will exhibit, the magnanimous candor and forbearance of conscious strength. But though America is irritable, she does not bear malice—a defeat does not rankle in her mind as a subject of revenge at the distance of half a century.

* See General Scott's Address, 1841.

† See Mr. Clay's Speech on the Emancipation of South America, March 24, 1818.

☞ **To Travelers.**—Gentlemen visiting this City are respectfully invited to stop at the GRAHAM HOUSE, 83 Barclay-street, where a quiet home, pleasant rooms, clean beds, wholesome food, and an atmosphere unpoisoned by alcohol or tobacco, await their acceptance. Those who believe it impossible to live on a rigidly temperate and purely Vegetable Diet without severe privation are requested to give it one trial. The house is very convenient to the business part of the City and to all the Steamboat Landings.—Terms moderate. Gentlemen visiting the City with a part of their Families will find such a home vastly more agreeable than a Hotel. Shower-Baths free. 104 tf

☞ **Rand's Academy, 374 Pearl and 71 Division-streets, N. Y.**—The summer term will commence on Monday, the 9th of May. Those parents who wish to secure for their sons a thorough course of instruction in English or classical studies, can enter them at this institution by making immediate application. The same course of instruction is pursued, and the same books are used at both places. 21 (2)* m29 1m

IMPORTANT to Store-keepers.—The subscriber offers to the public (in addition to a splendid assortment of camphene spirit Lamps of his own manufacture) Carr's, Bacon's, Backus's, Rust & Webb's Patent Burners, of various pattern, affording an opportunity to those in want of a good and cheap light to select a Lamp to their satisfaction. Before purchasing, those in want of Lamps will find it to their interest to call at No. 3 Catherine-street, near Division, or at 478½ Greenwich street. N. B.—Customers supplied by wagons once a week as usual.
a28 1m GEORGE MICHELL.

HAVING presented to the Public the claims of my first premium Cologne for so long, I now take the liberty of laying before them another article of equal worth, viz: "The Virginia Shaving Cream." This vegetable composition I can safely say is unequaled by any now offered to the American public for the pleasure it affords in shaving. It is not only fragrant, producing a rich and lasting lather, but possesses qualities of so highly soothing and healing a nature, as to raise it far above any rivalnrity. As those who have tried my Cologne have found it to be all that I said, so they who use this Cream will acknowledge that the half of its virtues have not here been told.
a29tf J. LINDMARK, 59 Chatham-st.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Positively to be disposed of at private sale, two lots very eligibly situated, fronting on Bowery street, and Rednock lane.—These lots together are 55 by nearly 100 feet, having a good brick front house thereon, rented for $175, and an excellent well of water. The new City Hall is near to Bowery st.—The neighborhood is beautifully laid up, and is in fact the centre of the city, and convenient to both ferries; and is also very healthy. Bowery street and Rednock Lane have been graded, regulated, paved, lamps out, and all expenses paid. To those desirous of an agreeable residence, good air, good water, and good neighbors, these premises must be peculiarly acceptable. Address from 12 to 2 P.M., to GEORGE A. CLARK,
m21 1w 102 Liberty st.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—The subscriber has a Blacksmith's Shop, with two fires, tools, &c. in the lower part of the city, which he offers to dispose of on the following favorable terms, viz:—The shop will be rented to a good tenant at a low rate. The tools, &c. valued, and sold on such valuation. The stock and tools can be paid for in blacksmith's work, and perhaps, also, the rent of the shop.
The above shop has furnished work for five hands, and never less than two, and affords a rare chance to any person wishing to go into the business.
my21 1w* P. NAYLOR & Co. 79 Broad-st.

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.

HAYDEN'S Premium Pens.—A Silver Medal was awarded J. Hayden for his "very superior Pens" by the American Institute at its last Fair. The Government have given them the Preference, and the best accountants and many of the public institutions will use no other Pens. They have justly obtained the highest reputation, and are not surpassed (equaled by any in the country. The trade are supplied at the Manufacturer's prices by the agents. J. & P. HAYDEN, 5 Platt-street.
Agents also for Silliman's School and Counting-house Ink Stands. my9 tf

LADIES' & GENTLEMENS' NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE, 235 Greenwich-street, corner of Robinson street. S. Utter has opened a large and general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Gaiter Boots and Shoes, of the latest styles, and in every variety—good materials and workmanship. Also, Men's and Youth's Boots and Shoes, which are offered at prices corresponding with the times.
N.B. Country Merchants supplied by the case or dozen on the lowest terms. my12—tf

BRITISH PLATE GLASS WAREHOUSE.—No. 6 Spruce street, New-York.
TO DEALERS
LOOKING-GLASS PLATES AND POLISHED PLATE GLASS, FOR WINDOWS,
of superior quality and brilliancy, which will not become misty nor loose their color or beauty, from 6 by 4 to 132 by 74 inches, for sale as above. May also be seen at the same place, drawings and prints of shop fronts of every style, which Plate Glass is used in London.
m5 1m ISAAC L. PLATT.

NEW HARDWARE, Cutlery, Guns, &c. The subscriber, importer of English and German Hardware, is now receiving a fresh assortment of all the articles in this line of business, and begs to assure dealers that on examination they will find his stock very complete, and of as good quality, and at lower prices than elsewhere. On fulfilment of this statement alone he relies for a portion of their business, and requests the favor of a call previous to making their purchases.
A full assortment of "JAMES'S" celebrated Wood-Screws always on hand.
Agent for and dealer in Domestic Hardware Goods.—Goods for sale to the Trade by the package. A most liberal discount allowed for cash. EDWIN HUNT,
m3 3m* 155 or 77 John st., between William & Gold sts. N.Y.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.—This new and splendid Hotel, situated in Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, at the corner of Franklin Place, in the immediate vicinity of the Steamboat Landings, Banks, Exchange, Post Office, Theatres, &c. and to be kept in the American and French styles conjointly, having both an Ordinary and a Restaurant, will be opened on the first of June.
The rooms, as constructed as to form a parlor and bedroom, will be rented, without board, at from $2 50 to $10 per week, or with board, at $2 per day.
The best cooks have been engaged. The wines and liquors of the purest quality, will be sold at extremely moderate prices. The furniture is entirely new, and no pains will be spared to make this establishment equal to any in the United States. J. M. SANDERSON & SON.
Philadelphia, May 18, 1842. my21 2awtw

NEW YORK Dying and Printing Establishment, STATEN ISLAND, Office for the reception and delivery of goods, No. 53 (late 41) John st. New York.—Dye and finish in a superior manner, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Silks, Satins, Silk Velvet and Plush, Ribbons, Cotton and Italian Crape, Silk and Cotton Gloves and Hose, Ladies and Gentlemens Garments, Merino, Damask and Satin Curtains, Linens and Cottons.
Cleanse and Re-finish Merino, Thibet and Cashmere Shawls, Piano and Table Covers, Carpets of all kinds, Druggets, Floor Cloths and Hearth Rugs, Chintz Curtains, &c. &c.
☞ Orders carefully attended to and promptly executed. m3 MW&Fom

CLOCK DEALERS, look at this!—At SMITH'S CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT, corner of the Bowery and Division-street, New-York, where superior Clocks of every description are made, may be seen Clocks of all sorts and sizes, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best, at wholesale or retail. Extra Town Clocks made at this establishment, put up and warranted. Also a new article of the Chronometer order, for ships, steamboats, &c. Every kind of Clocks made to order. Repairing of every description done by competent workmen. All articles sold at this establishment warranted.
Also, connected with this establishment is a general Jobbing Shop, for making small Machinery, Models for Patents, &c. &c. All kinds of Wheels and Pinions cut on a superior cutting engine.
N. B.—A large stock of Yankee Clocks selling off at wholesale, at cost, for want of room to store them. A rare chance to buy—without doubt the best in the world.
R. SMITH, Proprietor.
Entrance 7½ Bowery, old sign of the Golden Clock, a11 2m Overlooking Chatham Square

DISENTANGLED ACCOUNTS.—Thomas Jones, Accountant, 135 Broadway, opposite John-st., undertakes to arrange and adjust accounts of every description. To those who have not been able to devise a simple and easy method of conducting this department, the advertiser, with the confidence derived from much experience, respectfully offers his assistance in suggesting such forms of account books as are best adapted to any particular routine of business. In complicated partnership affairs or confused and neglected accounts he pledges himself to effect in all cases an equitable and indisputable adjustment.
Published and for sale by the author as above, "Jones's Principle and Practice of Bookkeeping," which is already the text book in the leading Academic Institutions of this country, and the only American work on the subject that has been printed in England. Price $1 50 my23tf

N. B.—For a good Fit and cheap Clothing, call at R. APPLETON'S Cash Tailoring Establishment, 394 Grand-street, corner of Attorney. my14 2m

TO LET—A workshop with a superior light—rent low. Inquire of J. Locke in rear of No. 31 Ann st. m4 1m

TO LET—A new brick House in Williamsburg, with stable in the rear. Rent $100 per annum to a good tenant. Apply soon to A. P. SMITH, 85 Liberty street. m25 1w*

TO LET—A Room, Bedroom, Pantry and Closet, suitable for a small family. Possession given immediately—Rent low. Inquire of J. Locke, in rear of 31 Ann-street. m4 1m

TO LET—A handsome Dwelling, seven rooms, well arranged with pantries, cellars and good yards. Inquire of WM. H. PINKNEY, at 375 Bowery, corner of Fifth-st. my8 tf

APARTMENTS to Let on the first and second floor in a first rate brick house, 413 Cherry-st. Rent low. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises. my26 1m

TO LET—The handsome well-finished three story Dwelling House, No. 72 Duane-st. near Broadway, suitable for the residence of a private family or Boarding House. Apply to
E. H. KIMBALL, 30 Wall street. a14 tf

TO LET from the first day of next May, three-fourths of the fourth story of the Franklin Building, corner of Ann and Nassau-streets, suitable for a printing office, or other mechanical business. Inquire of AMES CONNER, in the building. a11 tf

TO LET—In Brooklyn, 2 handsome 2 story and attic Brick Houses, with marble mantels and folding doors, pleasantly situated, 115 and 117 Nassau street, about five minutes walk from Fulton Ferry. Rent $400 each. Enquire of SAMUEL SHOTWELL,
a25 tf On the premises.

FOR SALE—That very desirable plat of ground, situated at the corner of Laight and Varick streets, fronting on St. John's Park, being 66 feet, 2 inches, on Laight-street, and 95 feet on Varick, with the Church thereon. For particulars enquire of JOSEPH MEEKS, No. 11 Beech, or
a7 tf SAML. ROOME, 121 Walker st.

ROOMS TO LET at 304 Broadway. Handsome Parlors and Bedrooms attached, of various sizes, furnished or unfurnished. The House will be painted and put in complete order. Artists' Families or single gentlemen who think of changing would do well to call. Also, a Room to let on the fourth floor, 25 feet wide by 50 feet deep. Inquire on the second floor, room 31. a4tf

TO LET—To a small family, the neat two story brick house, No. 121 Barrow street. The house is in perfect order throughout; possession given immediately. Enquire of H. WOODRUFF, State Bank, or at 36 Charles st. m23 6t*

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET—CHEAP RENTS!—A very desirable two-story Brick House, No. 7 Hubert-street, near St. John's Park; another superior Dwelling in Cherry-street, No. 413, will be let either to one or two families; also, a House in Avenue B, near Houston-street. Either of these Houses may be rented upon fair terms from D. E. SICKELS,
a26tf 77 Nassau-st, 2d story.

TO LET—A delightful country residence on the East River, foot of 47th street, viz: One-half of the premises consisting of a large house fitted up to accommodate two families; a large barn and five acres of land, including, also, one half of the fruit, of which there is a good supply. Rent $150. Inquire of J. C. MILLER, on the premises. my24 6t

HOUSE TO LET—With two acres of land, on the 5th Avenue and 120th street, that large new House, containing three public rooms, and six bed rooms, with kitchen and servants' rooms in the basement. There are coach house, stable and other out-house accommodations. Rent very moderate, and immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN R. TRACY,
my21 1w* No. 81 Nassau-street, 2d floor.

TO LET, the Store No. 80 Broadway, five doors below Wall street, a first rate stand for business, for a Gentleman's Dressing Room, a Cigar Store, Watch, or Ladies' Shoe Maker, Ready Made Linen Store, or in fact any business that does not require much frontage. There is a good room at the back of the Store. The rent for the whole to a good tenant $200. Inquire of J. DARLINGTON, Boot Maker,
my25 1w* on the premises.

TO LET—The large Room on the second floor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 67 Crosby-street, known as the College Hall. The Room is well lighted and ventilated, and has a small Room opening upon the rostrum. It is a convenient place of meeting for public worship, or for Literary Associations. The Room may be seen at any time on application to the Janitor. For further particulars apply to R. WATTS, Jr., 142 Mercer-street. a26 tf

FOR SALE.—Bargains! Bargains!—For sale or exchange, 49 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, beech, 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
a1 tf A. P. SMITH, 85 Liberty st.

EXCELLENT opportunity for Builders, Capitalists and others, and even for 'Speculators.'—At private sale, several tracts of land, and especially one beautiful country seat on the plain, a little south of Yorkville. The latter place embraces 53 contiguous lots on the Second and Third Avenues, and Eightieth and Eighty-first-streets, all under the very highest state of cultivation.—On the premises are a great variety of fruit trees, shrubs, vines, flowers, &c. They also have thereon one convenient city built House, two Barns, a well of fine water, smoke-house, &c. Railroad, omnibus and stage accommodations give great value to these premises. This property is literally surrounded by the summer residences of Gen. Paulding, Messrs. Prime, Delafields, Astor, Jones, Rikers, Lawrences, Rhinelanders, Rays, Costers, &c.
Also for sale, lands on Sixty-first-street, near East River, known as Mount Vernon. The title is undisputed. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Buildings put on a few of these lots would increase the value of the whole. Apply from 12 to 2 P. M. to
my24 tf GEORGE A CLARK, 102 Liberty-st.

640 ACRES Selected Land in Lasalle County, Illinois, Prairie and Timber, with a fine stream of water passing through it—taxes all paid up and title perfect. Price for cash 75 cts. per acre. Apply soon to A. P. SMITH, 85 Liberty-st. m26 6t*

GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co. 78 South-street, have for sale
Sheathing copper, 100 cases English from 14 to 32 oz.
English iron, 150 tons, well assorted.
Try-pots—30 try pots, 140, 160, 180 and 200 gallons.
Iron plates, 350 boxes, various brands.
Tin, 10,000 lbs English.
Hoop iron, 4 tons, assorted.
Ivory—50 prime Ivory Teeth, and 500 Sec'dals.
Rio Coffee—500 bags prime green.
Sugar—400 hhds Brazil, 20 boxes brown Havana.
Molasses—10 hhds sugar house.
Flour—1100 bbls Galley's, 200 bbls Richmond.
Russia sail cloth—1500 pieces 24 and 50 inch, bleached and unbleached.
Russia half duck, 300 pieces, bleached.
do do Raveneado 700 do
do Sheeting, 50 bales, bleached and unbleached.
do Dispers, 100 do superior quality.
do Drab 70 do assorted.
do Bolt Ropes, 150 coils, assorted sizes.
Madder, 20 casks prime Orebro's.
Florentine Paper, 10 bales, entitled to debenture.
Preserved Ginger, 100 cases fresh.
Soy, 50 jars Chinese.
Vermillion, 30 cases, Chinese.
Indigo, 20 do Manilla.
Rhubarb, 20 do E. I.
Cassia, 3000 mats and 50 cases.
Soap, 100 cases German.
Olive Oil, 40 pipes.
Whale Oil, 4000 gallons.
Candles, 20 boxes sperm.
Also an assortment of choice silks, viz: white Pongees, black Satin, 4-4 blk Silk hdkfs, blk Sarsnets, embroidered Crape Shawls. my17tf

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.—A first-rate Instrument, nearly new, by a first-rate maker, will be sold low for cash at 52 Governeur, corner of Madison-street. a29 1m*

ROLLED AND PLATED BRASS.—A first rate article of Rolled and Plated Brass can always be found at JAMES G. MOFFETT, 121 Police st., near Wooster, at the lowest market prices. Likewise a very superior article of Cooper's Brass. a22 tf

OHIO FUNDS WANTED.—All the good Ohio Banks, as well as Franklin Bank, Columbus, Chillicothe, Lancaster, Commercial, Lake Erie, Hamilton, Farmers, Canton, Granville and Cleveland Banks, and Michigan State Scrip, bought at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, m21 22 Wall street and 136 Broadway.

HARLEM PLEASURE GARDEN.—This splendid Garden, situated on the banks of the Harlem River, is one of the most delightful spots in the vicinity of New York; abounding in all kinds of Shrubbery, Plants, and Flowers of the finest and rarest kinds; Ponds filled with Gold and Silver Fish, whose sportive playfulness on the surface of the water adds much interest to the scene; while the serpentine Walks, shaded by Golden Willows, offer irresistible attractions for a rural ramble.
An extensive and elegant Awning has been erected, and suitable Grounds have been laid out for Military Companies to practice Target Firing.
☞ Gold and Silver Fish and Bouquets of Flowers for sale at the Garden. Harlem, May, 1842. a27 3m

GREENWICH POTTERY, 261 Eighteenth-street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues.—As this establishment is the only one of the kind in this city, and the largest in the State, the subscriber respectfully informs the public that he manufactures and offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, the following articles, viz.:
Stone Ware, Earthern Ware, Portable Furnaces, Flower Pots, Oven Tile, Chimney-Pots, Stove Linings, Blanching-Pots, Fire-Brick, Green-House Tile, Stove Tubes, &c. &c.
N. B.—Chemical and Druggist Ware to order. All orders through the Post-Office will be punctually executed.
m13 3m WASHINGTON SMITH.

DINNEFORD'S PATENT IMPROVED ELECTRICAL FLESH GLOVES and STRAPS produce a healthy state of the system by friction without the risk of tearing the skin, as all the ordinary Horse-Hair Gloves are liable to do.
The great value of the Horse-Hair Renovator as a therapeutic agent when applied to the human body is now too well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the skin to require further comment.
For sale by A. B. SANDS & CO., 293 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, Granite Building. 120 tf

DRIED PEACHES—About 50 bushels of superior Dried Peaches can be had at market price, of OSBORN & LITTLE, 35 Fulton-st. my25 1w

CHEAP—A double door Iron Safe, 840 lbs. Enquire at 126 Water-st. my25 2w

Breakfast on Board.
MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, from the Steamboat Pier foot of Barclay street. Fare $1.
The low-pressure steamboat ALBANY, Capt. J. G. Jenkins, This (Friday) morning, at 7 o'clock.
The new low-pressure steamboat TROY, Capt. Gorham, Tomorrow (Saturday) 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.

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 Courtlandt and Liberty streets.
The steamer ROCHESTER, Capt. A. P. St. John, leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Afternoons, at 7 o'clock.
The steamer SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Brainard, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday Afternoons at 7 o'clock.
The above boats are new and substantial, furnished with elegant State Rooms and for speed and accommodations are equaled 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 price.
The commodious steamboat WASHINGTON, Captain J. M. Brown, having made arrangements to change 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 m29 D. F. RANDOLPH MARTIN, 182 West-st.

FARE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.—REGULAR MAIL LINE for 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.

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. f28

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.
" 3½ " "	" 4½ " "
" 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 8½ o'clock, A. M. daily Sundays excepted, by steamboat Cinderella or Water Witch, to Elizabethport, there to take the cars of the E. Town and Somerville Railroad to Somerville, leaving only 36 miles by Coaches, (11 miles less than by New-Brunswick,) making for the most pleasant and expeditious route to Easton. For seats apply to A. D. Hope, 73 Courtlandt street, or on board. N. B. This line leaves Easton at the same time as the line via New-Brunswick, and arrives in New-York two hours earlier.

ST. POWELL & CO.'s Line For NEWBURGH, landing at CALDWELL'S, WEST POINT, and COLD SPRING.—The steamboat Highlander, Capt. Robert Wardrop, will leave foot of Warren-st, every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Newburgh every Monday at 7 A. M. and Tuesday and Friday at 5 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board.
Baggage and freight of all descriptions, Bank bills or specie, board, must be at the risk of the owners thereof, unless a bill of lading or receipts be signed for the same. f22

NEWARK & NEW-YORK. Fare only 12½ cents. The splendid and commodious steamer PASSAIC, Capt. John Daily, being completely and elegantly refitted, will commence her regular trips for the season on Thursday, March 10—leaving as follows:

Foot of Barclay st. N. York,	Centre Wharf, Newark,
At 10 o'clk, A. M. & 4 o'clk, P. M.	At 7½ o'clk, A. M. & 12 o'clk, P. M.

On Sundays the Passaic will leave New-York at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.—Leave Newark at 7½ A. M. and 12 o'clock, M.
☞ Freight of every description carried at very reduced rates. m8 6m

GRAND EXCURSIONS—for the Fishing Banks off Sandy Hook every