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THE TRIBUNE.

Our Newspaper Literature.

The Foreign Quarterly Review for October contains an article of some twenty-five pages upon the Newspaper Literature of America—containing much that is false and unfounded, and more that unfortunately is true and richly deserved.—We are not among those who, whenever a foreign journal presumes to find fault with our institutions or abuse our habits, feel under some great necessity of moving heaven and earth with indignation—as if our very existence depended upon the good opinion of a foreigner. It is not at all strange that they should not love us—we have never given them special occasion. We began by rebelling against their authority; we have, as a nation, steadily rejected their attempts to impose upon us their customs and rules of action; and we are likely to prove their formidable rivals in all the objects of worthy national and social aspiration. We are therefore very ready to excuse their abusive temper; and do not feel at all disposed to betake ourselves to weeping and wailing on account of their censure. But, on the other hand, we have no disposition to deny that we have faults—great and prominent ones; and it would be very strange if they should overlook these in their search after materials for vituperation and reproach. When, therefore, they hold these up to view—albeit to our shame and disgrace—we feel disposed to profit thereby—calmly to consider the grounds on which their censure is based, and wisely to convert it into motive and means of reformation. As a nation we are yet young—"in the grizzle"—as BURKE expressed it; and it will not do for us to imagine that our youth, unlike that of all other nations and societies, has no weaknesses. Far better shall we find it to make use of the eyes of others, to acknowledge the justice of their well-founded censure, and to treat with the scorn it merits their slander and groundless aspersions. The article in the Quarterly has been charged upon DICKENS,—upon no unquestionable evidence, so far as we can see, though we confess there are internal marks which lead us to suppose that he at least had a hand in furnishing the material. However that may be, we feel inclined to make extracts from it—partly to show the unfairness with which it is written and the falsehoods which it contains, and more to lay before our readers some of the truths it undeniably utters. We aid thus to give them currency, not as the words of DICKENS, but simply of the Foreign Quarterly. It contains, in the first place, a great number of the most palpable lies, which the slightest care or regard for truth, would have avoided. One of these is the assertion that the "Herald is a paper published daily, *in size more than a single sheet of the* TIMES, and about a penny in price." Can the man who wrote that ever have seen both the Herald and Times? But what shall be thought of this passage:

"*In January* last there was a murder in New-York, with every circumstance of aggravation against the miscreant that committed it excepting two. Mr. Colt, that was his name, had influential friends and was not a man of color. The odious details appeared in our own journals, and seeing nothing more at the time, we fancied the gallows had had its due. But *again* and *again* has this blood-stained villain *been convicted*, and, STILL SUCCEEDING IN HIS APPLICATIONS FOR NEW TRIALS, he burdens the earth to this hour with his unexpiated crime."

The simple truth, as all our readers know, is that to Mr. Colt—as to every other man in the United States, high or low, rich or poor, has been extended all the protection, as well as all the rigor, of the Common Law—that Law which has acquired all its binding force from its use for long centuries in Great Britain, and which now rules there as it does here. Would the English Courts have done less or more than this? Notwithstanding this he has *never* been able *even once* to obtain a new trial; and now his last appeal, quite as hopeless as any of the rest, is to be respectfully heard and calmly considered. It is scarcely credible that DICKENS should have uttered so bold a falsehood as that contained in the passage we have quoted.

The following passage concerning the infamous sheet which has for so long a time brought upon American society a more damning disgrace than any other engine the most infernal agency could devise, contains truth which comes home to every patron of its pollution. We are glad to see it in a foreign print—because for years past the great body of English readers and writers have received their impressions of American character from the columns of the Herald; and notwithstanding his sensible and just appreciation of its reliability—though he confesses that it is strange "to detect in it any thing approaching to a truth"—the writer of this review is guilty of the same injustice—and repeatedly refers to this same "blackguard" and "filthy libeler" for opinions concerning American society and manners. But we are glad to find that he has some sense of justice though his lack of moral honesty forbids its exercise. Perhaps some of his readers, who have been accustomed to fall into the same glaring error, may use his precepts to a better purpose than he has done—and in this hope, we are glad that he has written as follows concerning the Herald and its Editor:—

Of the reported private conduct or character of this accommodating person, it is not our intention to speak. It does not interest us, nor would our readers care to know, how many times he has been called dog, spat upon, or beaten. Our business is with the broadsheet of lies and filth he daily issues to the public of the States: with the popular print in whose columns some fifty or a hundred thousand free Americans enjoy the daily freedom of taking part in the loathsome slander of the most respected of their fellow citizens: with the organ of public opinion which stabs at all that is eminent in station, in sex defenceless, or claiming reverence in age: with the foul mass of positive obscenity, to which families that would not for morality's sake set foot within a theatre will gladly subscribe, being touched by the superior excellence of its commercial news: with the ready and impartial assailant of every American statesman who has pretension to honor, or merchant who can lay claim to honesty: with, in a word, the convicted libeler of all that is manly and decent in that country, from the Judge on the bench, to the Citizen in his private home—which is yet, at this moment, supposed to enjoy the special patronage and singular favor of—*the President of the United States.*

To describe in any minute detail a publication of this nature, the reader will readily suppose to be something more than difficult; and to succeed in so describing it would be certainly less than pleasant. The quality of its writing seems to us at all times, and in all its departments, of the very lowest grade, and how Capt. Marryat, condemning the vile character of this print as became him, could possibly think it written in a very clever and very effective style, is to us incomprehensible. There is a certain effect produced, beyond question, when a man calls you thief, scoundrel, or liar; and no cleanly person will be at all inclined to doubt the effect with which it may be quite possible to pelt him with filth as he passes along the streets: but there is in all this as manifest a defect on the side of cleverness as on that of cleanness. The weapons of the *New-York Herald* are of this order in every case. There is only one word that can describe the tone of every original sentence that appears in its columns, and this one word we must be excused for using. It is *blackguardism*. The law of the whole establishment is that; its profits have that sole source. To say any thing as it is said by decent men, to commit a single sentence in a tone of respectability, would be fatal to the *Snake* of Newspapers. When it seems on rare occasions to be lapsing that way, it has a habit of recovering itself, before the sentence finishes, with astonishing ease. We know that the devil can quote scripture, and is understood to have commonly self-respect enough to do it gravely; but this "head-devil" of the *New-York Herald*, as he aptly calls himself, does not dare to put his infamy so far in peril as to venture on even that. He was defending the other day a miscreant wretch, who, in his capacity of minister to the principal church in Rochester, had contrived the ruin of an artless child, and consummated the guilt by an unsuccessful effort to charge it on his own nephew; he of this *Herald*, we say, fellow-ruffian, in discharge of his ordinary duty was defending this atrocious miscreant; when, bethinking him that there was something to the point in a Book commonly reverenced by all men, he proceeded thus: "We can safely say to the pious clergy, 'he that is without sin among ye, *pick up the first brick and let fly at him.*'"

No bad specimen this little extract, in itself of a style and tone of Literature enjoyed with its highest relish in the bar-rooms of America; read, though let us hope with moderate liking, in her drawing-rooms; studied and smiled at in her cabinet at Washington; spread daily before her attentive Senators and Representatives in Congress; and, on grounds too credible for rejection, the subject of the special patronage of her republican Chief Magistrate. But this is a part of the subject we are not yet come to: desiring first to enable the reader, in American phrase, to "realize" a little more completely, if possible, the everyday contents of the notable journal in question.

Its size we have stated, but it should be seen to convey any reasonable notion of the infinite unlikeliness between it and our English journal, in every thing *but* size. Its miserable whity-brown paper; its dingy, uncomfortable print; its perfectly ridiculous non-arrangement: its jumble in one hopeless mass, of leaders and police-reports, advertisements and abuse and moral reflections, puffings and bankruptcies and crimes, politicians at Washington and paupers in England and pickpockets at the Tombs; these are points it has in common with every newspaper in the United States. In none of them is the least effort at arrangement observable: in none does the mere interest of the reader for a single instant appear to take the place of the convenience or profit of the editor. A lengthy advertisement, stupid or gross as the case may be, will at any time displace the topic of the day; and even the virulent onslaught on Whig or Democrat, expected ever with such greedy and anxious appetite, will be found to have given way to the editorial lament over non-payment of subscriptions, or the editorial triumph for some victory of the cash press over the credit press, or the Wall-street over the cash press. Not of course that this would find toleration with any, were it not sure of a large amount of sympathy with all: an American's feelings in whatever affects the pocket being sensitive exceedingly, and disposing him in such cases to the instant and strongly countervailing reflection, that his editor is at any rate one of those smartest of men who is never to be caught asleep to the main chance of life—money, money, money, the great and final business of existence.

But while in these respects the *New-York Herald* shares only the general characteristics of its brethren through the States, it has, with the marks of infamy we have indicated, some peculiarities of its own. Its appears, by means of course of its evil gains, to have organized throughout the country a very extraordinary and complete system of correspondence, so that, in every chief city of the Union, it has a resident representative. And these are laborers worthy of their hire: being all such reckless libelers of every thing decent, and such impudent dealers in every thing vile, that the "head devil" himself must be often hard put to it to keep his scandalous supremacy. The cue universally is—'Spare no one. Thrust yourselves into whatever house you can get, and every where leave your slime. In no direction fail to abuse. *Let fly* at all: the more eminent your game, the more atrocious the falsehood we want; but fly low as well as high, for the praiseworthy thirst of every free citizen to know his neighbor's affairs, extends to the affairs of every other free citizen without frivolous social distinction. Never think a scandal can be too malignant. It is to furnish bitterness for a hundred thousand tongues, and what would be any thing scant or small toward satisfaction of so many? To *be* satisfactory, say every thing but what is true, and above all things nothing that is kind.'—Nor is it counsel uttered, at any time, in unwilling or inattentive ears. Its last clause is ever most especially cared for. A recent and emphatic announcement of the principle of abuse contained in it, had reference to a distinguished writer of our own. "Boz," said the *Herald*, in its off-hand agreeable manner, "Boz will return to Cockneyland, kiss his young Cockneys, write a book about the United States, praise the Country and the People most shockingly, and then be laughed at for a Fool or a Flat. *Cut up and you are liked. Lard only makes one sick at the stomach!*"

Such being the rule of conduct with the *Herald* and its writers (for we cannot stop to inquire if our famous countryman is likely to bring down upon himself these complimentary imputations,) it was a somewhat startling circumstance when, in the beginning of the present year, one illustrious exception was suddenly discovered. All parties in the State, we need hardly tell the reader, were taken by surprise on the sudden accession of Mr. Tyler to power: and all parties in turn, not a little for that reason, have worried and persecuted poor Mr. Tyler. With the Whigs, or as we should say, Conservatives, whose exertions and sacrifices unintentionally placed him where he is, he soon became the special object of suspicion and dislike: and the Democrats have bullied or borne with him, only in proportion as his credit rose or fell with their opponents. None, of any side, have ever trusted him. By Federalist and Loco-Foco, by Slave-driver and Abolitionist, alike despised, buffeted and abused, this hapless dignitary can hardly have had a quiet hour since he took up his unenviable abode in the President's House at Washington. But he himself so well described this state of things in the beginning of the year, in a letter which has yet attracted no notice on our side the Atlantic, that his pitiable case is best given in his own words. He is writing to some friends of his administration to excuse himself on the score of harassing affairs from attending a dinner they had got up in Philadelphia in honor of the birth-day of Washington; and he invokes the memory of the Father of his Country to contrast with his own condition. "A President," he says, "elected by the people, comes into office at the head of a triumphant party. His will is, for the most part, the law which governs his party.—Responsible, under the constitution, for the administration of public affairs, he recommends his measures and adopts his line of policy with every assurance of support. Not so, however, with a Vice-President, who succeeds to the Presidency by the demise of the President. His name has mixed but little with the canvass, and has been selected more with reference to supposed sectional or local, than to general influence. He has *no party at his heels* to sustain his measures, or to aid him in his exertions for the public good. Instead of being a leader, he must be a *follower of party*, and he is required either to be *a piece of wax*, to be moulded into any shape that others may please, *or denunciations the loudest and boldest are in store for him.* Has he long cherished opinions which *stand in the way of party measures*, whether those measures be good or bad, or the opposite, *they must be surrendered. Honor, conscience, every thing esteemed sacred among men, must be yielded, or the thunders break over his head and threaten annihilation.* It is a fit occasion for the prevalence of faction, and the reliance of one thus situated can alone be *on the patriotism and discernment of the people.*" And so, the poor harassed party-deserted President, having no refuge but the patriotism and discernment of the people, seems to have bethought him of the hundred thousand readers of the *New-York Herald*, whose daily food was slander and abuse, purely popular, and with no distinction of party!

Now in this scathing notice of the Herald, which so far as the Editor himself is concerned, is of course utterly thrown away, as have been long since scores of horse-whippings from every quarter, and which can be of service, therefore, only by its reflected influence upon his readers, there is only one serious error. It assumes that the Editor thus mercilessly crucified, has about him some particle of American blood and American feeling, and that the vile sheet he prints in some degree represents the American press. Now, no man in this country needs to be told that he is yet a subject of the same government with his last assailant—according to her own laws;—that no American has the slightest share in the management of his filthy paper; that he notoriously represents here British interests, and so far as we can judge from articles like the one we now notice, British *feelings* to their full extent; and that, with far more propriety than the Herald can be cited as the representative of *any thing* American, might we refer to the convicts at Botany Bay as furnishing true and exact transcripts of the morality and social condition of their parent land, to which they owe their present position. With this capital exception his conception of the character he so vividly paints is perfectly lifelike—and betrays a keen eye for its peculiar beauties.

Many of our other journals are severely handled: we copy the following passage chiefly with reference to the fact that the Courier & Enquirer pointedly rebuked the complimentary Balls and Dinners which were tendered to DICKENS while here, and treated the distinguished author with much less respect than many worthy people thought his due. What bearing this fact may have in determining the authorship of the Review our readers must judge. The following is the passage referred to:—

Another of our newspaper heroes we must now bring forward: one whose journal is among those distinguished by Capt. Marryat as "equal to many of the English newspapers." This man describes himself as Col. Webb, of the United States army; and his friend of the *Herald* tells us he is "a frank, manly blackguard, a fine-looking, burly, honest kind of savage." After patient and not very pleasant examination of the *Courier and Enquirer*, the paper he presides over, we are bound to say that with the exception of the manliness and honesty (as respectable people understand those words), the second description may be correct enough. This warlike editor has the apparent excuse of political warmth for what he says; his motives to slander seem hardly so gratuitous as those of Mr. Bennett; perhaps he is really less fond of filth for its own sake. But in filth he is an equal adept, when political opponents are to be pelted with it; he scorns, with that slight reservation, the claims, the decencies, the charities of private life; and among those who wage war against the sacred rights and happiness of home, he is on the whole entitled to a much higher commission than that he affixes to his name. Quite a respectable paper, notwithstanding, is the *Courier and Enquirer*; and a popular Whig organ. The man has often changed politics, but it is for them that lose him to object to that: he was bankrupt the other day for a large amount, but all America is bankrupt; he is said to recover himself by bribes, but every man must have money somehow; he libels his most distinguished countrymen (Mr. Cooper was the last), but small damages cover that; one of his recent inventions was a letter to embroil the President with his Cabinet, but the Secretary *ought* to have written such a letter if he didn't; he accuses members of Congress of selling their votes for so many thousand dollars a piece, but they are lucky members to make so much of their votes, and far too reasonable to find fault with a mere tribute to their smartness. Altogether, therefore, a most smart man is this Colonel; fighting duels, in addition to his other accomplishments; and when he receives a wound, converting it to stock in trade. For then will he appear, surrounded by his friends, on the Exchange at New-York; and the careful exposure of one arm in a sling will remind his enemies, that they had better be called thieves and liars through the city in the pages of the *Courier and Enquirer*, than have chance of a bullet through the brain from the pistol of Col Webb.

In this passage, so strongly marked by classic elegance and Christian charity, it will be noticed, the chief allegations against Col. WEBB rest wholly upon the authority of the Herald—which he has before so justly characterized as the "convicted libeller of all that is manly and decent" in America. Much other matter the Review contains to which we have not room even to refer. Several American papers are warmly praised—the National Intelligencer, the Boston Advertiser, the N. Y. Evening Post and the American; journals, it will be well to note, which have earnestly and unanimously urged the propriety of establishing an International Copyright Law—the chief mission upon which it is supposed Mr. DICKENS came to this country. We mention this, not by any means to dispute or question the justice of the praise, but solely with reference to the point of authorship. The following passage, the last we shall quote, *may* convey to American readers an excellent lesson, with regard to their prospects and duties, if they have sense enough not to reject the whole in their contempt for the sneering tone in which it is written. The dexterous turn by which it is made to bear upon the Copyright question is worthy of notice:

We say, then, that the very root and living nourishment of all this frightful restlessness and active hatred, which with everything good and enduring now wages continual war, we find to be these Newspapers. The common people of America were in that half-educated state which could not dispense with literary nourishment of some sort; and with what cost them least, of money, of understanding, or of time, they were of course prepared to sympathize. But *had any effort been made to encourage any other kind of Literature*, who shall say that some happier result might not have presented itself than this we now behold? a Country less enlightened, less truly liberal, less pleasing in its manner, less observant of the proprieties of life, and less mindful of its honesties and rights, after nearly fifty years of independence, than it was as a mere colony of Great Britain, harassed, insulted, and oppressed! *Were any effort now made to encourage opposite tendencies*: were there statesmen and writers bold enough and strong enough, meeting on the common ground of proved and unquestioned patriotism, to undertake, though at some graver cost than that of mere personal discomfort, to instruct their countrymen to look to a Future as well as to a Present; to give them the inducements and the means to do so; to shape their tangible interests to the belief, that that form of Pursuit is not necessarily the highest in which the most money is made, nor that Liberty the purest in which there is the least self-restraint: above all to get them to understand that because a man receives public money for public service, he is not perforce a scoundrel or a thief; and in fine that nothing great or generous will last in this world without mutual trusts and mutual faith and generous reliances: were some beginning made, we say, to such an effort as this, who would not be sanguine of answerable results, sooner or later?

☞ THE WHIG ALMANAC AND UNITED STATES REGISTER was published on Saturday, October 1. It contains 64 large and close double-column pages, besides 4 pages of colored cover, all packed as full of the right sort of matter as we could make it. It will be sold at 12½ cents a single copy, $7 per hundred, or $65 per thousand for *cash down*, and not otherwise. The following is its

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Charles Town, C. S. Woodhull, John T. Stagg, John Allan, George Pomeroy, E. B. Clayton, Fred'k Pentz, P. Louis Foulke, Geo. Colgate, Russell Stebbins, J. J. M. Valentine, Isaac L. Platt, Chester Clark, Wm. Whitewright, R. M. Blackwell, L. M. Hoffman, Wm. A. F. Pentz, G. W. Coit, S. D. Skillin, M. L. Marsh, Jos. Jamieson, R. Pegg, J. U. Muller, Joshua Jones, A. W. Bupeden, Jno. Van Boskerck, Silas Wood, Theop's Anthony, Daniel L. Gray, William H. Thorn,
CHARLES TOWN, President.
HENRY LOTT, Secretary. RICHARD P. DUNN, Surveyor.
a26 tf

MUTUAL INSURANCE.—On Dwelling Houses and Furniture only, profits returned to the Assured. THE HOUSEHOLDERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Office 46 Wall st., for separating the insurance of Dwelling Houses and Furniture from that of Stores and Merchandise.
It is well known that almost all the losses incurred in the business of insurance, are the result of the burning of valuable stores and costly goods.
This increases the expense of insurance to the householder, and may possibly deprive him of the very security for which he pays his premium.
The cash payments or premiums form a fund, which, after paying expenses and losses, is represented by scrip, and is issued to the assured in proportion to the amount of their insurance.
This Company is prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, Dwelling Houses, occupied in whole or in part as such, Household Furniture and all Household Property ordinarily kept in dwelling houses. Every person insuring with this Company is entitled to one vote for each hundred dollars insured.
DIRECTORS.
Gulian C. Verplanck, R. A. Robertson, Stephen Cambreleng, Roh't Henry Ludlow, Samuel Martin, Frederick Depeyster, William H. Harison, F'd'k Schuchardt, Daniel Seymour.
A. R. RODGERS, President.
my12 tf D. C. TAYLOR, Secretary.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL at MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut.—A Classical and English Boarding-School for young gentlemen.—The Winter Session will commence Nov. 15th and continue 22 weeks.
This School is well supplied with apparatus, both Philosophical and Chemical, including a powerful Telescope; also, a complete set of American and Foreign Outline Maps, a Library, &c. &c. Students are thoroughly prepared either for business or collegiate institutions.
The Principals and Pupils reside together in one family. Temporarily occupying the place of parents, the Principals feel a corresponding obligation to watch over the manners, morals and education of their Pupils. No student whose example is found injurious, will be permitted to continue with us.
The charge for Instruction, Board, Washing, ordinary Mending, Fuel, Lights, and Bedding, is $160 per annum—each term in advance.
☞ Circulars may be obtained of G. P. Disoway, Esq. No. 180 Pearl-street, or of the Rev. Henry Chase, No. 184 Cherry-street. D. H. CHASE, A. M. } Principals.
o6 1m15D&W S. CHASE, A. M.

MRS. HOLTON'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 Amity-st an30 2m*

MRS. S. C. REID'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 184 Fourth street, near the Washington Parade Ground, a few doors west of McDougal street, will re-open on Monday, 5th September. The pupils are requested to be punctual in attendance, that they may be present at the organization of the classes. The whole system of education in this institution, is founded on reasoning and demonstration. All pupils attached to this establishment are instructed in French. Every department is fully sustained by experienced and competent Professors.
Reference, by permission, to the following Ladies and Gentlemen:—
NEW YORK.—Mrs. John Beekman, 627 Broadway.
Mrs. Daniel W. Gantley, corner of Fourteenth street and 7th Avenue.
Mrs. William W. Gallatian, 72 Amity street.
Mrs. T. T. McCarty, Niblo's, Broadway.
Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of New York.
Thomas Lyell, Rector of Christ Church.
Francis L. Hawks, Rector of St. Thomas' Church.
Thomas Dewitt, D. D. M. M. Noah, Esq.,
John Knox, D. D., Chas. A. Davis, Esq.
John W. Francis, M. D., Charles Davis, Esq.,
H. M. Western, Counsellor, H. Greeley, Esq.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—General P. B. Porter.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor William H. Seward.
LEXINGTON, KY.—Honorable Henry Clay, General Jas. Shelby. a25 2m

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Irving Institute—An English and Classical Boarding School for Young Gentlemen, Tarrytown, New York.—[No day scholars received.]—WM. P. LYON, A. M. and CHAS. H. LYON, A. M., Principals.
Circulars, containing *references*, catalogue of patrons, and all desirable information, may be had on application at the institution, or at the bookstores of W. A. Colman, 263 Broadway; R. Lockwood, 411 Broadway; H. & S. Raynor, 75 Bowery; T. J. Crowen, 633 Broadway.
N. B.—Winter Session opens on the 1st November. o6

MISS ORAM'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will be opened on Thursday, 8th September, at No. 66 Hammond street.
Mr. and Mrs. BLEECKER, for many years at the head of a popular Female Seminary in Westchester County, associated with Miss Oram of this City, having taken the extensive Mansion No. 66 Hammond-street, will open a Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Thursday, Sept. 8th. The building and grounds, for elegance, convenience and healthy location, are not surpassed by any similar institution in the city.
Miss ORAM, with assistants, will attend to the instruction of the young ladies, and the domestic department will be under the superintendence of Mrs. Bleecker. s2 tf

GREEN'S FARMS ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—The subscriber, preceptor of the Green's Farms Academy, proposes to receive a small number of pupils into his own family. In addition to the regular instruction of the school room during the day, he will assist them morning and evening in preparing for recitations, and by frequent reviews, and other means, endeavor to make them perfectly familiar with all their studies.—He will also carefully watch over their health, morals, and deportment.
His location is peculiarly favorable for a literary institution, being in the midst of a quiet and intelligent community, and at a distance from all places of resort for the idle and the dissipated. Green's Farms is situated on Long Island Sound, having daily communication with New York, by stages (six miles) to Norwalk, and thence by steamboats.—It is surpassed by few places in its healthful situation, and in its numerous elevations, commanding extensive marine views, and other beautiful scenery.
TERMS.
For tuition, board, lodging, washing, fuel, lights, &c. per annum, $160, payable quarterly, in advance. None will be received for a less term than six months. Boys below the age of twelve, would be preferred. The year is divided into two terms, of twenty-two weeks each—one commencing the fourth Monday of October, and the other the fourth Monday of April. EBENEZER B. ADAMS.
Green's Farms, Conn., October 15th, 1842 o17 eod2w*

SARATOGA SPRINGS INSTITUTE. E. K. BANGS, A. M. Principal.—The Winter Term will begin on the 1st Monday in November.
This institution occupies a situation highly favorable to the health, as well as mental and moral improvement of youth.
For terms, &c. apply to the Principal.
Saratoga Springs, Oct. 3, 1842. o8 eod3w

ROLLED GERMAN SILVER.—JAS. G. MOFFETT, 321 Prince-street, near Wooster, would particularly call the attention of Hardware Dealers and Manufacturers to his superior article of German Silver, which he offers for sale wholesale and retail, of all thicknesses, and warrants it equal to any, either Foreign or Domestic, for color and softness. s22 1m*

CHEAP INDIA RUBBER CLOTH, Axles, Springs, Hubs, Patent Leather, Band-Boxes, &c., &c., for sale very cheap at 272 Pearl-st. o14 1m

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.