

Terms of Advertising... For each advertisement of
five lines or less (over six) first insertion... 50 Cents.
Each line subsequent insertion... 25 " "
For SIX insertions or one week... \$1 50 " "
For TWENTY-FIVE insertions... 5 00 " "
Longer advertisements at equally favorable rates.
Marriages, Religious and Funeral Notices, not exceeding
five lines, 25 cents.

THE TRIBUNE.

HISTORY OF VERMONT, NATURAL, CIVIL AND STATISTICAL.
In three parts, with a Map of the State and 200
engravings. By ZADOCK THOMPSON. Burlington,
Published by the Author by Chauncey Goodrich.

For some years past a persevering effort has
been made by some of the most enlightened citi-
zens of VERMONT to induce the Legislature to in-
stitute a Geological Survey of the State and a gen-
eral investigation of its natural wealth and his-
tory. It has been sustained by the soundest ar-
guments and the strongest appeals to the pecuni-
ary interests, the State pride, and the intelligence
of the Legislature. For a long time it failed to
excite attention; then a few of the boldest looked
favorably toward it, and at the present Session a
bill authorizing the Survey passed the Senate by a
large majority and with little opposition, but only
to be rejected by the House with an equal unani-
mity and as little debate. In the mean time,
Mr. THOMPSON, an humble citizen, with no wealth,
no assistance, no encouragement even, has single-
handedly, by assiduous, enthusiastic and most hon-
orable exertion, produced a work which puts to
shame this niggard liberality of the Legislature
though it leaves the student far less reason, than
he would otherwise have, to deplore its pernici-
ous manifestation. While more than half the
States of the Union have instituted Surveys, to
develop their riches and aid the cause of Natu-
ral Science, VERMONT, which should stand fore-
most among them all in every noble work suited
to her character and position, contents herself
with raising sheep—careless of the mineral wealth
which may lie within her mountains, of the facili-
ties and means for all high culture which she pos-
sesses and of the intellectual power which slumbers
among her hills and which only awaits her
consent and her aid to make her first among her
sister States—*primus inter pares*—in the best
and truest elements of all social well-being. It
is well that her sons are not all like her; and the
sharpest rebuke she can receive at their hands,
though the one least likely to be appreciated and
felt, comes from the works of utility and worth
which in spite of her frowns they now and then
produce.

The work before us is by far the fullest and
most satisfactory History that we have ever seen
of any State. Every page exhibits the marks of
the closest, most untiring industry and of a pecu-
liar fitness in the Author for the arduous task he
has undertaken and so well discharged. It is a large
volume, printed on small type and with double
columns and is divided into three parts.

I. The first comprises the Natural History of
Vermont, embracing first a minute descriptive and
physical geography of the State—with full tables
illustrating its climate and meteorology; and then
a complete history of its Animal and Botanical
productions. Forty-five quadrupeds are catalogued
as belonging to the State, including Beers, Cata-
mounts, Wolves, Beavers, Moose and Deer—each
individual being minutely described and repre-
sented by engravings. In the same way one hun-
dred and forty birds are shown to belong to the
State and thirty-two reptiles—of which each is
sketched and minutely described. There are forty-
fishes found within the State. The invertebrate
animals are also fully treated. Then follows the
Botany of Vermont—a scientific treatise of some
fifty pages—prepared with care and great accuracy
and presenting more fully by far than it has ever
been done before a descriptive catalogue of the
Plants of Vermont—thirty-four of which are found
in no other State. This portion of the work, more
than any other, is the result of close personal ex-
ploration; and the catalogue presented is without
doubt much more complete than has been pub-
lished of any other State. For every botanist in
the Union it must possess the highest value. The
zoological and mineralogical description of the
State is brief—but the author says enough is pre-
sented to show that "the State ranks among the
first in the Union in mineral resources."

II. The second part presents a full and well
written Civil and Political History of Vermont—
detailing her progress from her first settlement
through the Revolution and her stormy contest
with New-York down to the present time. Many
interesting anecdotes are recorded illustrating the
character of her inhabitants and partaking strong-
ly of the romantic character by which her early
history is marked. A full exposition of her Political
institutions is given, with a detailed statement of the
number and character of her Colleges and higher
Seminaries, of her various religious Societies and
a full explanation of the state of society and sta-
tistical accounts of agriculture, manufactures,
commerce, benevolent institutions, &c. &c. within
the bounds of the State. This portion of the
work is highly interesting and valuable.

III. The third part is strictly a Gazetteer of
Vermont—giving a topographical and historical
description of all the counties, towns, rivers, moun-
tains &c. of the State—prepared with great care
and presenting the most complete and perfect
Gazetteer we have ever seen.

The book is a noble monument of the Author's
intellectual industry and a most valuable contribu-
tion to the Literary wealth of the State. It is badly
printed, and published in a style quite unworthy
its intrinsic merits; this we trust may be remedied
in a second edition. To the people of Vermont it
must be an invaluable work; while those in other
States who wish a full and perfect account of her
character and history will find it far superior to
any work of the kind that has ever been publish-
ed. We trust it may meet with a favor in some
degree at least commensurate with its worth.

THE VOCAL GUIDE. A First Book for Schools and Classes
in Vocal Music. By WILLIAM J. EASON. (Opp. 108.)
Saxton & Miles, 205 Broadway.

This work appears to us very simple, plain, and
well adapted to the purpose it is intended to sub-
serve. There may be some doubt as to the ad-
vantage of introducing Music into our Common
Schools, but none at all as to the propriety of
teaching all who can learn its principles.

LOW FARES.—On the 1st of September, the
Directors of the London and Dover Railroad
made an experiment on the effect of low fares, by
reducing the price one-half. The effect was as
follows:

Passengers. Receipts.	
Week ending Aug. 30, full price, 2921 903 18 10	
Sept. 6, half " 5791 1157 13 3	
Sept. 13, " 6490 1345 5 3	

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.
OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET.
NEW-YORK, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1842.
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.
WHOLE NO. 501.

Massachusetts Election.

The news I am compelled to send you of our
Election yesterday, though better than that which
we received from you a week ago, is nevertheless
rather discouraging. The day was an uncomfort-
able one, and many staid from the polls who, if they
had gone, (as they doubtless would if they had
thought the Whig ascendancy in danger,) would
have cast their votes for the Whig ticket.

The Editors of the Atlas, by means of Expresses,
arranged at great expense, procured returns from
250 towns, which were published in that paper
this morning, showing the following result in the
vote for Governor: Davis..... 48,128
Morton..... 49,725
Scattering..... 5,422

The Abolition vote, having greatly increased
since last year, will be sufficient, beyond doubt,
to defeat the election of Governor by the people.
Morton will probably lead Davis by a small plu-
rality, but there is reason to believe that the Whigs
will have a majority in the House, and that, by
this means, Davis will be re-elected, and the Whig
ascendancy preserved. It appears by the returns
in the Atlas, that, as far as heard from, the House
stands as follows: Whigs 93, Locos 68; Whig
majority 25. This includes, of course, the large
Whig representation of Boston; and though it is
possible the returns yet to come in will change this
majority, it is confidently believed that they will
not.

The Whigs have elected 5 Senators in Suffolk, 2
in Franklin and 2 in Hampshire—in all, 9. The
Locos have elected (probably) 6 in Middlesex, 3
in Norfolk, 3 in Bristol and 3 in Hampden—in all,
14. There is no election (probably) in Plymouth,
Essex and Worcester. From Berkshire, Nantucket
and Barnstable there are no returns. The com-
plexion of the Senate will therefore depend
upon the House, whose duty it will be to fill all
vacancies. If the House is Whig, the Senate will
be so; and if the House should prove loco, all is
gone.

Three members of Congress are elected; 2
Whigs, Windrop and Adams, and Williams, loco.
Parmenter is defeated. In Cushing's, Hudson's,
Saltonstall's and Baker's Districts, there is no
choice, owing to the Abolition vote. The Hamp-
shire, Berkshire and Barnstable Districts not yet
heard from; but it is probable that in these also
there is no choice. Jackson is no doubt elected in
the old Norfolk District.

This is rather a gloomy tale, but figures are ob-
stinate, and cannot be changed after election as
they can before. The Whigs have fought at great
disadvantage; and if, after the bad example set
them by their brethren in Ohio and New-York,
their unfortunate supineness and discouragement
have given the enemy a partial triumph, they are
at least entitled to sympathy and commiseration.
Perhaps the State is saved, but there is reason to
fear a contrary result. Yours, HANCOCK.

Animal Magnetism.

Mesmerism, as it is of late called, from its sup-
posed founder, in 1776, is now found to be of
much earlier origin. By a manuscript, lately found
in an ancient library at Ofen, in Hungary, it is
proved to have been taught by one Rhodolphus, in
1240. His views are somewhat interesting at the
present time. He taught his pupils that there
was a pervading fluid in the atmosphere, of such
subtle properties as to elude all our external senses
and means of determining its character, which, he
held, was the medium of communication between
all animal matter in its original state; that the
human brain was so constructed, that under certain
organizations, it was capable of influencing another
brain of like organization, and of quieting the
external senses, and thereby holding it at will for
any definite period; and by the sole effort of his
brain he could produce a sufficient vibration on
this subtle medium, to communicate his wishes to
the person so held, and obtain a response equally
accurate with the effect of voice under other cir-
cumstances; and this, too, at a considerable dis-
tance from the person acted upon. Rhodolphus
died, before his theory had obtained much celeb-
rity, and with him slept the science until Mesmer
either renewed it, with many alterations to ap-
pear originality, or originated one on nearly the same
principles.

Rhodolphus appears to have had a vague idea
of the Phrenological arrangements of the organ
of the brain, for he was able to excite the various
passions and faculties of the mind by reference to
different parts of the brain; and he showed that
when the mind was trained to a certain action for
a long time, in opposition to the position intended
to be proved, and then subjected to experiments,
the result was satisfactorily the same in every case.

But for his early death the Science of Phrenology
and nervous communication would have been
established at that early period, and have taken
its stand among the recognized sciences of the
day, and probably on a much more perfect founda-
tion than at present. He proved, by experiment,
that a person would, without the least knowledge
on the subject, point out the location of the parts
of the brain which were brought into action to
produce certain external results—as music, veneration,
hope, combat, &c. &c., corresponding nearly with
the location by our modern Phrenologists.

McDONALD CLARKE.—The remains of this un-
fortunate man, who died in utter poverty some
months since, were removed, as we learn from the
Commercial, last week from their first resting
place and deposited on a knoll near the Stranger's
Vault in Greenwood Cemetery. A neat monument
has been erected over them, consisting of a
single square block, resting upon a slab supporting
a pyramid—the whole of white marble resting
upon a block of granite. The monument is in ex-
cellent taste and has suitable inscriptions upon
each of its sides.

Dr. LARDNER, through the Richmond
Whig, contradicts the rumor that he is the writer
of the article on American Newspaper Literature in
the Foreign Quarterly.

Doctor Lardner's Lectures.—The second
edition of Doctor Lardner's complete course of Lectures
delivered in the City of New-York is published and for sale
at this office. Price 25 cents. The subjects embraced in
the Lectures are: Electricity—Lunacy—Galvanism—The
Fixed Stars—Magnetic Needle—Latitude and Longitude—
Bleaching, Tanning—Populair Palaces—Light—Falling
Stars—Temporary Stars—Historical Sketch of Astronomy—
Dew—Science aided by Art—Scientific Discoveries—Sound
—Vibrations of the Retina; Voltaic Battery—Steam Engine
of Great Britain and America.

Protection in the West.

The following extract from a private letter to the
Editor of the Frankfort (Ky.) Commentator speaks
of the sentiment of men of all parties in the West.
There is here, many vote for certain candidates
because they are called 'Democrats' who think
undoubtedly that the policy and measures of the
Whigs on those great practical questions of public
policy which divide the Country are right. This
discrepancy will not long continue under loco-foco
legislation. The writer says:

"I regret that it was not in my power to attend
your great Barbecue. Circumstances existed which
imperiously required that I should be at home when
it occurred. I regret the more that I was compelled
to be absent, because I learn that very few of the
citizens of Mason were there. You must ascribe
this to any other cause than a want of zeal in be-
half of the good cause, or of friendship to Mr. Clay.
I assure you that the feeling here is of the right
kind, in both respects. I had a conversation, not
long since, with an influential Democrat of our
County, (who is friendly to a Protective Tariff,)
who declared that he meant to go for Mr. Clay,
because he believed his election alone would give
stability and permanence to the Tariff lately en-
acted. There can be no doubt of the correctness
of this sentiment; and as a large majority of the
Democratic party in this County, and perhaps
throughout the State, are friendly to a Protective
Tariff, I believe that very many of that party will
be convinced, before the election comes on, that
the election of Mr. Clay alone will restore the
now depressed condition of the Agricultural in-
dustry of the Country. The present ruinous prices
of all Agricultural products, not only affects, in a
most deplorable manner, that greatest interest of
the Country, but all other interests, because these
interests are dependent upon the agriculturists for
their very existence. If, for instance, the Farmers
are in a prosperous condition, they are enabled to
purchase freely the products of the Manufacturers,
Mechanics, &c. and the goods of the Merchant.
They can also furnish to Commerce and Navigation
the means of a brisk and active employment.
But when Agricultural products are so low that
they will not bear transportation to a market,
Farmers will be compelled to resort to household
manufactures of common wear, and live chiefly
upon their own means, incurring as few expendi-
tures as possible. This must necessarily most se-
riously affect our Mechanics, Manufacturers, Mer-
chants, &c.

"To give prosperity to agriculture, three things
are necessary. First, a Home Market for our
surplus products, which cannot be affected by the
regulations of foreign nations. Secondly, a Na-
tional Currency, of equal value, throughout the
Union, which will greatly tend to facilitate ex-
changes, and promote a brisk and active demand
for all agricultural products, thus affording to the
farmer a fair remuneration for his agricultural labors.
Thirdly, the greatest possible facilities for a
cheap and rapid transportation of agricultural
products to the places where they are required for
consumption, thus taking a little as possible from
the profits of the farmer to pay the cost of trans-
portation. It would seem to me, that if the
farmers were to look at these matters in their
proper point of view, they would all be in favor
of measures so obviously calculated to promote, not
only their own interest, but the interests of all the
other classes of the community. As the farming
interest constitutes more than three-fourths of our
whole population, how is it that they have so long
neglected to look to their own interests, when they
are called upon to exercise the elective franchise?
It is because they have suffered themselves to be-
come too much of partisans, and have looked
more to the interests of their party than to the gen-
eral good. It is time this state of things should
cease, and I am glad to find that, at least, some
of the Democratic party are determined to throw
off the shackles of party, and go for their own in-
terests and the interests of the country, at the com-
ing Presidential election."

CONSEQUENCES OF GAMBLING—RUIN OF DOMESTIC
PEACE.—In the year 1841, a number of
individuals were arrested for keeping a gambling
house on Chestnut-street, near Independence Hall.
The counsel for the prosecution was sitting in his
office one day, when a young man of genteel exterior
and good address entered, and the following
dialogue ensued.

"I have been summoned to appear to-morrow
as a witness against—, for keeping a gambling
house. Unless it is absolutely necessary," said he,
as his agitation increased, "I wish, sir, you would
not urge my attendance."

"I do not know," said the counsel, "that the
conviction will depend upon your testimony, but
as you are an important witness, it may be neces-
sary to bring you upon the stand."

"My reasons for asking this favor are urgent,"
said he, "and the consequence of a refusal may be
fatal to my prosperity and the happiness of others."
He became more agitated, and at the
request of the gentleman he continued, "In a
few days I am to be married to Mr.—'s daugh-
ter, residing at Chestnut-street. The preparations
are made and the day is fixed. If I am called
upon as a witness in this case I shall criminate
myself, and be exposed to the eyes of my friends,
and the public gaze, as a gambler! My character
will be lost, my prospects in life blighted, and, of
course, my domestic happiness destroyed."

"You shall not be called, young man," said the
Counsel, "unless it is absolutely necessary," and
with this assurance they separated, not without
some painful misgivings on the part of the legal
gentleman, that he was about to be accessory to a
wrong, which might result in the utter ruin of a
confiding yet unsuspecting girl. The trial came
on, but conviction was obtained without summoning
the young man, and he went on his course of
duplicity and crime unexposed. In a few days he
was married!

Two years passed, and a young but heart-broken
wife appears before the legal tribunal, seeking a
divorce! Her counsel was startled when the
husband came forward, at discovering, confronting
the wife, the identical young man who pleaded not
to be exposed as a gambler! The interview with
the witness instantly occurred to the counsel's
mind. The painful incidents of a deserted house,
neglected wife, and the cruelties which had fol-
lowed her gambling habits, then came up in fearful
array before the individual who saved him from his
merited exposure.

The trial proceeded, and a gradual succession
of acts of injustice, neglect, coldness, alienation,
domestic discord and cruelties on the part of the
husband against a confiding and affectionate young
wife were disclosed, which melted the heart of the
coldest spectator. His defence was feeble, and her
cause triumphed. Happily she was liberated
from the monster that had wounded her heart, de-
stroyed her peace, and deprived her of that happi-
ness which beamed upon her so joyously during
the morning of her bridal day.

His fate hardly needs even briefly to be told. He
soon lost the esteem of his friends, if the gambler
has friends, and his credit followed his reputation.
His fashionable and elegant establishment on
Chestnut-street was closed by the Sheriff a few
weeks since, and more recently he has been ar-
rested for forgery. What a brief but melancholy
detail of the fruits reaped from the pursuits of the
Gambler!

LOST or Misaid—A pocket Wallet con-
taining a small sum of money, together with a note for
\$55 dated Nov. 1842, made by Smith Dunning and
endorsed by J. L. Stewart, at 90 days. As payment of the
note is stopped the finder will receive a suitable reward by
returning it to J. L. STEWART, 170
Greenwich-st. 14 1/2

LOST—On the 12th inst. a Note drawn
by Malherbe dated March 15th, 1842, for three months,
payable to the order of Martin Lewis. All persons are cau-
tioned not to negotiate said note. 14 1/2

LOST—A young gentleman who is
experienced in teaching, and has received the degree
of A. M. from the University of N. Y., wishes to engage as
private Tutor, second year in a genteel house and pri-
vately, N. No. 2 Dover-street, a few doors from Frank-
lin-st. Price low to suit the times. Reference re-
quired. 625 1/2

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The Publishers of The New-York Daily Tribune respec-
tfully announce to their readers and the public that they
have made arrangements for the opening winter as follows:
At WASHINGTON.—A careful report of the daily pro-
ceedings of Congress will be made up expressly for The
Tribune, so as to appear in its columns at the earliest mo-
ment. This department will be in the hands of the same
gentleman who so ably and satisfactorily filled it through-
out the last two Sessions.

2. A gentleman well informed on all Public topics and
of eminent standing in the Political circles of the Metro-
polis, will act as our Confidential Correspondent, furnishing
early advices of all Political movements in contemplation,
whether with reference to the Legislative action of Con-
gress, the corrupt varieties of Tyranny, or to the warring
Factions aspirants to the Presidency.

3. Our Reviews and Literary Intelligence we design to
render fuller and earlier than the rest of most Journals.

At BOSTON.—We have an excellent Correspondent, who
will transmit from week to week brief summaries of the
ablest and most striking Lectures, Discourses, &c. &c., with
accounts of all that is doing in every department of Moral
and Intellectual Culture.

At ALBANY.—We have yet to perfect arrangements for
early and graphic advices of the manner in which loco-
focism still dispense its newly acquired 'Spoils,' and
carry out to completion its Stop-and-Tax policy. We shall
take care to be well represented there.

At HOME AND EVERYWHERE.—Just twice the size of the Daily
contains eight royal pages of first-class double-column
columns of Political controversy.—The Tribune will be
colored in every department of Moral and Intellectual Culture.
of Wines, Politics and Measures, and of the election
of HENRY CLAY as President in 1844. Recent events, how-
ever discouraging in the view of the short-sighted, have but
strengthened our confidence in the speedy triumph of those
Principles, and our conviction that HENRY CLAY and his
only can rally around him the now scattered hosts of the
victors of 1840, and lead them on to a new triumph, as sig-
nal, as glorious, but more enduring and beneficial.

The TRIBUNE will be published Daily, except on large
sheet at Five Dollars per annum in Advance, by mail, or
by the City of New-York. We have found by experience
that the latter sum is not a living price for 312 newspapers,
which must be mailed (many of them singly) as well as
printed between midnight and day-break.—The increase of
our Mail subscriptions has been very rapid, and the present
number is quite large, but not at all to our pecuniary ad-
vantage. All subscriptions received before the 1st of De-
cember, however, as well as all hitherto received, will be
served for the full term of advance payment at \$4 per
annum. (In this City the price will be 5 cents per week, and
for single copies two cents each, as hitherto.)

WANTED—A Place, by a Girl with
excellent recommendations—a very good washer.
Apply at 32 Fifth-st. 14 1/2

WANTED—Places by 2 Girls for
Housework, Cooking, &c. They are very
good Washers and Ironers. Apply at No. 2 Leonard-
street. 14 1/2

WANTED—A situation, by a Protes-
tant Girl, to do Housework, Plain Sewing, Cham-
bermaid, or Nurse—wages as high as 90 cents a
month, and board. Apply at 85 Broadway. 14 1/2

THREE EXPERIENCED AGENTS
WANTED, to dispose of a Popular Work, not pub-
lished, by Francis & Co., 252 Broadway, be-
tween the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock P. M. 14 1/2

TO PEDDLERS AND STATION-
ERS.—2,000 gross Ever Point Leads, of first rate
quality, for sale in lots of 50 gross, at less than one-quarter
the usual wholesale price, at 160 Nassau-street. 612 1/2

BOARD—A gentleman and his wife and
a few single gentlemen can have pleasant rooms and
good board at 77 Murray-street. A few day boarders can
also be accommodated. 14 1/2

BOARD—68 Duane-st.—There is noth-
ing better, nothing cheaper. Call and see. 14 1/2

BOARD—Two gentlemen and ladies
can be accommodated with good board at 85 Elm-
street, by furnishing their rooms at a reasonable rate, or a single
gentleman and ladies may be accommodated if the rooms
are not taken up. 14 1/2

BOARD in East Broadway (101) with
fine front or back rooms on second floor, may be had
by a family or a few single gentlemen of good morals—
House and location unusually pleasant and desirable. Private
family. Terms very favorable. 14 1/2

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his
wife, or two or three respectable young men, may
find Board and pleasant rooms in a genteel house and pri-
vately, N. No. 2 Dover-street, a few doors from Frank-
lin-st. Price low to suit the times. Reference re-
quired. 625 1/2

TUTOR.—A young gentleman who is
experienced in teaching, and has received the degree
of A. M. from the University of N. Y., wishes to engage as
private Tutor, second year in a genteel house and pri-
vately, N. No. 2 Dover-street, a few doors from Frank-
lin-st. Price low to suit the times. Reference re-
quired. 625 1/2

LOST or Misaid—A pocket Wallet con-
taining a small sum of money, together with a note for
\$55 dated Nov. 1842, made by Smith Dunning and
endorsed by J. L. Stewart, at 90 days. As payment of the
note is stopped the finder will receive a suitable reward by
returning it to J. L. STEWART, 170
Greenwich-st. 14 1/2

LOST—On the 12th inst. a Note drawn
by Malherbe dated March 15th, 1842, for three months,
payable to the order of Martin Lewis. All persons are cau-
tioned not to negotiate said note. 14 1/2

LOST—A young gentleman who is
experienced in teaching, and has received the degree
of A. M. from the University of N. Y., wishes to engage as
private Tutor, second year in a genteel house and pri-
vately, N. No. 2 Dover-street, a few doors from Frank-
lin-st. Price low to suit the times. Reference re-
quired. 625 1/2

LOST—A young gentleman who is
experienced in teaching, and has received the degree
of A. M. from the University of N. Y., wishes to engage as
private Tutor, second year in a genteel house and pri-
vately, N. No. 2 Dover-street, a few doors from Frank-
lin-st. Price low to suit the times. Reference re-
quired. 625 1/2

LOST—A young gentleman who is
experienced in teaching, and has received the degree
of A. M. from the University of N. Y., wishes to engage as
private Tutor, second year in a genteel house and pri-
vately, N. No. 2 Dover-street, a few doors from Frank-
lin-st. Price low to suit the times. Reference re-
quired. 625 1/2

LOST—A young gentleman who is
experienced in teaching, and has received the degree
of A. M. from the University of N. Y., wishes to engage as
private Tutor, second year in a genteel house and pri-
vately, N. No. 2 Dover-street, a few doors from Frank-
lin-st. Price low to suit the times. Reference re-
quired. 625 1/2

LOST—A young gentleman who is
experienced in teaching, and has received the degree
of A. M. from the University of N. Y., wishes to engage as
private Tutor, second year in a genteel house and pri-
vately, N. No. 2 Dover-street, a few doors from Frank-
lin-st. Price low to suit the times. Reference re-
quired. 625 1/2

LOST—A young gentleman who is
experienced in teaching, and has received the degree
of A. M. from the University of N. Y., wishes to engage as
private Tutor, second year in a genteel house and pri-
vately, N. No. 2 Dover-street, a few doors from Frank-
lin-st. Price low to suit the times. Reference re-
quired. 625 1/2

LOST—A young gentleman who is
experienced in teaching, and has received the degree
of A. M. from the University of N. Y., wishes to engage as
private Tutor, second year in a genteel house and pri-
vately, N. No. 2 Dover-street, a few doors from Frank-
lin-st. Price low to suit the times. Reference re-
quired. 625 1/2

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF
ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE
STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR
OF THE SYSTEM, NAMELY:
SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE CUTA-
NEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, OR PUSTULES ON THE FACE,
OR ON THE THROAT, OR IN THE EYES, OR IN THE NOSE,
OR TETTER, SCALD HEAD, ENLARGEMENT OF THE
BONES AND JOINTS, STUBBORN ULCERS, SYPH-
ILITIC SYMPTOMS, SCIATICA OR LUMBAGO,
OR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE
STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR
OF THE SYSTEM, NAMELY:
SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE CUTA-
NEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, OR PUSTULES ON THE FACE,
OR ON THE THROAT, OR IN THE EYES, OR IN THE NOSE,
OR TETTER, SCALD HEAD, ENLARGEMENT OF THE
BONES AND JOINTS, STUBBORN ULCERS, SYPH-
ILITIC SYMPTOMS, SCIATICA OR LUMBAGO,
OR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE
STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR
OF THE SYSTEM, NAMELY:
SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE CUTA-
NEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, OR PUSTULES ON THE FACE,
OR ON THE THROAT, OR IN THE EYES, OR IN THE NOSE,
OR TETTER, SCALD HEAD, ENLARGEMENT OF THE
BONES AND JOINTS, STUBBORN ULCERS, SYPH-
ILITIC SYMPTOMS, SCIATICA OR LUMBAGO,
OR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE
STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR
OF THE SYSTEM, NAMELY:
SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE CUTA-
NEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, OR PUSTULES ON THE FACE,
OR ON THE THROAT, OR IN THE EYES, OR IN THE NOSE,
OR TETTER, SCALD HEAD, ENLARGEMENT OF THE
BONES AND JOINTS, STUBBORN ULCERS, SYPH-
ILITIC SYMPTOMS, SCIATICA OR LUMBAGO,
OR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE
STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR
OF THE SYSTEM, NAMELY:
SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE CUTA-
NEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, OR PUSTULES ON THE FACE,
OR ON THE THROAT, OR IN THE EYES, OR IN THE NOSE,
OR TETTER, SCALD HEAD, ENLARGEMENT OF THE
BONES AND JOINTS, STUBBORN ULCERS, SYPH-
ILITIC SYMPTOMS, SCIATICA OR LUMBAGO,
OR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE
STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR
OF THE SYSTEM, NAMELY:
SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE CUTA-
NEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, OR PUSTULES ON THE FACE,
OR ON THE THROAT, OR IN THE EYES, OR IN THE NOSE,
OR TETTER, SCALD HEAD, ENLARGEMENT OF THE
BONES AND JOINTS, STUBBORN ULCERS, SYPH-
ILITIC SYMPTOMS, SCIATICA OR LUMBAGO,
OR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE
STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR
OF THE SYSTEM, NAMELY:
SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE CUTA-
NEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, OR PUSTULES ON THE FACE,
OR ON THE THROAT, OR IN THE EYES, OR IN THE NOSE,
OR TETTER, SCALD HEAD, ENLARGEMENT OF THE
BONES AND JOINTS, STUBBORN ULCERS, SYPH-
ILITIC SYMPTOMS, SCIATICA OR LUMBAGO,
OR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE
STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR
OF THE SYSTEM, NAMELY:
SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE CUTA-
NEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, OR PUSTULES ON THE FACE,
OR ON THE THROAT, OR IN THE EYES, OR IN THE NOSE,
OR TETTER, SCALD HEAD, ENLARGEMENT OF THE
BONES AND JOINTS, STUBBORN ULCERS, SYPH-
ILITIC SYMPTOMS, SCIATICA OR LUMBAGO,
OR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE
STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR
OF THE SYSTEM, NAMELY:
SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE CUTA-
NEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, OR PUSTULES ON THE FACE,
OR ON THE THROAT, OR IN THE EYES, OR IN THE NOSE,
OR TETTER, SCALD HEAD, ENLARGEMENT OF THE
BONES AND JOINTS, STUBBORN ULCERS, SYPH-
ILITIC SYMPTOMS, SCIATICA OR LUMBAGO,
OR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE
STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR
OF THE SYSTEM, NAMELY:
SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE CUTA-
NEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, OR PUSTULES ON THE FACE,
OR ON THE THROAT, OR IN THE EYES, OR IN THE NOSE,
OR TETTER, SCALD HEAD, ENLARGEMENT OF THE
BONES AND JOINTS, STUBBORN U