THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE
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☞ The WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper, for the Country, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of $2 per annum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Great Western.

By the Steamer Great Western, which left Bristol on the 3d inst., and reached this city on Saturday evening, we have papers to her day of sailing.

The most important intelligence which she brings is that the insurrection in the manufacturing and mining districts, having spent its violence, was subsiding, and the restoration of tranquillity was becoming general; though in many of the manufacturing towns the workmen still remained out, yet the quarrel had become one only between masters and men; not partaking in the least degree of a national character. The cry of the mob was "more wages," and not "the Charter or no work." A number of the deluded men who took a leading part in the recent disturbances had been apprehended, and it was expected that a special commission would be shortly granted for their trial, and that the nominations for it would soon be made. It was expected that in a few days all the hands yet out would return to their employment.

One account from Manchester states however that all the power-loom weavers, and a great portion of the fine spinners, are still out, and some persons accuse the manufacturers of being implicated in the prolonged cessation of work, in order to get rid of their large stocks, which they have been enabled to do at a considerable advance in the prices.

From the London Times of Sept. 3 we learn that a factory at Stockport was violently stopped, but the rioters were afterward arrested. On the 2d, at Westbromwick, the colliers who had returned to their work, were driven from it by a large body of turn-outs. The military were called out and succeeded in dispersing the rioters, two of whom in their flight were drowned in crossing the Birmingham canal.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S MANSION.—It was reported that Sir Robert Peel's house, Drayton Manor, had been burned down, but the report had no foundation. An anonymous letter had been received by Lady Peel, acquainting her that an attack would be made upon Drayton Manor House; and she having communicated the letter to the authorities, it was deemed prudent to obtain the assistance of the military. "Fortunately," says the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, "there was no necessity for their attendance, as no attack whatever, nor the least appearance of it took place; indeed there was not a man to be seen during the day, in the neighborhood, whose appearance could indicate any intention of mischief. The dragoons arrived about 3 o'clock, and were regaled at the mansion; as were also a number of the Birmingham Police, who were despatched on the receipt of the intelligence of the meditated attack. Before the arrival of the troops, a number of Sir Robert's tenants collected in the mansion house, to defend the place had any attack been made."

THE TREATY.—The Great Western took out the new Treaty, and she brings the first intelligence in return. The Liverpool Chronicle remarks, that "upon the whole Lord Ashburton has ably and efficiently discharged his duty, and more than realized the expectations which his embassy held out. All the bad blood which the constant discussion and agitation of the points in dispute between the two countries produced, has been removed and a happy union has been formed between Great Britain and her 'magnificent daughter of the West,' which will endure, it is to be hoped, for ages."

Willmer's Newsletter says: "Nothing has, as yet, transpired here as to the terms of the treaties, but they are generally supposed to be such as cannot fail to give the utmost satisfaction to the people of both countries, and, at all events, the settlement of the long-pending difficulties is regarded as a matter of no mean importance. The news gave an impetus to the cotton trade, and little doubt is entertained here, but that as soon as American credit shall have been reëstablished, these treaties will tend much to the extension of the trade and commerce between the two countries."

The English Government had experienced, to the fullest extent, the efficiency of railroads in conveying troops during the late disturbances in the manufacturing districts.

The Queen and Prince Albert were on a visit to Scotland. They embarked at Leith on board the Royal George yacht, and accompanied by five steamships of war, and other national vessels, set sail for Edinburgh. The squadron had not arrived in sight of that port on the 1st instant, at which date all Edinburgh was on the look out for the royal *cortege*. The papers are filled with details of the ceremony of the Queen's leaving Windsor, and other incidents of her journey.

Another young female has committed suicide by throwing herself from the top of the Monument. She was a servant girl named Jane Cooper. She ascended the Monument with perfect composure, and walked around with the guard stationed at the top to prevent such occurrences, but during his momentary absence, she clambered over the railings on the west, and precipitated herself into Fish-street hill. The body fell in the road nearly twelve feet from the curb, frightfully mutilated and bleeding from the ears and back of the head.

Lord Charles Wellesley, second son of the Duke of Wellington, has been elected member for South Hampshire without opposition.

The trial of the lad Bean for attempting to injure the person of the Queen has taken place at the Criminal Court. After a trial which lasted some seven or eight hours, he was found guilty on one of the counts against him, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Newgate.

Since the intrusion of Quested, measures have been taken at Windsor Castle to prevent the ingress of strangers. Police remain at the only entrance for strangers, from the time the porters leave it at night until they return to their duties in the morning; and the greatest vigilance is ordered.

The Great Western is to be withdrawn when she has performed all the voyages advertised. It is reported that the concern has been any thing but a flourishing one, and at the present time is indebted in a sum amounting to nearly £40,000. Of this, £15,000 are owing to their bankers.

The Great Western brings 96 passengers, among whom are Madame Celeste Elliott and her father.

The British Queen arrived at Cowes in 15 days, the Great Western at Liverpool in 13, and the Columbia at the same port in 9½ days from Halifax.

A revolting case of matricide had occurred near Edinburgh. All the parties were intoxicated.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.
BY GREELEY & McELRATH — OFFICE NO. 30 ANN-STREET. — FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.
VOL. II. NO. 138. NEW-YORK, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1842. WHOLE NO 450.

A lady of County Tyrone had eloped from her husband with his servant, also a married man.—They were overtaken in Dublin.

The fine steam frigate Montezuma had been seized for being manned and armed, and destined to assist the Mexicans in hostile operations against against Texas, contrary to the Foreign Enlistment Act.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was lying dangerously ill, but was rather better at the last accounts.

Dr. Ireland, Dean of Westminster, died on the morning of the 3d inst.

Dr. William Maginn, the zealous and learned Conservative writer, is also dead.

The American Minister, Edward Everett, had gone to Paris.

The light-house on the North Quay, at Ayr, had been burnt down.

Lord Ashburton was expected hourly. He had written that he expected to arrive at Portsmouth about the 1st of September.

The West India mails are again to be transmitted by sailing vessels. The mismanagement of the Royal mail steamers has given such dissatisfaction, and the complaints to Government have been so loud and frequent that the contract is to be broken up.

The Company of Royal Sappers and Miners have returned from the Niger Expedition—so many of them as have escaped with their lives. The project for the continuance of the expedition has been abandoned, owing to the impossibility of achieving the desired purpose, the extinction of the slave trade, &c., without cruel sacrifice of European life.

Great frauds at the London Custom-House have been detected. Butters have been passed at ¼ per cwt. under weight; spirits have been declared to be wine; false packages have been shipped for the draw-back, &c.

Importations of cattle under the new Tariff continued to be made.

Five Colonial Bishops have been consecrated.

The luggage in a car on the Great Western Railway caught fire, but was only partially consumed.

An earthquake has been felt at Bangor, North Wales.

Capt. Marryatt announces a new novel, entitled 'Percival Keene,' a title which seems to promise that the hero is a sort of antithesis to the well-known 'Peter Simple.'

Mr. Dickens has announced a new work to be published in October, called 'American Notes.'

Longman, the great bookseller of Paternoster Row, is dead.

It is said that Lord John Russell has signified to Lord Palmerston that, closely connected as he is with the Bedford family, he could not consent to be a party to further reform.

The crops are in a good state, notwithstanding a severe drought. It has been succeeded by fine rains.

There appears to be little change in the markets. The tendency of the corn market was downward, which is easily accounted for by the abundant crops, but business of almost every kind was improving.

The prospects of trade have not undergone much change since the sailing of the Caledonia. The Liverpool Cotton Market has at times been rather animated, but the continued unsettled state of things in many of the manufacturing towns has militated much against it becoming firm and permanently active. Prices have receded a little during the last few days, but only let the hands at present standing out for a higher rate of wages, return to their occupations, and there is not the slightest doubt, but that they will soon rally again. Many of the Manchester houses have orders on hand which they are at present unable to execute, owing to the difficulty there is in getting work done. The London Money Market has not during the past fourteen days presented any feature of striking importance. The news from India, as far as it was known in London yesterday, has not much effect upon it. The opinion generally being, that the French authorities had thrown a dark coloring over it.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Friday—The demand this week has been much less animated than during the past, but so far, buyers have not had any advantage of moment; a concession of about 1-8 per lb. has been made upon the middling and lower classes of American, but this decline is not submitted to generally, nor do we find any anxiety to force sales.

FRANCE.—The Regency bill was passed by the French Chamber of Deputies on the 27th, in the precise form as proposed by the Ministers, by a majority of 216. Numerous amendments were proposed, all of which were negatived. It was passed by the Chamber of Peers with but slight opposition, 14 against 163. On the 30th, the Chambers were prorogued until the 9th January.

The defection of M. Thiers from "The Left" had caused a great sensation. "We are assured," says the 'Commerce,' "that the King sent one of his Aides-de-Camp to M. Thiers to thank him for the support he had given the Regency Bill."

The French squadron under Admiral Hugon, arrived at Ajaccio, in Corsica, on the 13th inst.

At the Bourse, on Sept. 1st, there was a good deal of business done in liquidation and for the new account, but the tendency to advance was stopped by the belief that the English market would be affected by the adverse news from India which was said to have been received.

SPAIN.—The Minister of Finance makes every effort to find money, but none of the capitalists will deal even on the most exorbitant terms.—The Bank of Ferdinand even refuses to advance money under 35 per cent interest.

The most contradictory reports are in circulation as to the state of the relations with Portugal; and some of those rumors go so far as to state a war to be imminent, but the latter idea is generally considered to be absurd. The point in dispute is the non-fulfilment of the treaty for the navigation of the Tagus. Troops have, it is said, been ordered to march forward for the frontiers of Portugal, to support the claims of the Spanish Ambassador at Lisbon.

Rumors of ministerial changes were current in Madrid on the 17th, but the "Patriota" contradicts them.

PORTUGAL.—The proceedings in the Cortes show that the ministry has a large majority there, although they are disunited among themselves.—The treasury was in great pecuniary difficulties, and the heads of the tobacco contract and Confiança company at variance with the finance minister.

The tariff question remained in *statu quo;* great difficulty was apprehended in effecting any reduction on the duty on woollen cloths.

RUSSIA.—All the accounts received via Germany confirm the defeat of the Russia in Circassia. According to a letter from the frontiers of Poland of the 18th ult. the great expedition against the Lesghees, undertaken by General Grabbe, in June last, had completely failed. The Russians are said to have lost 6,000 men and 30 officers in that disastrous retreat. The Circassians captured 13 pieces of artillery, 12 of which were subsequently retaken by the Russians. The former, however, carried off the entire of the ammunition. Four battalions and upwards of 80 officers had been put to the sword by the Circassians.

TURKEY.—Advices from Constantinople to the 20th ult. have been received. Letters had reached that capital from Trebisond stating that the Persian troops had suspended hostilities along the frontier. The energetic representations of the envoys of Great Britain and Russia had induced the Schah to adopt that resolution.

SYRIA.—The feelings of the inhabitants vary materially—some being in favor of the Pacha, others seeming desirous of being ruled by a Christian prince. The mountain is very quiet, although reports are industriously circulated that the Druses are in arms and about to make an attack upon the village of Zable, occupied by the Maronites.

SOUTH AFRICA.—By the arrival of papers from the Cape of Good Hope, to the 18th of June, we learn from the official report of the commanding officer of the British troops at Port Natal, that the detachment dispatched from the Cape to suppress the outrages of the Boers of that settlement has been defeated with considerable loss. Having received an insolent requisition to withdraw the British troops from Port Natal, which was succeeded by the 'lifting' of a considerable number of cattle belonging to them, Captain Smith of the 27th Regiment, the officer commanding, determined to attack the camp of the Boers at Congella, where they had collected in great force. The insufficiency of his force, and various casualties compelled the British detachment to retire with considerable loss. The Dutch encampment was 6000 strong when the troops arrived, and afterwards received a reinforcement of 200 men. The Boers are said to be able to muster 2000 men.

INDIA.—The London Morning Post of the 3d gives the news from India and China in anticipation of the over land mail. Dates: Calcutta, July 8; Candahar, June 19; Jellallabad, June 26; China, May 27; Ceylon, July 1.

Affairs in Affghanistan remain very nearly in the same state as at the departure of the last mail. General Pollock's force is still at Jellalabad, unable to advance or recede; and General Nott's position at Candahar is not much more satisfactory. Disease, excessive heat, scarcity of provisions, and the simoom, had decimated the troops; and discontent at the state of inaction in which they were kept is said to have been at its height. Another despatch, however, contradicts this. The prisoners and hostages still remain in captivity. There is little chance of their effecting an escape, and if ever the prisoners are released, says the Calcutta Star, it will be by treaty, or exchange for Dost Mohamed.

CHINA.—The intelligence is unimportant, except the report, derived from the French Missionaries at Pekin, that the Emperor, apprehending a visit from the English, has retired into Tartary, and has, before his departure, magnanimously issued proclamations to his people, enjoining them to defend themselves to the utmost.

The New Settlement at Hong Kong is progressing rapidly. Preparations are making by Sir Henry Pottinger to advance on Pekin.

The tea market has been so long open that no teas remain of any quality approaching to good or middling; even good common is hardly to be met with.

THE WHIG ALMANAC AND U. S. REGISTER
For 1843,
WILL BE PUBLISHED on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, and ready for delivery to order. It will contain
1. AN ALMANAC FOR 1843, full and complete, with all the usual Calculations, and adapted to every State in the Union, &c. &c.
2. THE PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES OF THE WHIGS: A plain and condensed statement of the points of difference between the contending parties in this Country, embracing an exposition and defence of the views of the Whigs,—(original.)
3. AN EXPOSITION AND DEFENCE OF THE PROTECTION OF HOME INDUSTRY, showing its Policy, Necessity, and benefits to the Laboring Men of this Country, and how it contributes to the Prosperity and Welfare of the People;
4. A LIFE OF HENRY CLAY, clear and glowing, written expressly for this work;
5. OFFICIAL RETURNS OF ALL IMPORTANT ELECTIONS, in the several States and Counties of the Union, from 1836 downward, including especially the vote of every State and County in the Presidential contest of 1840;
6. ANECDOTES, MISCELLANIES, &c.—a great variety;
7. TIMES OF HOLDING ELECTIONS in all the States; the number of Members of Congress and Electors of President to which each is entitled, &c. &c.
THE WHIG ALMANAC will be printed on fine white paper, and stitched in a printed cover. It will contain 64 closely printed large octavo pages, and as much reading matter as an ordinary duodecimo volume. It will be afforded for cash inflexibly at 12½ cents per single copy, $1 per dozen, $7 50 per hundred, or $65 per thousand. Orders enclosing cash are respectfully solicited by
GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers,
No. 160 Nassau-street, opposite the City Hall.
Tribune Office, Aug., 1842. s13 9tD3tW

GOLD LEAF, Dentists' Gold, and Tin Foil, Silver Leaf, Gold and Silver Bronze of superior quality, manufactured and sold at No. 83 William-street, rear building, at the market price, for cash. Also, German Bronze and Leaf. Gold Foil per oz. $23.
au31 2meod R. B. RUGGLES.

By Special Appointment.
JOSEPH GILLOTT, Pen Manufacturer TO THE QUEEN.—CAUTION.—The high character of these Pens has induced the attempt, on the part of several disreputable makers, to practice a fraud not only upon Mr. Gillott, but also upon the public. An inferior article, bearing the misspelled name, thus, Gillot, omitting the final t, is now in the market. It can readily be detected by its unfinished appearance, and the very common style in which it is put up.
Observe, the genuine Pens are all marked in full—"Joseph Gillott's Patent," or "Joseph Gillott, warranted;" and that each gross bears a fac simile of his signature.
The above may be had, wholesale, of HENRY JESSOP
jy15 1y 91 John-street, corner of Gold.

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 if 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

BROWN'S BOWLING SALOON—Masonic Hall, Broadway.—In introducing this establishment to the notice of gentlemen, the proprietor would call attention to it as possessing advantages superior to any thing ever yet produced in the world; and where can be found recreation unassociated with vulgarity or objectionable society. It has been the aim of the proprietor, in adapting this superb hall to the purposes of athletic exercise, to banish, by strict prohibitory regulations, all deviations from good propriety; to insure this, he has been careful in his selection of assistants, and particularly those charged wit its general supervision.
To strangers visiting the city, and also citizens desirous of amusement and invigorating exercise during their absence from business, this Hall has attractions of a high order, inviting by the delightful coolness consequent upon its size and perfect ventilation and the order and decorum prevailing, from strict discipline among its attendants.
N. B.—In this Saloon will be found six alleys, thereby preventing the usual detention so much an objection. jy9 3m

SHEATHING COPPER—100 casks English 14 to 32 oz, for sale by
s6 GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co. 78 South street.

RIDDLED NEWCASTLE COAL.—The ship Medora has just arrived and will be discharging, in a few days, Riddled Newcastle Coal, imported expressly for smiths' use, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WARD & BROWNE, 411 Washington-st, corner of Laight
s15

TO A DISCERNING PUBLIC.
Self-preservation is an inherent principle firmly seated in the heart of man. He alights upon the shores of Time the most helpless of all God's creatures, but as soon as Reason rears her standard, he sees, and thinks, and encircles himself with objects of protection; being endowed with that most noble intellect which distinguishes him as the head of all. By his power mountains are leveled, rivers are turned from their course, the land is girt with iron-bound tracks, enabling him to fly, as it were, with the wings of the wind; the ocean sparkles beneath his feet as the gallant ship speeds on to some distant shore. But with all this delegated wisdom, man is helpless still; as the green foliage of nature is destroyed by the autumnal frosts, so are men cut down by the hand of disease. It walks abroad and we cannot stay its progress; men fall by the wayside, and others mourn their loss. But as the history of mankind evinces a gradual improvement, who will say that suffering and pain is to accompany us in all our walks of life. Among the many and important discoveries of this generation is one recently announced to the public, whose fame will be written as with a sunbeam in the history of the past. SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA stands forth alone, and by its own works proclaims its power—that mute eloquence, so irresistibly affecting in the appeals of the suffering for relief, has been answered.—Diseases have been cured by this invaluable medicine, such as not furnished in the records of time. These things are not done in secret places or some unknown town, but are done in our public places and the highways. They are brought before the world to substantiate beyond doubt the healing virtues of this new preparation, and the facts unfolded, although gigantic, are as plain as the light of day; and where is that High Priest of Envy that can gainsay *Truth*.
The following cure of an inveterate case of Scrofula is submitted to the careful consideration of a discerning public, and its truth vouched for from such a source as cannot be called in question. It may well be said, "*Truth is stranger than Fiction.*"
NEW YORK, Sept. 14, 1842.
Messrs Sands: Gent.—In the cholera summer of the year 1832, a disease first made its appearance on the end of my tongue, which continued to spread gradually for three years, during which time I was under the treatment of different physicians without receiving any essential benefit. I was salivated until the flesh dropped from my gums. My tongue was scarified, frequently cauterized, slit lengthwise, and cut crosswise, until I was told that the only cure would be to cut my tongue off at the root; but as it seemed uncertain whether this would put a stop to the ravages of such a disease, I preferred to risk my life rather than submit to the operation.
A scrofulous affection now commenced on my right cheek a little below the eye, and continuing inward soon attacked the bone, forming matter internally, which discharged in the mouth through an opening caused by the extraction of a tooth. The disease then seized upon the roof of the mouth, just under the opening from the nose, and soon destroying the bone, continued its progress upward and backward into the bones of the nose, which it destroyed, together with the cartilages. A gathering then took place in my head, which discharged a thick fetid matter from the nose, which resembled soft bones or shells, as it came out in strings as large round as a goose quill. Pieces of bone also dropped from my head into the mouth through the passage made by the disease in the upper jaw. The complaint now spread over the nose and enveloped both eyes, destroying the lower eye-lashes and stopping the opening from the eyes to the nose, which caused almost a continual flow of tears. At this time my smell and taste were both gone, my hearing nearly so, and my sight so much impaired as to render it impossible for me to distinguish an object at the distance of two feet. My memory also was so much affected that I could not retain any thing I heard said for five minutes; and my condition, if not wholly, was nearly that of idiocy. The disease occasionally appeared to be better, and then I looked toward death as the termination of my sufferings.
Hearing through the newspapers the remarkable cures of your Sarsaparilla, hope sprung up afresh, and although my case was considered beyond the reach of art, I resolved to make one more effort to regain my health. At this period my means were exhausted in trying various medicines, and dying, as I was, by inches, it can be readily supposed with what feelings I looked toward relief. It is now just six weeks since I crossed the threshold of your door, and was then an object from which the eye turned with pity and the senses with disgust. I was then a man who was broken down with suffering and disease, whose cup of misery was more than full. I looked upon the world as dead to me; the past and future were both alike; but while memory proves true to her trust, and reason sits enthroned, so long will I cherish with heartfelt gratitude the benefit I have received (under the blessing of Divine Providence) from the use of your Sarsaparilla. In two weeks from the time I began using the medicine, the internal ulcers began to heal and new flesh to form. This has continued until I am entirely cured and wholly so, from the use of your medicine. My feelings are such as I cannot describe. I can scarcely realize that I am the suffering object of pity I was so short time ago. My appetite is good, I sleep naturally, and for two weeks past I have been able to follow my trade (which is that of a shoemaker,) almost as well as at any period of my life.
With lasting gratitude, I shall ever remain yours, most gratefully, GEORGE W. DULAY, 114 Willet-st.
The facts as above stated are strictly true, he having applied to me for a letter of recommendation to Messrs. Sands, and the cure came strictly under my personal observation.
ABRAHAM HATFIELD,
Alderman of the 11th Ward of the city of New-York.
September 16, 1842.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1842.
Gentlemen.—A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with agony—the only voice that came from my lips the voice of groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.
Although I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician; but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions: now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point. The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last: the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly protruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had become much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months. By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before my God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe this statement for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, those dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.
Ever gratefully yours,
THOMAS TURNER, 43 Anthony street.
City and County of New-York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th day of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true. ROBT. H. MORRIS,
Mayor of the City of New-York.
I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true, SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duane-st.
We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.
WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,
corner Church and Leonard-sts.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer,
corner Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC L. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin-st.
Reference is also made (if any further evidence is required) to Mr James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.
Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO. Druggists and Chemists Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. Sands, 79 Fulton; D. Sands & Co. 77 East Broadway, corner Market-st. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5. s17 6t

WANTED—A set of pigeon holes and a good middling sized counting house desk. Address P. at this office. s17 3t*

WANTED—A large white marble Imposing-Stone, not less than 32 inches by 44; also, one about 22 inches by 33. Address V. W., Tribune office, stating price and where they may be seen. s17 4t*

WANTED—10 or 12 active, intelligent men, to procure subscribers for the popular Periodicals of the day. Men who have been engaged in literary pursuits will be preferred. To those who are qualified for the business, and give undoubted testimonials of character, a liberal commission will be paid. No foreigners employed.
s15 BRADBURY, SODEN & CO., 127 Nassau-st.

$8,000 WANTED on Bond and Mortgage at 6 per cent. for a term of years, on a 3 story brick house and lot, situated in the Bowery, worth $14,000—now rents for $1100. Apply at No. 9 Albany street s2 2w

A GENTLEMAN and his Wife can be accommodated with Board and a pleasant room and bed room, in a small family living in the vicinity of Bleecker and McDougal streets. Terms reasonable. A note through the upper Post Office, addressed to T. J. C., appointing an interview, will meet with immediate attention. s17 3t*

TO MERCHANTS—Michigan Land. Merchants or others having land in Michigan for sale low, may hear of a purchaser by addressing a line to Box 178 Lower Post Office. s17 3t*

100 AMERICAN FLAGS for sale or hire by GAUNT & DERRICKSON, 159 South street. au31 tf

BOARD.—A family or a few single gentlemen of good morals can have board and spacious rooms in a private family, a very desirable location, 101 East Broadway. House and apartments unusually pleasant and agreeable. s14 1w*

ROOMS WANTED—By a small family in a respectable neighborhood, above Canal st, west of Broadway. Some family occupying a whole house who would let a small part for a low rent, will please address S. P. M. Tribune office, stating particulars—pay in advance if required. References exchanged. s13 1w*

BOARDING.—Very desirable Rooms, just vacated, with good board, in a private family, can be obtained on reasonable terms, by applying at No 104 Hudson-street, near St. John's Park. jy18 tf

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FAMILIES and single gentlemen can be accommodated with good and pleasant rooms, with or without board, at No. 77 Chambers street, second door below Broadway. s15 1m*

PEW in Ascension Church for sale.—Pew No. 18 on the ground floor, in the body of the Church. Apply at No. 72 South-street jel4

JOHN McCABE & CO.'S Intelligence Office, 99 Nassau-st. REFERENCES—Hon. M. H. Grinnell, H. Brevort, Esq. W. Irving, Prof. Renwick a8 tf

WATER-POWER TO LET, from 1 to 50 horse power, with suitable rooms, in the Saw Mill at West Farms. Inquire of JOHN COPCUTT, 348 Washington-street. s13 1m

CABINET FURNITURE.—A few articles of an insolvent manufacturer for sale cheap, at 408 Washington street. s13 1m

COUNTING HOUSE DESK for sale cheap at 408 Washington-street. s13 1m

FOR SALE—A Cab and Horse. Inquire of J. BUSH, corner Horatio and Fourth-sts
au24 1m*

1000 LBS. BREVIER TYPE (second-hand) suitable for Country Newspapers, for sale in lots of 200 lbs. or upward. Price 20 cents per lb cash. Apply at this office. au27tf

$4.75 COAL! COAL!—The real Peach Orchard Red Ash now selling from the yard 504 Washington street, two doors above Spring, broken from the clean lumps, doubly screened, and delivered free of cartage, weighed by city weigher, at the following prices:

Large Nut	$4 75	Broken or Egg	$5 50
Stove	5 00	Liverpool, screened	2 00

N. B.—All orders to be left at the yard. No agents—no commission. The buyer receives the benefit.
☞ Coal from boat, 25 cents less per ton.
s16 3m T. B. GUERNSEY.

COAL, COAL—$4 50 to $5 50—Peach Orchard Coal at the above low prices, from the boats, in good order. Coal of all sizes and descriptions, for family or smith's use from the yard, corner of Hudson and Amos-streets. J. TERBELL.
Orders left at the yard or through the Post-Office punctually attended to. Coal sent in good order, cash received, the account closed. No fuss made; Weigher's Certificate, &c. &c. jy20 3m

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Also Gray Ash Schuylkill, Lehigh and Lackawana Coal.
P. S. American Bituminous Coal, for the grate, equal to best Liverpool. Best Virginia Coal, for blacksmith's use, at the very lowest price. JOSEPH P. SIMPSON,
Office No. 113 Nassau-street.
N. B. Orders for one ton will receive the same attention as those for a larger quanity. my13tf

$4 25—COAL, COAL—From the vessel, best quality Peach Orchard Red Ash Coal fresh from the mines, at the following low prices—

Egg and Broken	$5 50
Stove, large	5 00
Nut	4 50

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 TO $5 50.—Peach Orchard Coal.—The subscriber offers for sale the first quality Peach Orchard Coal, broken, egg and large nut sizes, at the above reduced prices, delivered free of cartage, direct from the boats. The Coal will be well broken and screened at the time of shipment. ALFRED ASHFIELD,
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and South-street, corner of Montgomery.
Orders left as above, or at 193 William-street, or through the Post-Office, promptly attended to. au30 tf

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