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THE TRIBUNE.

THE HERALD; or a Monthly Expositor of Sacred Symbols and Prophecy. By Geo. Buel—No. 2. Dayton & Newman, New-York.

We have already made our readers acquainted with the intentions of this periodical enterprise of Prof. Bush. It is designed to embody the substance of his interesting course of Lectures, fully reported in our columns at the time of their delivery, together with the fruits of his further researches in the same field.

From the age of 35, the proportional number of deaths continually increase, until at the age of 100 but few remain. The last census shows 759 persons above the age of 100. Notwithstanding the great number of those who die young, yet more than two hundred thousand white persons in the U. States are past the age of seventy.

The laws of Life and Mortality between the sexes are very remarkable. They may be stated thus: 1. In the present condition of the white population of the United States, the number of females born per annum is about twelve thousand less than the males.

At twenty years of age the females exceed the males. This proves that between birth and twenty, the mortality among the boys has been much greater than that among the girls.

From twenty to forty, the men again much exceed the women, which shows that this is the period of greatest mortality among women.

From forty to seventy, the difference rapidly diminishes, the females, as in the early part of life, gaining on the males. This shows, that this is the period of greatest danger and exposure to men—the least to women.

From seventy onwards, the women outnumber the men. This shows, conclusively, that relatively speaking in comparison with men, the healthiest period of female life is the closest of it. Absolutely, however, no period, to either sex, is so healthy as that of youth, the blooming period of boyhood and girlhood.

The above deductions of statistical tables correspond with everyday observations on human life. Women are exposed to peculiar hazards in the middle of life; but, in the long run, far the largest part of exposure, danger, and risk, in civilized nations, fall on men in the active periods of life.

Bartholomew, formerly Assistant Postmaster, Oct. 21. Lewis B. Requa and William Dalton, (Itasca & Dalton, 470 Grand Street,) compulsory, on complaint of James Strubers and Geo. Scudder—dissolution ordered, Oct. 21.

Francis Baldwin and Daniel B. Merritt, (Baldwin & Merritt, merchants, N. Y.) compulsory, on complaint of John E. Marshall, shoemaker, N. Y. Oct. 21. John E. Marshall, shoemaker, N. Y. Oct. 21. John L. Rogers, (late firm Downer & Rogers,) N. Y. Dec. 8.

Thomas Mullen, late grocer, N. Y. Oct. 21. John E. Gillespie, shipmaster, Castillon, Staten Island, Oct. 21. Rufus Eno, Pine Plains, Dutchess Co. Oct. 21. Nathl Harris, Bedford, Westchester Co. Oct. 21.

THURSDAY, September 22. Henry H. Dexter, (late firm Raymond & Dexter) N. Y. Oct. 12. J. E. Johnson, accountant N. Y. Oct. 12. J. B. Salter, (late firm of Wm. F. Salter & Co.) N. Y. Oct. 12.

Samuel Leubers, merchant tailor, Brooklyn, Co. N. Y. Oct. 27. John W. Pratt, silversmith, Newburgh, late of Hart, Bro & Co. Oct. 27. Nathl Bruce, Harley, Ulster Co., paper manufacturer (late firm Bruce & Parish, Coeymans) Oct. 22.

J. S. REDFIELD, Bookbinder and Stationer, 111 Clinton Hall, corner of Nassau and Beekman Streets, has constantly for sale an assortment of Theological, Classical and Miscellaneous, and Schoolbooks and Stationery at the lowest cash prices. For sale.

MANICURE ARTICLES.—The True Manicure and Temples, Chart-Kaicht Temples, Royal Arch and Master Mason's Diplomas, &c. sold at 254 Pearl Street, at stairs. For sale.

GOLD LEAF, Dentists Gold, and Tin Foil, Silver Leaf, Gold and Silver Braid of superior quality, manufactured and sold at No. 33 William Street, near building, at the market price, for cash. Also, German Patent and Lead, Gold Foil, &c. For sale.

TARIFF: Or Rates of Duties payable on Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into the United States of America, on and after the 30th day of August, 1842, in conformity with the Act, passed August 30, 1842. By E. D. Ogden, Entry Clerk, Custom House, Port of New-York. Price 75 cents. For sale.

WATER POWER TO LET.—From one to fifty horse power, to let at West Farms Saw Mill, 11 miles from the city. It is accessible by water, and the machinery is of the best construction. For sale.

LOCKWOOD'S FANCY SHOES. 409 Broadway.—Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, wholesale and retail at reduced prices, and in all the fashionable varieties. For sale.

A. B. DEVEREUX, Draughtsman and Engraver in Wood, No. 12 John Street, 31 story N. York. Also, Geo. E. Knapp, 27 John Street, Edmond Kimball, Jr., Esq. (Messrs. Kimball & Sheldon) 95 Wall St., R. B. Dixon, (Edward Redford & Co.) 35 South St.

NOTES ON THE CENSUS—LIFE AND DEATH OF THE SEXES.

We find the following interesting calculations and notes on the recent census of the United States, in a late Cincinnati paper. It is stated that there occurs, between 15 and 25, one death in 211; between 25 and 35, one death in 43; between 35 and 45, one death in 76; between 45 and 55, one death in 54; between 55 and 65, one death in 34; between 65 and 75, one death in 19; between 75 and 85, one death in 125; between 85 and 95, one death in 112; between 95 and 105, one death in 116.

The above shows a less proportion of deaths between 15 and 25, in proportion to those between 5 and 15 than the bills of mortality generally show.

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SHOW CASES! SHOW CASES! For sale cheap at M. & M. EARLE'S, 546 Broadway, one door west of the Bowery. All persons wishing to see themselves with a show case can be accommodated at the above place, as we have a large assortment of new and second hand cases on hand. Also show cases, show windows and sash cases made to order at very short notice. For sale.

ASSOCIATION; Or, Plan for a Re-organization of Society.

The Editorship of this column is distinct from that of The Tribune. Letters on the subject are to be addressed, post-paid, to A. BRISBANE, 76 Leonard-street, New-York.

Passional-Existence of a Divine Social Code. (From Fourier) [Continued.] We examined in our last article one of the advantages which would arise from taking Attraction for our guide. We showed that it was a true guide in Social matters and a permanent revelation of the will of the Divinity.

When the Sentiments, Passions or Attractions, which the Creator has placed in Man, are harmoniously developed and rightly directed, they impel him to fulfil his true Destiny on Earth, and reveal to him the will of the Creator, who made them; but, in the present state of the fall of Man, they are perverted and discordantly developed, and impel him to falsehood and evil; they are, consequently, false guides.

We will now examine some other advantages which will arise from a harmonious development of the moral and mental powers within us, and from taking the spontaneous Sentiments or Attractions of our nature for our guides, instead of the Laws of Legislators, and the vacillating whims of undeveloped Reason. (We explained the first advantage; we will continue the subject.)

2. Economy of Means.—By employing a means which possesses the two-fold property of interpretation and impulse; a means which, while it stimulates us to action, manifests to us the will of the Divinity.

What idea does the world form of the economy of God, upon which it reasons so falsely? When a means exists for performing a double duty with a single agent, can we suppose that God would overlook this economy and prefer the coercive system, which would occasion a double loss. He would do so, had he chosen as his interpreter, Reason without Attraction. In this case, he would be obliged to recur to civilized methods; that is to containst, with its

And refractory subjects. In Politics and Legislation, we have at present a great many pretended interpreters of wisdom and reason, but they have to support their wisdom by jails, scaffolds, and an unproductive Army, without which, Nations would not listen to their lessons of wisdom, nor bear the load of evil which their systems heap upon them.

Our theories, which confer on God the title of Supreme Economist, show themselves devoid of meaning, when they consider that he could have speculated upon a system of constraint, from which results so enormous a loss. It is perfectly easy for him to adopt a system of Attraction, from which would flow all economy, all riches: he employs, visibly, this system in the direction of planets and various industrial animals: can we suppose that he would wish to exclude us from it?

3. Avoidance of Constraint, and coercive Measures of all kinds.—Of Courts of Justice, Bailiffs, repressive Legislation, Prisons, Scaffolds, and other parasitic agents, to which the barbarian and civilized Societies must resort in order to maintain their false Social Institutions, and their reprobant system of Industry.

All these measures of constraint would become useless from the moment that the Passions were rightly developed and a system of Attractive Industry was established. Can we doubt that they are destined to such a state of things in which constraint and violence will cease? As presumptive evidence that we are, we have only to observe that God has created on the earth no means of constraint superior to the resistance which Man can oppose. We see upon our Globe neither giants, centaurs, tritons, nor any agents capable of overpowering the armies of men, although it would have been so easy for God to create on the land and in the sea beings of a colossal stature, capable of checking Man in case of rebellion to his views.

The absence of any creations of the kind, proves that constraint does not enter into the plans of the Creator, and that a Social Code coming from Him will be fully exempt from it.

If God did not possess the power of distributing Attraction as he wished, he would be obliged to resort to constraint to carry on the operations of the Universe,—to create in the firmament colossal planets to control the smaller ones, and compel them to move with regularity in their orbits. He would have to pursue the same system on the earth, and create beings of a gigantic species, like the fabulous monsters of antiquity,—sphinxes, giants, centaurs, &c., in order to force men to exercise Industry. Carrying out the application of the principle, he would also be obliged to create huge bees to force the smaller ones to gather honey; and large beavers to force the lesser ones to construct their dams.

Still these colossal species might disobey God, if, in the execution of the duty assigned them, they were not impelled by Attraction. God, consequently, would be obliged to employ Attraction with some, and constraint with others, and use, knowingly, duplicity in governing the Universe, when he need only employ Unity by subjecting all creation to Attraction, which, in calling forth an affectionate and willing submission, would form a chain of flowers for all his creatures.

How can we suppose that a Being to whom we attribute supreme Goodness and Economy, could take pleasure in thus complicating the social mechanism by employing Constraint, which requires twice the number of agents, and causes the misfortune of the great majority? How could he be so unwise as to create a system of Social Laws, that deprive to himself intentionally of the wonderful lever, Attraction,—which, employed with complete success as agent of sidereal harmonies, must, if there be Unity of System, be applied to the social harmonies of Mankind!

From these indications, we may draw the conclusion that God, in assigning us Social Laws, could only have speculated upon the employment of Attraction, inasmuch as he has provided himself with no means of Constraint. How can we, after that, explain the inconsistency of Men, who, wish, as they say, to walk in the way of God, and who, refusing to consult Attraction, his agent and interpreter in social matters, trust to our vague and arbitrary Doctrines, although, the continuance of the frightful social evils which exist, should have proved to them that those Doctrines are opposed to the wish of God, and that under their guidance, Man has failed completely in the discovery of the Divine Social Code and the theory of Destinies.

City and County of New-York, I, Beverly Carter, do hereby certify that the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, the Mayor of the City, and being duly sworn, stated that the above statement of him subscribed, was true. 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 my Saraparilla upon him, as given by the said Thomas Turner. I have frequently visited him, and know the facts to be true. SKYMOUR 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 my Saraparilla upon him. WILLIAM LEVINE, Wine Merchant, corner Chazy and Leonard Sts. JOEL B. BURDY, Grocer, corner Franklin and Church Sts. ISAAC I. COW, Grocer, 37 Frank St.

Reference is also made to the above particulars, in whose favor the above named Thomas Turner was formerly employed. Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SAND & CO. Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 73 Broadway, corner of Nassau Street, New-York. For sale by R. B. SAND & CO. 73 Broadway, corner Market. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

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 hapless of creatures, and he is soon assailed by Reason, his standard, he sees, and thinks, and embraces 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 gull's speed upon its distant shores. 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 January of disease. It walks abroad and we cannot stay to dress; 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 name will be written with a sunbeam in the history of the past. SAND'S SARAPARILLA stands forth alone, and by its use a wonderful and powerful remedy is afforded for the 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 are folded, although gigantic, as plain as the light of day; and where is that High Priest of Eury that can gaily say "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 throat, and continued for several years, during which time I was under the treatment of different physicians without receiving any essential benefit. I was salivated, and the blood dropped from my capillaries, and cut across, until it fell to the only cure would be to cut my tongue off (I do not say that it seemed so) and what else would you recommend to the ravages of an ailment, I preferred to risk my life rather than submit to the operation.

A scrofulous affection now commenced on my right cheek a few days ago, and continuing upward soon attacked the bone, forming matter internally, which discharged in the morning through an opening caused by the extrusion of the bone, and continued to issue from the root of the nose, just under the opening from the nose, and soon destroying the bone, continued its progress upward and backward into the bones of the nose, until it destroyed, together with the bone, a considerable portion of the bone in my head, which discharged a thick fetid matter from the nose, which resembled John K. D.'s. The complaint now spread over the forehead, and the eyes, and the lower eyelashes and stopping the opening from the eyes to the nose, which caused almost continual flow of tears. At this time my sight was so 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 recollect any thing that I had done, and my condition, if not wholly, was nearly that of idiocy. The disease occasionally appeared to be better, and then looked dead, and at last I was obliged to quit my residence in New-York, and to seek refuge in the mountains of the State of New-York, where I remained for several months, and was then an object from which the eye turned with pity and horror, and the disease, which had been in the lower eyelashes and stopping the opening from the eyes to the nose, which caused almost continual flow of tears. At this time my sight was so 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 recollect any thing that I had done, and my condition, if not wholly, was nearly that of idiocy. 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