From Graham's Magazine.

THE MAIDEN'S SORROW.

BY WM. C. BRYANT.

Seven long years has the desert rain
Dropped on the clods that hide thy face;
Seven long years of sorrow and pain
I have thought of thy burial place.

Far on the prairies of the West,
None who loved thee beheld thee die;
They who heaped the earth on thy breast
Turned from the spot without a sigh.

There, I think, on that lonely grave,
Violets spring in the soft May shower;
There, in the Summer breezes wave
Crimson phlox and moccasin flower.

There the turtles alight, and there
Feeds with the spotted fawn the doe;
There, when the Winter-woods are bare,
Walks the wolf on the crackling snow.

Soon wilt thou wipe away my tears;
Yesterday the earth was laid
Over my father, full of years,
Him whose steps I have watched and stayed.

All my work is finished here;
Every slumber, that shuts my eye,
Brings the forms of the lost and dear,
Shows me the world of spirits nigh.

This deep wound that bleeds and aches—
This long pain, a sleepless pain—
When the Father my spirit takes
I shall feel it no more again.

Clay Meeting at Paterson, N. J.

At a very large and respectable adjourned meeting of the Whigs of the County of PASSAIC, held pursuant to a public call, at Henry H. Post's Passaic Hotel in Paterson, on Thursday evening, the 21st inst. for the purpose of hearing the report of a Committee appointed at a previous meeting, JOSEPH SMITH was called to the Chair, and JOHN KEENAN chosen Secretary. The Committee, consisting of A. Parsons, A. Godwin, Joseph Smith, E. J. Marsh, and Abraham Pratt, reported the following resolutions, which were severally read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the present depressed and unhappy condition of our country, with doubt and discord in our public councils, with a Treasury dishonored and without revenue, with all the great interests of the country, the Moneyed, the Agricultural, the Mercantile, and the Manufacturing in a state of unparalleled depression, calls for a bold and open expression of opinion, from every true patriot who desires to avert the calamities which threaten to involve us in utter ruin.

Resolved, That while we trace the origin of most of these evils to the experiments which for years past have been carried on by the late *dominant party* in the Union, we believe their continuance is owing to John Tyler, President by accident and not by choice, who, instead of co-operating with the great majority of the nation as expressed through their Representatives in Congress, has, on every occasion, thwarted those measures which were calculated to give a suffering community a sound currency, restore confidence, produce a healthy demand for agricultural products, keep our workshops in successful operation and bring relief to the great body of workingmen now destitute of employment.

Resolved, That the course pursued by John Tyler since his calamitous succession to the Chief Magistracy has been dishonest and dishonorable in the extreme, and evinces a total abandonment of former professions and principles, if they interfere at all with his present interests or future prospects.

Resolved, That our only hope of deliverance from the evils under which we groan is by elevating to the Chief Magistracy of the Nation one whose past services to the country shall be a guarantee for his future devotion to her true interests.

Resolved, That in HENRY CLAY we recognize the champion of his country's rights and interests, ever faithful and unaltering alike in the hour of peril and prosperity, a statesman of comprehensive and elevated views for his country's good, whose patriotism is as disinterested as his character is spotless, and that this meeting, representing the Whigs of the County of Passaic, unite their voices with those of the thousands who are calling from all quarters of our vast Union to name him as the People's Candidate for the next Presidency.

Resolved, That the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands to the States is called for by the urgent wants of the States, by the original terms of cession, by good faith in carrying out the enactments of a well considered law, by the necessity of having a permanent and not a fluctuating Revenue—and above all, for the preservation of political purity by depriving demagogues of ample means for bribery and corruption by donations of the Public Domains.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the New-Jersey delegation in Congress entitles them to the most cordial and sincere thanks of their constituents, and we, as a portion of them, tender our grateful acknowledgments for their attention to our interests and that of the country in general.

Resolved, That we are in favor of One Presidential Term, and a modification of the Veto power.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting and the foregoing Resolutions be transmitted by the Chairman and Secretary to the President of the United States, our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and be published in the Paterson Intelligencer, Newark Daily Advertiser, New-York Tribune, and other Whig papers.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by AARON S. PENNINGTON, Gen. A. GODWIN, E. J. MARSH, and others, who warmly advocated the Protection of American Industry; and the announcement of the name of the illustrious Statesman of the West—the unwavering advocate of the American system—HENRY CLAY, was received with acclamation by this large assembly of the Whigs of Passaic, who thus evinced a determination to give their undivided support to the People's candidate. JOSEPH SMITH, Chairman.

JOHN KEENAN, Secretary.

Paterson, July 21st, 1842.

Congressional Districts of New-York.

[Prepared for the Express by E. Williams.]

The State of New-York has always, since 1789, chosen her representation in Congress (House of Representatives) by Districts. In 1789, this State was entitled, by the Constitution, to six Representatives, who were all elected by the single districts. After the first census, (in 1790,) the State elected ten members, all chosen by single districts, in conformity to a law passed in 1792. The second census (in 1800) gave 17 members to this State, again all chosen by single districts, by a law passed in 1802. The third census (1810) increased our representation to 27 members; and by the law of 1813, the State was divided into 15 single and six double districts. By the fourth census, (1820) and a law passed in 1822, the State being entitled to 34 members, 27 single districts, two double districts and one treble district were formed. The fifth census (1830) gave us 40 members, who have been chosen, by the law of 1832, as follows: in 23 single districts, four double districts, and one quadruple district. By the sixth census, of 1840, and the new apportionment by Congress, we are to have 34 representatives, to be chosen by single districts.

In 1789, Long Island and Staten Island formed one district, and the city and county of New-York, with part of Westchester county, namely, except five Northern towns, formed another single district. In 1792, Suffolk, Queens and Kings counties elected a member; the city and county of New-York, also, one member; Westchester and Richmond counties another. In 1802, the 1st district was composed of Suffolk and Queens; 2d district, Kings and Richmond, and the *first, second, third* and *fifth* wards of New-York; 3d district, *fourth, sixth* and *seventh** wards of New-York; (each being single districts.) In 1813 the 1st district consisted of Suffolk, Queens, Kings and Richmond counties, and the 1st and 2d wards of New-York, (electing 2 members.) The second district, the remaining 8 wards of New-York, also electing 2 members. In 1822, the 1st district was composed of Suffolk and Queens, (1 member); 2d district, Kings, Richmond and Rockland counties, (1 member,) and the 3d district, New-York, (3 members.) In 1832, the 1st and 2d districts the same as in 1822; 3d district, New-York, 4 members.

Years.	Population of New-York City.	Congressional ratio.
1790	33,134	33,000
1800	60,489	38,000
1810	96,373	35,000
1820	123,706	40,000
1830	202,589	47,700
1840	312,710	70,680

* From 1791 to 1803 the city was divided into seven wards.

AMERICAN STEEL Pens with Burnished Points. A new and valuable improvement, by which the usual objections which have been made to the use of Steel Pens on account of their scratching or cutting the paper, are obviated. The points of these pens being burnished, glide over the paper with all the ease and smoothness of a quill, equally flexible and sure to shed ink. They are so tempered as to render them tough, durable and elastic. Put up in gross boxes or on cards of a variety of fineness and flexibility to suit all classes of writers. Manufactured by C. C. Wright & Co. and sold by J. C. BARNET, 28 John st. near Nassau. jy22 3teod*

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

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, July 22.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Chief Justice Jones and Judges Tallmadge and Oakley.

DECISIONS.—James Galliway vs. Henry Ogden.—Is the sale of two lots of ground covenant had been made that they were free of incumbrance, whereas they had been assessed by the Corporation in the sum of $57 for opening Avenue C., and afterwards sold for 45 years by the city government to pay the assessments, and not being redeemed within two years, a lease was given on the part of the Corporation. The defendant contends that he was in the city, but had never been called upon for the assessments. The city government is bound, before advertising property for the sale of assessments to receive an affidavit from the collector that he has called upon the owner twice for the pay. It is for the plaintiff in this case to show that the Corporation proceeded according to law. Verdict for defendant, with liberty to plaintiff, &c.

Joseph L. Dias vs. Elisha Morrill.—Judgement for plaintiff.

James Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—To recover the amount of salary as one of the Judges of the Court of Sessions. The facts had been passed upon in Judge Sandford's case. Verdict for plaintiff.

Edward C. Halliday vs. John Noble.—His was an action for false imprisonment, and sustained on the ground that the Recorder had issued a warrant on the testimony of a person not acquainted himself with the facts, but who had heard them from others. The Recorder was wrong. Judgement for plaintiff, with liberty to defendant, &c.

Wm. F. Haynes vs. Monmouth B. Hart. The sheriff had seized goods in the hands of a man named Nevins, who had hired them from plaintiff for the year. He had only a right to sell the year's interest. The plaintiff had been nonsuited, but the jury permitted to estimate damages, who gave for the whole amount of the property. This was wrong. Motion for nonsuit denied, and the assessment for damages set aside, with leave to defendant, &c.

Henry G. Cook vs. Asa Gardiner, et. al.—A note had been signed by Gardiner and by Packard, keepers of the City Hotel and of the Broad-street Hotel. The note they declared to have been accommodation paper and usuriously discounted. They refused to pay it. The note had been given to the person who supplied poultry to the Hotels, and with whom they had an open account. This note was charged and the Court considered a business one. Verdict for plaintiff.

Wm. B. Bend vs. The Georgia Insurance Trust Co.—The Company had insured $20,000 on store 45 Cedar-street, which was destroyed by fire on the 14th December, 1839. The Company refused to pay on the ground that there were eight casks glassware stored in the garret—that glassware was one of the articles described extra hazardous, none of which was to be allowed in the store, or that if any extra hazardous article came in the policy was to be suspended. Action was brought and the plaintiff nonsuited on these grounds. Motion is made to set the nonsuit aside on the ground that the casks were tight, containing champaigne glasses, and being so not considered hazardous as in cases where the straw packing is exposed. The Court considered that plaintiff should have an opportunity of showing the usage in the case and ordered that the nonsuit be set aside. Judge Tallmadge also dissented in this case and cited cases in which the danger is shown of permitting usage to overpower the express words of an agreement.

Gilbert Garrett, and Mary, his wife, vs. Caleb Kerby.—Relative to some property in Mulberry-street, which had been improperly made over, some years ago, by John Garrett, to the exclusion of the other heirs. Verdict for plaintiff.

Quinlon vs. Sheldon.—In this case the Court had confirmed in part and reversed in part. Its power to do so had been questioned. The Court decided that under the law of 1837 it possessed such power. Decision confirmed, but without costs to either side.

Robert Anderson vs. James P. Drummond and William Watson.—A case where counties had not justified, and been superseded by others. Judgement for plaintiff, but proceedings to be stayed and await result.

Wm. Cowan vs. David M. Payson.—An action had been brought to recover the value of a horse which had been hired for a pleasure trip on the Sabbath, but overdriven, and killed. A motion for nonsuit was granted under the statute invalidating contracts made for such in relation to the Sabbath. The Court held that a debt so contracted could not be recovered, but here was a further charge, that for killing the horse, and the plaintiff should be heard. Nonsuit set aside, and new trial granted. Judge Tallmadge said he dissented from his brethren, and thought, under the statute, the action could not be maintained.

Stephen H. Dishrow vs. Cortland Palmer.—The Court held that it is not necessary in a charge of fraud to state all the particulars in entering action. Judgement for defendant, with liberty for plaintiff to reply.

Hamilton H. Jackson vs. John Walker.—This was to recover $1,000 on a contract made in respect to the log cabin which was erected in Broadway, near Niblo's. The defence was that the contract was illegal, under the statute providing against corrupt and illegal conduct as related to elections. The Court held that the plea was not good, the statute not intending to reach a case of this kind—as well might it be directed against a room hired for election purposes. Motion for new trial denied.

John Clark, et. al., vs. Wm. C. Tayler and Henry L. Rich.—A disagreement in relation to freight. Judgement for defendants.

Triton Insurance Company vs. Henry McFarlan.—It was contended that the Company had no right to bring suit, as their capital had not all been paid in. The Court held that they had such right, particularly as related to the subscribers to their capital, but they were not authorised to go on making insurance. Judgement for plaintiff.

George Law vs. Thomas Addis Emmett, and others.—A surety for the Patent Arms Company at New-Jersey. Verdict for defendants.

The same as to Israel Randolph vs. the same.

CIVIL COURTS.—In the Circuit Court an action was brought by a gentleman named Champney against Mr. Palmer, proprietor of a line of omnibuses, for injuries received by plaintiff's little daughter, (about seven years of age,) in being run over at the corner of Waverly Place and Sixth Avenue, in October last, by an omnibus belonging to defendant. She was much injured, one of her ancles being broken and a hand hurt, &c. The jury gave a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $125.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Before Judge Kent.—Sissons vs. Trotter.—This was the "forwarding" case, alluded to yesterday. The jury found for defendant.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.—Before Judge NOAH and Aldermen GEDNEY and LEONARD.

John Tee was tried for stealing from John Mann a jacket, worth $1 50; adjudged not guilty. Michael Heagan, assaulting his wife, Julia, in a most brutal manner; guilty, Penitentiary 6 months. Philip McKenz, stealing from David Hale two silver forks, worth $2; guilty, City Prison 1 month. Michael Birns, stealing from John C. Robertson some lead iron pullies, &c., worth $4; guilty, judgement suspended and he discharged on condition of future good behaviour. James Welsh, stealing from John White a pair of gaiter boots, worth $2 50; guilty, judgement suspended and he discharged. Joseph Smith, colored boy, obtaining from Thomas O'Brien under false pretences $6; guilty, City Prison 2 month. Patrick Waters, assaulting his wife, Mary; guilty, judgement suspended and he discharged on his promise of future good behaviour. John Murray, sailor, stealing from Peter C. Stamp a pea-coat, worth $6; acquitted. Charles Williams, colored, old offender, stealing from Samuel O. Caker two hams, worth $8; guilty, Penitentiary 6 months. Several persons, charged with disorderly conduct, were discharged for want of evidence.

Adjourned to Tuesday next, 9 o'clock, A. M.

POLICE OFFICE.—ANOTHER COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—Officers Collins and Sweet to-day arrested a female named Ann McGinnerty, for passing on Thursday evening two other counterfeit $5 bills on the Tolland Co. Bank, Connecticut, to the clerk of Mr. Freeborn B. J. Barney, in payment for beer, rum, &c. She first past one in payment for a quart of beer, and then subsequently at a liquor house another to pay for some brandy, &c. She was fully committed.

LIST OF COUNTERFEITERS arrested within last two or three days.—Mary Waterman, Ben Waterman and Charles Adams, arrested by officers Wm. H. Stephens and Bowyer; Catherine Beamer, by officer Fream; Ann McGinnerty and Elizabeth Hennessy, by officers Sweet and Collins; and Charles Sheppard, Honora Shepherd, Julia McCane, Peter O'Brien and Eliza O'Brien, by officers Walker, Sweet, Fream and Joseph. Mary Waterman, Ann McGinnerty, and Catherine Beamer are fully committed for the offence upon the affidavits of citizens who have been defrauded by them, the others being known to the Police as being engaged in the traffic, are detained for witnesses against them. A large number of pen knives, over 200, were found on the premises of the last made by officer Walker and others.

CORONER'S OFFICE.—ACCIDENTAL DROWNING. The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at No. 201 South-street, on the body of a colored man named Edmund Piper, aged 22 years, born in Virginia. The deceased, who is a laborer around the Catherine Fish Market, was heard to fall overboard into the East River about 11 o'clock on Thursday night; assistance was immediately at hand but he sunk, and the body could not be recovered till yesterday morning. Verdict—accidentally drowned.

TO BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS.—A Bakehouse for sale and Premises to let—being one of the best stands in a large manufacturing town within twenty miles of this city. The front shop is occupied as a Cake and Confectionery, with Soda Apparatus, and in successful operation. This will be found an excellent investment, as ill health is the cause of party's leaving.

Further particulars can be ascertained by applying as above. Nothing but cash will suit. jy16 3t*

THE TEETH, THE TEETH.—On atmospheric pressure principles full sets of best mineral teeth, or any number that may be required, will be inserted at the shortest notice, and in the neatest style, without springs or clasps. Filing, Cleaning and Regulating the Teeth done as usual in the best manner. For extracting a tooth 50 cents; for curing the toothache 50. All operations warranted by Dr. J. Buskey, Dentist, 27 Murray-street, next door to the Church, one block west of Broadway.—Charges moderate. Terms cash. jy14 eod1m

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND Syrup of Wild Cherry may be had at Milnor's Drug Store, 192 Broadway, corner of John street.

From the great satisfaction this medicine has given in Throat and Lung Diseases, or a weakened constitution, especially when the nervous system is impaired, is claiming the attention of the medical profession in various sections of the country, as well as in populous cities from the circumstance of its wonderful effects.

N. B.—An extract from the Weekly Messenger, published at Chambersburg, states that Dr. Humphrey, late of St. Thomas, in this county, used Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry personally during a protracted illness, in preference to any other medicine he could obtain. jy13 1m*

LEARNING TO SING BY NOTE.—Mr. WARNER'S class of ladies' and gentlemen, recently formed for this purpose, will commence its second term of 12 lessons on Tuesday evening, July 26th, at 8 o'clk, in room No. 149½ Fulton-st. New members, if sufficiently advanced, can then be admitted. Terms low.

jy22 4t* JAMES F. WARNER.

WATER COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Old Alms-House, July 2, 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Croton Aqueduct Committee of the Corporation have requested the Water Commissioners, for the present, to rent the Croton Water, and arrange for making the necessary connexions to supply the citizens of New York with water.

The following are the rates at which the water is at present furnished:

ANNUAL CHARGES.

Dwellings of two stories	$10 00
" more than two stories	12 00
" on the rear of lots	5 00
" with workshop or store	12 to 20
Privilege of washing pavements	2 00
" bath, (where there are fixtures)	5 00
Warehouse	15 00
Boarding house	10 to 20
Stable, private per stall	5 00
" livery "	2 00

Payment to be made in advance for the supply from August 1 to May 1, next—subsequently semi-annually.

Large boarding houses, stables, breweries, tanneries, public baths, packing or salting houses, and all other consumers, shipping, &c. will be charged in proportion to the quantity of water used, on agreement with the commissioners.

Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 4 P. M. in the old Alms-House. Entrance by centre door.

SAMUEL STEVENS,
JOHN D. WARD
ZEBD RING,
B. BIRDSALL,
Water Commissioners.

jy11 tf

TAKE NOTICE that we, the undersigned, have been appointed Trustees of the estate of William Fawcett, a non-resident debtor, and that all persons indebted to said William Fawcett are hereby required to render to us an account of all such debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Wm. Fawcett are required to deliver the same to us the said Trustees; and all creditors of the said Wm. Fawcett are required to deliver to us their respective accounts and demands at the office of Philip Speyer, No. 36 Wall-street in the city of New-York, on or before the twenty seventh day of August next. GEORGE PEARCE,
HENRY DIXON,
PHILIP SPEYER,
jy15 5w Trustees of the estate of William Fawcett.

HAIR COLORING.—J. P. MABY'S celebrated Hair Dye, for changing red or grey hair to a permanent brown or black, for sale wholesale and retail at 76 Division-street, at 25 cents, 50 cents and 1 dollar per package. References given though not published. Also for sale, Anti-Dandruff Hair Restorative, at 50 cents per bottle, or 5 dollars for restoring a head of hair. Payable when restored. jy8 1m*

AT 9 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING we commenced discharging from the ship Isabella (foot of Beach-street, N. R.) Liverpool Coal, of superior quality, for family use, which we will sell low, if taken direct from the vessel. WARD & BROWNE.
jy15 411 Washington-street, corner of Laight.

COMPOSITION ROLLERS of the best materials and quality, and of all sizes cast at the Office of the New World. Inquire of J. W. RICHARDS, in the Press Room, (basement.) an31 tf

SANDS'S REMEDY FOR THE SALT RHEUM.—Warranted to cure.—Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Tetter Scald Head, Barbers' or Jackson Itch, Eczema, Psoriasis, Palmaris and other diseases of the skin, are safely, certainly and effectually cured by the use of Sands's Remedy, which has now been tested in more than six thousand cases of the above diseases, without having failed in any where the directions were attended to. The unparalleled success of this remedy in curing diseases of the skin is without an equal in the history of medicine. The Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla is recommended to be used with the Remedy, as it tends to throw out from the blood and system generally all the unhealthy humor connected with the disease, and the application of the Remedy externally at the same time entirely eradicates it from the system. The Remedy is perfectly harmless in its operations, and may be applied with safety even to the skin of the tenderest infant. Testimonials of its efficacy are daily received, and the following are selected for publication, which it is thought will satisfy the mind of every candid person of its extraordinary virtues:

'I am escaped with the skin of my teeth.'—Job.

Messrs. Editors.—One of the most loathsome afflictions to which man is liable is a diseased skin, and unfortunately the remedies usually employed for removing it often do more harm than good. I have heretofore, for twenty years, been more or less afflicted with that inveterate and disgusting disease of the skin called Salt Rheum or Tetter; and although I made use of the prescriptions of the most skillful physicians, and of various popular remedies, yet I never found any lasting benefit from any thing that was done for me. But I am now happy to announce to those similarly afflicted that Sands's Remedy has entirely cured me, for, before I used five bottles of the Remedy, in conjunction with their Sarsaparilla Syrup, I was perfectly cured; and although it is now over two years ago, I have not had a symptom of the disease since. Respectfully yours, &c.

PHILIP BROWN.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gent.—I certify that I have been cured of the Salt Rheum of ten years' standing by the use of your Remedy and Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and I wish every person troubled with this dreadful complaint in any form would call on me, and I will satisfy them that your medicine will cure them perfectly. Yours truly,

ANN MARIA WEIRALL,
Residence 109 Nassau-street, store 143 Fulton-st.

New-York, June 3, 1840.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 79 Nos. 79 and 100 Fulton-street.

Sold also by William Brown, 441 Washington-street, and S. W. Fowle, 33 Prince-street, Boston; Joseph Balche, Jr., Providence, R. I.; E. W. Ball, Hartford, Ct.; Dr. R. W. Matthewson, Norwich, Ct.; H. Rawls & Co., Albany; E. Trivett & Son, Poughkeepsie; J. Gorham and J. Fowler, Newburgh, N. Y.; Dr. David Jane, 20 South Third-street, Philadelphia; C. B. Taylor, Baltimore, and by Druggists generally in all the principal cities and chief towns in the United States. Price $1. jy16 1m

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—For the REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF SYSTEM, NAMELY:—RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, or LUMBAGO, SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL, OBSTINATE CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, OR PUSTULES ON THE FACE, BILES, BLOTCHES, CHRONIC SORE EYES, RINGWORM OR TETTER, SCALD HEAD, ENLARGEMENT AND PAIN OF BONES AND JOINTS, STUBBORN ULCERS, SYPHILITIC SYMPTOMS, AND DISEASES ARISING FROM AN INJUDICIOUS USE OF MERCURY, ASCITES, OR DROPSY, EXPOSURE OR IMPRUDENCE IN LIFE.—ALSO, CHRONIC CONSTITUTIONAL DISORDERS WILL BE REMOVED BY THIS PREPARATION. Its timely administration has been attended with the happiest results in many annoying affections; but it is chiefly intended to fill the void which exists between cathartic and aperient medicines, hence its *modus operandi* is that of all alterative *directly*—*indirectly*, proving a lasting tonic to the system. Diseases of the osseous and glandular system, also of the joints and ligaments, are safely and certainly cured by its use, as the peculiarity of its operation consists in removing the germ or cause of disease, and the health of the patient is speedily restored.

Sarsaparilla has enjoyed a high reputation in the treatment and cure of diseases for many years, but the value of no other article in the Materia Medica, that at one time held as high a rank, has at others been relegated so low; the cause of which is chiefly owing to the great variation in the manner of its preparation, and want of care in selecting the proper article. A distinguished medical writer who resided many years in the south of country which produces the best quality of Sarsaparilla truly observes, "of six or eight species of the root which I found growing in the woods, I never found but one to manifest to the taste any of the sensible properties of the genuine medical Sarsaparilla, the rest being insipid and nearly inert." As the medical profession do not act as their own Pharmaceutists, but rely on the skill of the Apothecary for preparing and compounding different formulæ, it is a matter of the utmost importance that there should be a correct standard preparation of Sarsaparilla, on which the 'Faculty' and public generally can rely with implicit confidence; such is the article now offered. It combines the *Utile cum Dulce*, and in many instances has given speedy relief and made a perfect cure when the patient was apparently fast verging to the grave. The proprietors have devoted many years in experimenting and testing various modes of preparation to enable them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the root, and this most desirable result has been at last triumphantly accomplished by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus. The Sarsaparilla is combined with other articles selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which are the most powerful purifiers of the blood; and there are concentrated into a fluid extract of great power. The patient therefore who uses this preparation has all combined that can be useful for the removal of his complaint.

The numerous objections to different forms in which Sarsaparilla has been heretofore prescribed, are well founded: the quantity of sugar contained in the syrup, will in most instances nauseate and surfeit the stomach, if a sufficient dose be taken to be of any benefit—the decoction and infusion being so liable to spoil, combined with the difficulty of preparation, render them both comparatively useless and inert: hence, the superior value and efficacy of the article now under consideration.

In addition to the other advantages of this preparation, it will be found exceedingly palatable, so that even to a child it may be readily administered, and to the most delicate person it may be given, without offending or disagreeing with the stomach.

As the addition of mineral poisons is frequently objected to, this preparation is guaranteed entirely free from anything of that nature, leaving it to the judgment of the physician or patient to make such additions, and in such quantities as the case may require. SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA is adapted to all the various cases where the medicinal virtues of the root are required, and in order to derive the full advantages of the preparation, it is recommended to pay some regard to the diet, avoiding salt food, high seasoned meats, and stimulating drinks, and to keep the bowels regular.

Prepared and sold, at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by Abraham B. Sands & Co. Druggists and Chemists, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. Sands, 79 Fulton-street, corner of Gold, and by David Sands & Co. 77 East-Broadway, corner of Market-st. jy21 1m

DISEASED EYES AND INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE-LIDS.—Any disease or weakness of the eye, or inflammation of the eye-lids, can be quickly and safely removed, by the use of the

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

Mrs. Davis, No. 77 Essex street, has been cured of inflammation of the eye lids and weak eyes, of years duration, by using only one jar of the Eye Balsam.

Miss Fitzgerald, No. 2 Market street, had for two or three years been so much afflicted with weak and inflamed eyes, that at times she could scarcely see to read. Her eyes have been completely restored by this Balm, after all other means had failed. Hundreds have by its healing virtues been restored to light, where almost total blindness, caused by excessive inflammation, had existed for years.

The "Roman Eye Balsam" has been a long time used in private practice by the most eminent oculists in this and foreign countries, and its astonishing efficacy in removing all disease and inflammation from the eye, has established for it a reputation far beyond the reach of any other preparation.

IN DIMNESS OF SIGHT, caused by fixed attention to minute objects or by a long exposure to a strong light, and in the weakness or partial loss of sight from sickness or old age, it is a sure restorer, and should be used by all who find their sight failing without any apparent disease. Put up in small jars with full directions for use. Price 37½ cents. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by DAVID SANDS & CO. 77 East Broadway, corner Market st. N. Y.

Sold also by A. B. & D. Sands, 79 and 100 Fulton street, and by A. B. Sands & Co. 273 Broadway, corner Chambers st. jy12 1m

DR. W. S. LOVE'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR, FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.—Having in the course of my practice witnessed in hundreds of cases the dreadful ravages which the Ague and Fever, or Intermittent Fever had made upon the constitutions of its victims, it appeared to me, due to the cause of humanity to prepare, upon first principles of pharmacy, a *safe and effectual cure* for this afflictive and loathsome disease—one that might be used with security in the absence of medical aid—knowing that persons who were often afflicted by it, lived remote from such aid, and it gives me infinite pleasure to announce that I have succeeded in my laudable object, and that the medicine which I now offer to the public being entirely composed of vegetable substances, innocent in themselves, will be found a certain and effectual cure.

Before presenting my ELIXIR to public consideration I submitted the prescription to several of the most distinguished physicians of Baltimore, amongst whom were Professors of both of our Medical Colleges—gentlemen whose professional eminence and moral worth impart force and value to their opinions—and I must not be charged with any feelings of vanity when I say, that I feel flattered by the strong terms of approbation expressed in favor of my preparation, by these distinguished members of our time-honored profession, as I was influenced in the obtainment of their certificates by no other motives than those which a member of an honorable profession may indulge in, without incurring the censure or jealousy towards him of any other incentives than those justified by the most chastened ambition.

Having thus explained my motives in its preparation, it becomes me now to speak of the Medicine, and its effects.—As I have before promised, it is composed entirely of vegetable substances, is perfectly safe, and may be taken by persons of all ages, and under every circumstance; it checks the disease instantly, frequently arresting it at the moment of the paroxysm, and instead of leaving behind it (as is the case with some of the nostrums gotten up by empirics) effects worse than the disease itself, it makes a thorough cure; not only stops the progress of the malady, but removes the cause of it, gives tone and energy to the liver, and restores the whole system to healthful action. In a word, the patient who was a short period becomes entirely renovated, and placed in the enjoyment of robust health. As it is my wish that no one may be induced to purchase my Elixir without the best authority and proof of its virtues—without being put in possession of the most indisputable evidence of its high claims to be a safe and sanative medicine, I herewith annex the certificates of several medical gentlemen of great eminence in the profession, several of whom fill chairs in the two medical colleges of this city—and when I state these facts, scepticism itself must be satisfied, as, besides the ripe judgment of those who bear testimony in its favor, their perfect disinterestedness must at once stamp their opinions with the impress of truth.

The opinions of the following highly distinguished Medical gentlemen are respectfully submitted:

Nathaniel Potter, M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, in the University of Maryland.

The preparation of Dr. Love, intended to cure intermittent fever, seems to me to be of great value, in such cases as yields to no other remedy, especially in those protracted Intermittents in which a strong action is required to be excited. I believe it will generally succeed where there is no local affection to be overcome.

January 4, 1842. NATHANIEL POTTER.

Opinion of Richard Wilmot Hall, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics, Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, January 26, 1842.

Being acquainted with the composition and virtues of Dr. Love's Vegetable Elixir, I can speak of it as an excellent tonic and aromatic remedy, one well suited especially to the cure of the remittent fevers of our country.

RICHARD WILMOT HALL, M. D.

The opinion of J. T. Ducatel, M. D., late Professor of Chemistry in the University of Maryland, State Geologist, &c. BALTIMORE, Jan. 27, 1842.

Dr. W. S. Love having submitted to me a vial of his Vegetable Elixir for the cure of intermittent fevers, and made me acquainted with the ingredients that enter its composition, all of which I recognize as members of the materia medica, recommended for their febrifuge properties, I strongly recommend its use in the cases assigned by him. As the constituents of this Elixir are moreover, combined according to the requisitions of the art, they will doubtless severally contribute to the desired result.

J. T. DUCATEL.

Thos. Owings, M. D., Baltimore.

I concur in the opinion of Professor Potter, of the curative power of Dr. Love's Elixir. I have seen it used in several obstinate and protracted cases of intermittent fever, with entire success. THOMAS OWINGS.

James H. Miller, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology, in the Washington Medical University of Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Jan. 29, 1842.

Dear Sir—In reply to your inquiry respecting the article presented for my inspection which you designate as "The Vegetable Elixir," it affords me pleasure to state that I consider it an elegant preparation, and admirably adapted to the treatment of intermittents whether tertian or nedralgic, or any form of disease demanding tonics.

Most respectfully, yours, etc.

Dr. Love. J. H. MILLER

S. K. Jennings, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence, in the Washington Medical University of Baltimore.

Being informed distinctly, what are the constituted material of Dr. Love's Vegetable Elixir, I cheerfully hereby signify my entire consent to the opinion given by Professor N. Potter, in respect of its tonic power in such cases as he refers to in his certificate on the subject.

SAMUEL C. JENNINGS.

Baltimore, January 7, 1842. BALTIMORE, January 26, 1842.

I have been made acquainted with the component parts of Dr. Love's Vegetable Elixir for the cure of intermittent fevers, and have no hesitation in stating my belief that it will prove eminently serviceable in this disease.

EDWARD FOREMAN, Professor of Chemistry, Washington University, Baltimore.

Wm. M. Kemp, M. D. of Baltimore. January 4, 1842.

I have read Professor Potter's views of the Vegetable Elixir and they are so exactly in accordance with my opinion, that I subscribe fully his sentiments. I have seen you use it successfully. WM. M. KEMP.

Dr. Love.

All I ask for my medicine is a *fair and impartial trial*. If that be given to it, in return I will promise the patient, not only *speedy restoration to health*—but health with an unimpaired, and perhaps invigorated constitution—blessings, whose value is beyond calculation.

☞ Persons living in districts subject to the Ague and Fever, should always keep a supply of the Elixir on hand, as there is nothing like timely resort to remedial means, and especially where the cure is so certain, so prominent, and so efficacious.

THE VEGETABLE ELIXIR is prepared and sold wholesale and retail, at 65 Lexington street, Baltimore, where agents may be supplied on application to

WILLIAM LOVE, M. D.

Sold by the Agents, A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, No 79 Fulton street, corner of Gold, and 100 Fulton st, at wholesale and retail; sold also by Abraham B. Sands & Co. No 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, and David Sands & Co. No 77 East Broadway, corner of Market st—Price $1,50. jy16 1m

GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND. Important Testimony—If further proof is required to establish the fact of the inestimable value Dr. Starkweather's Hepatic Elixir, the following communication from the Hon. Samuel W. King, Governor of the State of Rhode Island, contains adequate testimony to substantiate it beyond dispute, and must put entirely at rest the idea that this potent remedy is classed with the many useless and dangerous nostrums which are palmed upon the public merely for the sake of gain.

Please read the following statements communicated to the undersigned by His Excellency, under date of

JOHNSTON, Jan. 29, 1842.

Mr. Charles Dyer, Jr.: My dear Sir—Your communication of yesterday, asking my opinion of Dr. Starkweather's Hepatic Elixir has been received this morning. In reply, I will inform you that my confidence in patent medicines generally is not very flattering. I have had too much reason to believe that unprincipled men will often palm upon their fellow citizens their useless if not dangerous nostrums for the sake of gain, the use of which takes up that important and critical period of time without producing any good effect, when otherwise perhaps, proper remedies would have been used, and much suffering and distress prevented. For that reason I have not used them, feeling myself and family to be much safer under the directions of my family physicians; but having been afflicted for the last six years with difficulties in the side and chest, uncomfortable and often distressing, painful and somewhat alarming, and from which I could get only temporary relief, I very fortunately noticed your advertisement of the medicine in question.

I had been a school boy with Dr. Starkweather, and had with him a long and intimate acquaintance when we were young men, and from my knowledge of him I thought him incapable of practising deception on any person; this fact induced me to try Dr. Starkweather's Hepatic Elixir, and by its use I now believe myself to be entirely cured.

I need not, therefore, say to you that I consider it of great value. I certainly think its discovery of great public importance.

The first bottle I took gave me much relief, which regularly progressed until I had taken six bottles, when I discontinued it, having, thank God, no further use for it at present.

With much regard and respect,
Your obedient and humble servant,
SAML. W. KING.

Sold in New-York by the only agents, A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, 79 and 100 Fulton-street; also sold by Abraham B. Sands, 273 Broadway, Granite Buildings, corner of Chambers st., and by David Sands & Co., No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-st. Price $1. jy16 1m

DANDRUFF or Loss of Hair is caused by a languid or obstructed circulation in the small blood vessels which supply the scalp and hair with nourishment, in consequence of which the perspiration becomes thick and clammy, and dries on the surface, forming a crust called dandruff, which clogs up the pores of the skin and by its pressure against the roots of the hair prevents it from receiving sufficient nourishment to retain vitality. The hair then becomes harsh and unpleasant, changes color and falls off. This unhealthy affection is very speedily and effectually cured by Jayne's Hair