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THE TRIBUNE.

Literary Notices.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, Vol. 8, No. 12—December, 1842. Richmond, Va., T. W. White. New-York, Greeley & McElrath, 160 Nassau-street.

This is the closing number of the Eighth Volume of this excellent magazine: and it contains several articles of decided value and interest. Prof. Minnigerode, of William and Mary's College, contributes a very instructive essay upon the Greek Dramatists, which we are sure will be read with pleasure by classical scholars. The writer gives us a succinct sketch of the principal plays of Sophocles, Æschylus and Euripides, mingling comments upon these with accounts of the character of the age in which they were written. Euripides, he thinks decidedly inferior to the other two:—the incidents of his plays, he says, are too accidental and artificial, and his mind by no means so pure and noble as those of Æschylus and Sophocles.—We copy the concluding paragraph of his criticism:

"To me he appears to belong to those shallow minds—a great number of which we might find also in our days, who, having tasted little of philosophical doctrines, are so much delighted with their wisdom, that the creed of their ancestors, that religion which inspired them, that devotion which made them great, appears to them quite ridiculous;—their splendid understanding overlooks its claim entirely, and smiles with contempt or pity on those who confide in it. But the high thoughts, the great truths, which, though often mixed with errors, form always the foundation of sincere devotion, are inaccessible to what is called their enlightened spirit. Such narrow-minded, sophistical persons, will find a good teacher in "the great Euripides," who, in his wisdom, is so blind that he cannot see the grandeur of a religious idea, because his little mind clings only to some trifling circumstances, by which it is accompanied. He undermined the religious devotion of the people, and this influence of his works is demoralizing; for truly religious feelings, even though they be filled with errors, form always the great foundation of moral strength in a people; and when they are gone, the people become degenerate. These are the faults of his time, and his own. For them he was hated and scorned by Aristophanes."

A review of the Political Character and Writings of Bolingbroke is given—well written and presenting a clear outline of his political career with a slight insight into his personal character and literary worth. The 'Extracts from the Journal of an American Officer' contain a thrilling tale of a duel, with vivid sketches of naval life and of naval characters.

The leading article is a translation from the Italian of Letters written to his friends at home by a young Italian Exile who sought an asylum from political persecution in this New World. The portion here presented relates mainly to Boston, and is written with great elegance and ease and gives many valuable and interesting observations concerning men and society in that city. The writer was sadly disappointed at not finding among us that absence of pretension, the remains of ancient simplicity for which he had looked in the descendants of the Puritans, but finds great consolation for all these minor annoyances in the magnificent Library of Harvard University to which he had daily access. The following passage is worthy of attention:

"In Italy, the very name of stranger is a passport to civility and kindness. Here, while you require no sealed and signed document from any of their European majesties to ensure free communication and travel, you can scarcely ask the slightest civility, or approach one of your kind, without exciting a certain degree of suspicion; and your disadvantage is still enhanced, if, in addition to the name of foreigner, which, like original sin, is deemed a common taint, you also bring the still less pardonable sin of poverty. The necessity of earning a livelihood, however honestly, is certainly the worst recommendation with which to enter a foreign country; nor is it the less so in the New World, since here, as well as elsewhere, a well-filled purse and the disposition liberally to dispense its contents, will insure the heartiest welcome. The Americans too, being universally intent upon gain, are naturally indisposed to encourage new competitors, and their time is too completely absorbed in business to allow of their devoting many moments to the interests of foreigners. Their lives are entirely spent in striving after new accumulations; and the whole glory of their existence is reduced to the miserable vanity of having it said after their death, that they have left a considerable estate; and this short-lived renown is awarded according to the greater or less heritage bequeathed. This is not only the course of the father, but of the children; for they, being by law entitled to an equal portion of their father's property, are obliged to follow in his footsteps, in order to obtain their shares of this same glory—that the question, 'how much has he left?' may be answered as much to their credit, as it was to that of their sire. Thus the young and the old—those barely possessing a competence, and those rolling in wealth, with equal zeal, bend all their energies to the common end. Intent upon gain and traffic, they are too absorbed to think of any but themselves. They calculate, with watch in hand, the minutes and seconds as they pass, and seem naturally averse to any conversation of which trade and speculation are not the subject. Hence results, as a natural consequence, the prevailing mediocrity of ideas and feeling, derived from the uniform system of education and manner of thinking, as well as the great similarity of interests. Hence, too, the equal tenor of life, and the absence of great vices, as well as of great virtues; hence, the social calmness and universal prosperity, and hence the apparent insensibility to the appeal of misfortune, resulting from the want of exercise of feelings of ready sympathy and compassion, incident to such a social condition."

The letters are written in a sad, occasionally desponding strain, of which the following extract—beautiful in itself—is a good example:

"I desire to allude to these circumstances in reply to that part of your letter, wherein you recommend me not to forget Italy and our studies. But as yet you seem unaware, that in this land I have conceived a love of country, not only more powerful than ever, but instinct with a desperate earnestness which consumes my heart. Wherever I turn, the aspect of all the civil and social benefits enjoyed by this fortunate people, fills me, at the same time, with wonder, admiration, and immense grief. Not that I envy the Americans their good fortune, which, on the contrary, I ardently rejoice in, and desire, as much as any one of themselves, may be forever continued to the land. But I think of Italy, and know not how to persuade myself, why her condition should be so different and so sad. I do not allude to the general policy of the country; but I speak of what I see every day while walking the streets;—a quiet population incessantly intent upon industry and commerce, without being retarded by civil restrictions or tyrannical extortions, by the subterfuges of official harpies, or by the machinery of so many hungry and shameless financiers, nor yet continually irritated by the insufferable and cowardly insolence of the ministers of the law, who, either in the military garb, or as civil officers, or in the form of police, are the vilest instruments of European tyranny—the pests of the State, consuming its substance and resources, and corrupting the manners and morals of the people. Here, I have not yet seen in the streets, a single soldier, nor one patrole of police, nor in fact any guard of the public safety; and having occasion to go to the Custom-House, I was quite astonished to see the simplicity of the forms—the expedition with which affairs were conducted, and the small number of officers employed. Indeed, this people seem like a large and united family, if not bound together by affection and reciprocal love, at least allied by a common and certain interest and the experience, that the good of all is the good of the individual. I know not how it is, but often I pause thoughtfully in the midst of the thoroughfare, to contemplate the scene around me. I sometimes find myself standing by some habitation, and my fancy begins to picture it as the sanctuary of every domestic and social virtue—as the cradle of justice and piety—as the favorite sojourn of love, peace and every human excellence. And my heart is cheered, and bleeds at the same time, as I then revert to Italy, and imagine what might be her prosperity, and how she might gloriously revive, and become again mistress of every virtue and every noble custom, among the nations of the world.

The Editor of the Messenger offers a Silver Cup as a prize for the best Poem, to be sent in before the 1st of February next. The Messenger is an excellent magazine, and we are glad to hear of its continued and increasing prosperity.

THE BOSTON MISCELLANY AND LADY'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Edited by H. T. TUCKERMAN. January, 1843. New-York: Bradbury & Soden, 127 Nassau-street.

This number introduces the third number of this valuable Magazine—one of the most elegant and excelent of the many similar publications of the day. The literary contents possess a good degree of merit, though none of them are much above the ordinary stamp. The leading paper by the Editor—the first of a series—entitled 'Thoughts on the Poets,' is a pleasing and discriminating article on the Poetry of CRABBE, giving a beautiful sketch of the Poet's Life, and a fine essay upon his peculiar merits. We shall copy a portion of this article as soon as we can find room. JOHN NEAL contributes a tale called 'The Two Portraits,' written avowedly with intent to show that it is no difficult matter to write Magazine articles, and that almost any one, if he would only bring out something from the 'millions of stories afloat in his memory,' could produce as good a one as this.—We are bound in candor to say that we think no one can doubt it. WILLIS furnishes a tale, entitled 'The Pharisee and the Barber,' written in his racy, piquant, pleasant style, but which we do not like. W. A. JONES furnishes a characteristic essay on 'Prefaces and Dedications.' The Magazine contains several other articles, of a good degree of literary merit, of which 'The Walk to Wachusett' is perhaps the best. Several Poems are included. The Miscellany is adorned, as usual, with two fine engravings.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, January, 1843. Philadelphia: L. A. Godey. New-York: Israel Post, 88 Bowery.

This magazine, like its cotemporaries, presents a very attractive number for the commencement of the new year. The literary contents are wholly by female writers—most of them of acknowledged excellence. Miss Sedgwick is a constant contributor, and her productions add greatly to the value and interest of the work. We have always thought the standard which the Lady's Book assumes too low: its Editors seem to take it for granted that ladies take pleasure only in insipid love-tales, the most worthless and trashy species of literature, in which this age abounds; and its contents are therefore uniformly made up of them. This we deem a great mistake, though we suppose the proprietors must find the enterprise well sustained, or they would relinquish it. We trust, however, that this matter will be made, ere many years, the subject of a thorough reform, for never was one more needed. The plates in this number are of unusual elegance; the first one, a mezzotint entitled 'Devotion,' has all the beauty and finish of a steel engraving, and the colored engraving of birds is also exceedingly fine.

Duty on Hatters' Furs.

To the Editors of The Tribune:

A few days since I signed a petition to Congress for a repeal of the duties on Hatters' furs. When I signed the petition I supposed the duties on the cut furs, and the skins from which they are cut, were the same—25 per cent. But I have since ascertained that the duty on the skins is only 5 per cent., while it is 25 per cent. on the cut furs. The foreign furs used in the manufacture of Hats are almost exclusively cut from Nutria and Hare skins. If the duty is allowed to remain as it now is, the manufacturers may soon expect their supplies from skins imported, and from which the furs will be cut and prepared in this Country, thereby giving a large amount of money to our own labor instead of sending it abroad. I doubt not other manufacturers have unadvisedly signed the petition as I did, or may do so, if not cautioned to look into the matter. May I ask of you, as a friend of American Labor, the insertion of this in your excellent paper. A HAT MANUFACTURER.

☞ A late Paris paper mentions the death of M. de Rocca, the son of Madame de Stael. He died at the age of thirty-six, in consequence of a disease of the brain. He was buried in the family tomb at Coppet, by the side of his mother and elder brother, M. de Stael. M. de Rocca had married one of the daughters of M. de Rambuteau, Prefect of the Seine, but has left no child, and therefore Mad. de Stael, and consequently Mr. Necker, her father, have now no descendants, except the children of the Duke and Duchess de Broglie.

AN IRISH ARGUMENT.—As the late Mr. G, a farmer at Duddingstone, once stood at his gate, an Irish lad came up to him and requested to be employed. Mr. G.—"Go away, sir! I will never employ any of your country again." Irishman.—"Why, your honor? Sure, we are good workers! God bless you! do give me a job!" Mr. G.—"No, sir, I won't; for the last Irishman I employed died on my hands, and I was forced to bury him at my own charge." Irishman.—"Ah, your honor! you need not fear that of me; for I can get a certificate that I never died in the employment of any master I ever served!" There was no resisting this. Poor Patrick got employment, and without the certificate.

The Punishment of Death.

Private Correspondence of the Editor.

WESTFIELD, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1842.

* * * You are right, too, on the subject of Capital Punishment. Your correspondent who undertook to read you a lecture for taking ground in favor of abolishing that barbarous law, had better read his Bible entirely through, and see if he don't find the old law of "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," entirely done away, and the more humane and Christian code substituted of "rendering good for evil." But if he insists on taking the Old Testament as the *only* rule, then let him take the *whole* of that, and he will find the Almighty absolutely forbidding any one from taking the life of the first murderer of whom we have any authentic account. It is an old adage, that "the truth half told is always a lie;" and the same rule, to a certain extent, will apply to selecting a portion or *part* of the Bible to establish a great principle, without taking the whole that is applicable. I deny the *right* of government, in any case, to take human life. All the rights possessed by government are such as have been surrendered by the individuals composing the body politic, for the common benefit of the whole. It will not be pretended by the strongest advocates of capital punishment that a man has a right to take his own life; and if he does not *possess* that *right*, he cannot delegate to government what he does not possess. Some plead, as an excuse, that the community are only acting in self-defence when they take the life of a murderer; but this is not so; because, when the strong arm of the law has been laid upon the offender, there can be no possible excuse for taking his life. The community are no longer acting in self-defence, because *he is in their power*, and they can place him in a position where he can never do any more injury. It is, therefore, a mere question of expediency; and for one, I am in favor of allowing Him who gave life to take it in His own proper time. It is as wrong for a whole community to murder a man, as for a single individual to do it—and worse too: because they do it in cool blood, while he is generally under the influence of passion. So long as the law is on our statute book, it was probably right in the Governor not to interfere to prevent Colt's execution. Yours very respectfully.

Cheap Publications.

THE LAST OF THE BARONS, By BULWER, will probably be published the latter part of the present week. Agents can be supplied at this Office on the same terms as from the Publishers.

☞ **The following Publications** are for sale at the office of The Tribune, Nassau-street, opposite the City Hall:

ALISON'S SPLENDID HISTORY OF EUROPE in 16 Numbers. The first No. is ready.....25 cents.
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☞ **The December Number of the Southern Literary Messenger** is received and for sale at 160 Nassau street.

Contents:

1. LETTERS OF AN ITALIAN EXILE: Landing at Boston; First Impressions; Characteristics of Bostonians: Their shyness of Strangers; Seeking a Livelihood; Teaching School; One Scholar and he a queer one; The Dinner Bell; Dandies; Ladies—their Dress in Winter, &c. &c.
2. FRANCES AND FANNY.—Visit to Fanny; Her accomplishments; Fairly in love with Fanny; Proposal; Acceptance; Announcement thereof to Francis; Embarrassments, &c. &c. &c.
3. HISTORY OF THE KNIGHTS OF MALTA.—How ships are welcomed to Malta, &c. &c.
4. THE FRENCH DRAMATISTS.—Corneille; Carlyleism and Transcendentalism; Criticism; a German Sentiment, &c. &c.
5. EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF AN AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICER; A Crazy Midshipman Duel; A young Reefer and his Step Mother; A ludicrous scene; Havana; Midshipman Lindsay; A Gale; Sufferings in an open Boat; Cruizing after Pirates, &c. &c.
6. LORD BOLINGBROKE.—He a Rake; Unhappy Marriage; Returned to Parliament, &c. &c.
7. NATIONAL ADVERSITY.—An inquiry into the effects which will probably result from the present state of the country.
8. LAFAYETTE.
9. GREEK DRAMATISTS.
10. Letter on the Poetry of the Messenger. Premium offered for the best Poem.
11 to 17. Pieces of Original Poetry.
18 to 22. Notices of New-Work.

☞ The back Nos. for the entire year can still be supplied. Price for single numbers 50 cents. d7

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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.*

NOTICE.

☞ The regular weekly Lecture at the Fourier Hall will *not* be given this evening. The Annual Meeting of the Fourier Association, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held to-morrow (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

System of Education in Association.

(Seventh Article.)

There will be in Association a variety of Grades or Ranks in Industry,—such as Candidates for Admission, Practicians, Experts, besides Officers. Children in Association will have a taste for decorations, titles, &c.; a child three years old, who has received a primary initiation into Industry, may possess various titles or distinctions,—such as Expert in one Group, Practician in another, with ornaments indicative of all these functions.

The desire of obtaining these distinctions, as well as of being admitted to the lower, middle and higher divisions of each Class or Age, will be a powerful stimulant to children. The young age being but little taken up by pecuniary interests, and not at all by love, is alone occupied with its rivalries and little objects of ambition; every child is impatient to rise from grade to grade, and from age to age, and would anticipate the period of promotion, if it were not restrained by strict examinations. Each order of children leaves the candidate the choice of the branches of Industry in which it wishes to be examined—for it is of but little consequence what Group it joins. The child has only to give proofs of capacity in a certain number of Groups, which, in receiving it as a member, certify as to its skill and acquirements. The testimonials of a Group are based upon practical examinations, and no favor can obtain them, as the child must execute, with skill, the branches of work in which it is examined. The Groups of Children, who are animated by a strong corporative pride, would not admit a candidate who might expose them to criticism in their rivalries with neighboring Associations.

Up to the age of nine years, examinations will be directed more to the *material* than to the *intellectual*, and after nine years, more to the intellectual than to the material, which at that age is nearly developed. In early age, the first object is to secure the complete action of the corporeal functions and the simultaneous development of all the organs.

When children of the class of the *Learners* (from three to four and a half) apply for admission to the next higher age, (from four and half to six,) they will first have to go through an examination as to the performance of a certain number of Industrial functions like the following:

Lighting and covering fire with intelligence and dexterity; harnessing dogs and driving little wagons; performance of a part in the little bands of music, &c.

They must also have testimonials of being Experts in five Groups, and Practicians in as many others.

And give proof of corporeal dexterity by going through exercises of different parts of the body, for example:

1. One of the right and left hand and arm.
2. One of the right and left foot and leg.
3. One of the four members.

They will, in addition, be examined upon a scientific problem, on the first of the three primary attributes of the Divinity,—*Economy of Means*," which is the most intelligible to children of this age.

The judges are chosen always among the class to which the child wishes to obtain admission; some experienced teachers are present as advisers. The different classes of children, even the youngest, are full of corporate pride and ambition, and would not admit an awkward candidate; he would be put off from moath to month, and from examination to examination. Children are strict judges as to industrial skill.

We have avoided all arbitrary dictation as to the sentiments and opinions to be developed in early age. A Moralist would wish to inculcate in the child a love of truth and a contempt for riches; a Political Economist, on the contrary, a love of commerce and gain, which in our Societies are inseparable from fraud and deceit. We shall not incur the risk of falling into all these contradictions: to ascertain the true system of Education, we shall have a sure guide to consult, which is Attraction.

Where does Attraction tend?

1. *To Riches.* 3. *To Series.*
2. *To Groups.* PRINCIPAL TO UNITY.

It is upon these general impulses that a true system of Education should be based.

Our present systems wish, first, to instil in the child principles of virtue and morality; whereas, following the primary tendency of Attraction, the child should first be directed to *Compound Riches*,—that is:

To Corporeal Dexterity and Health, which are the source of *Internal Riches.*

To Productive Industry, which is the source of *External Riches.*

What connection now exists between health and our schools, in which the child, imprisoned and suffering with cold, is tormented with the rudiments of Latin or of Grammar? His mind is harassed and his body stunted. Our systems of Education, consequently, are opposed to Nature; for they violate the primary requirements of Attraction, which tends to *Compound Riches*,—that is, to Health, or *Internal* Riches, and to Industry, the source of *External* Riches.

Such are the two ends of the Education of Association. It will first initiate the child into, and induce it to exercise, various branches of Industry, to develope methodically the different parts of its body, to render itself skilful in all branches of work, and enable it to obtain, by this variety of occupations, the possession of the two sources of Riches—*Integral Health and Industrial Skill:* the child four and a half years old must have fully attained these two ends.

* FIVE PRINCIPAL ATTRIBUTES OF THE DIVINITY.

Radical Attribute. INTEGRAL DIRECTION OF MOVEMENT in its five branches.
Primary Attributes. 1. Economy of Means. 2. Distributive, or Equilibrated Justice. 3. Universality of Providence.
Pivotal Attribute. UNITY OF SYSTEM.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—Just imported Fancy Work and other Boxes, Watch and Thermometer Stands, Card Cases, &c. &c. of ornamental Mosaic work, a kind never before offered in this city. For sale by
d13 1w* O. WICKENS, 321½ Hudson street.

THREE DOLLAR HATS.—Just finished, the most splendid article ever offered to the public. Elegant Moleskin Hats at the low price of $3.—Also an article at $2 50, equal in durability and lustre to those sold by others at $3. Fine Nutrias $3 50.
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WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA IN NORWICH

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city.

MESSRS. A. B. SANDS & Co., SIRS: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body. There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough, and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second, my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and honored instruments of blessing others, as diseased and despairing as your much relieved and very grateful friend.

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

NEW LONDON, Co. ss, Norwich, Nov. 4, 1842.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath to the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me. RUFUS W. MATHEWSON, Justice of the Peace.

Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I certify that the above asserted facts are substantially true.

WM. H. RICHARDS,
Minister of the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

☞ Another proof of the superior value and efficiency of this preparation.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1842.

MESSRS. SANDS—GENTLEMEN: If you alone were concerned in the present statement, the great inducement for making it would be removed; for of course no testimony can strengthen your own convictions in relation to the value and efficiency of your Sarsaparilla, which has already proved such a blessing to the many hundreds who have used it. But I have looked upon the world encircling in its arms thousands bowed down with sufferings similar to my own, who would gladly hasten to the same source that restored my health, if they were persuaded they would meet with the same happy results. Therefore, gentlemen, it is that those thousands may be convinced, and profit by their conviction as I have done, that induces me to state before the world a period of suffering such as few have known, and the permanent relief I received from your Sarsaparilla. But how shall I begin, or how describe those excruciating agonies that seized upon my frame? Early in the month of June, 1840, I was first attacked with rheumatism, caused, I have reason to believe, by a severe cold contracted while nursing one of my children, who was then very ill.

My suffering soon became intense, everywhere I seemed diseased. For five months I was unable to walk, and for six weeks did not lie upon a bed, but was obliged to remain in a sitting posture, that being less agonizing than any other. My whole body was so sore and racked with pain that the slightest touch caused inexpressible distress. For a period of many months I did not sleep but two nights, and the only rest I obtained was during the day, when nature became exhausted and I fell into a slumber, from which I was soon awakened by the beating and throbbing pain. My limbs were swollen and my shoulders drawn out of place, and altogether I was rendered entirely helpless. I obtained the best medical advice, but without receiving any permanent relief. The rheumatism being combined with a swelling and painful affection of the joints, rendered it still worse. Tumors formed under the skin, round my head, which caused burning and lancinting pains similar to scrofula or the glands.

My groans at night caused the watchman to stop in the street as he passed by; and when many of my friends residing in Poughkeepsie last visited me, they bid me farewell, as they then thought for ever; and once the family assembled in the room to watch the last spark of life go out. But the flame of life again glared up within me; and soon after this I heard of your Sarsaparilla, and determined to try it; and behold the result. After taking one bottle the pain left me, and I was able to walk and sleep. I could scarcely realize the transition—so sudden, so complete. After using four or five bottles, I was entirely cured. And are you alone, gentlemen, concerned to know it? I think not; and this language is too mild for the occasion. For I know that the medicine that possesses the power to cure me is capable of conferring the same blessing upon thousands of others suffering—perhaps dying; therefore, these are all concerned to know that they can be cured. In fact, all are concerned in the discovery of any thing that tends to promote the happiness of the human race; for we are social beings, and cannot suffer alone. Persons may doubt this statement if they will, and go on and suffer and die, I have discharged a duty which I felt incumbent upon me in making it known for the benefit of those who choose to believe it. And when I look into the past—upon those solitary days and sleepless nights—I thank God that I am as I am. And I thank you, gentlemen, that you have made science minister unto our infirmities, and I, for one, will proclaim the fact. Respectfully,

ANN BROWN, 479 Houston-street.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, Nos. 79 and 100 Fulton-street; David Sands & Co., No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-street. Price $1—6 bottles for $5. n11 tf

LANDS IN MICHIGAN.—The undersigned has been for nearly three years past constantly engaged in the payment of taxes and other matters connected with the titles of Real Estate in Michigan, Northern Ohio, Indiana, &c.

For the greater convenience of persons owning lands and wishing correct information with regard to quality of soil, timber, streams, &c. and also their proximity to or remoteness from towns, villages, mills, public roads, &c. &c., he has engaged the services of a competent practical surveyor to make a thorough examination of any lands of which he may be furnished with schedules for that purpose.

It is confidently believed that the information thus to be acquired cannot fail to be highly important and valuable to landholders, inasmuch as they will be enabled to judge far more correctly of their present and prospective value.

Correct maps or plats of all tracts thus examined will be kept by the undersigned, (and furnished, if desired,) as well as accurate notes of the quality, value, &c., the probable expense of which will not, when the quantity is considerable, and lying contiguous, exceed one and a half to two cents per acre.

The most satisfactory references given. The undersigned may be found for a few days at the Franklin House, Broadway, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 2 P. M.

d13 1w* J. L. WHITING, of Detroit, Michigan.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the business of Jno. S. Summers, will continue it at 272 Pearl-st. and offers the following Goods for sale at very low prices:

Steel, plated, brass and Japaned Bits
Steel, plated and brass Stirrups
Plated brass and Japaned Hames
Plated brass and Japaned Knobs and Lamps
English Bridles and Martingales
Whalebone Rosets—Ivory Rings
Coach lace Springs, Axles, Hubs
Patent Leather, Top Leather
Whips, Tacks, Webbing, &c. and every article in the Coach, Harness or Saddling line.

d1 tf HUGH HUGHES, 272 Pearl st.

WILLIAM BROWN'S Cheap Cash Store, 126 Chatham, opposite Roosevelt-street.—Cassimere, Silk and Fur Hats; Otter, Seal, Nutria, Cloth and Silk Velvet Caps. Several new patterns, richly trimmed and neatly finished. A large assortment of fancy Furs, Lynx Trimming, splendid Lynx Muffs, and the real Swansdown Trimming, all of which will be sold, wholesale or retail, very low. n23 1m*

APPLICANTS FOR PENSIONS whose claims have been rejected, or are not supposed to come within existing laws, especially widows who have become such *since* June, 1838, will receive useful advice and information free of charge, on leaving memoranda of their cases, or calling between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. at room No 2 Tammany Hall, corner of Nassau and Frankfort streets on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday next. Dec. 15th, 1842.
d15 2t*

BOARD—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and breakfast and tea, in a private family. None but those of good morals and steady habits need apply. Inquire at No 25 East Broadway. d14 1w*

A TEACHER.—A young Gentleman, who has spared no pains to qualify himself for an accomplished teacher in every branch of a thorough English, Mathematical, or Classical Education, wishes immediate employment from two to four hours daily. Terms very low. Best of city references. Address "Teacher," office of the Tribune, or call at 126 Nassau st. d10 1w*

BOARD.—The best and at the lowest price, at BROWN'S, 68 Duane-st. d10 1m*

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen, can find board with a private family, or where there are but a few boarders, in a genteel house, and price low to suit the times. Reference required. Apply at No. 9 Dover-street, a few doors from Franklin-square. d7 1m*

ROOMS WANTED—Two or three unfurnished rooms wanted, without board, in a genteel house, by a small family; rent not to exceed one hundred dollars per year, payable monthly. Address A. M. at this office. n29 tf

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. n14 1m

THE CABMAN who took a gentleman to No. 547 Fourth-st. on the 16th of November last, is requested to call immediately, or send his number and address, to the office of this paper. d15 3t*

PEACH ORCHARD Broken Coal.—Also Lehigh, Liverpool, Newcastle, Sydney and Virginia Coal, always on hand, and for sale at the lowest market prices, by WARD & BROWNE,
d8 411 Washington-st. cor. of Laight.

HARD-WARE PAPER—600 reams, different sizes, 36 by 40 to 21 by 27; also—50 reams Envelope—150 gross Bonnet Boards, for sale at manufacturers' prices, by GAUNT & DERRICKSON,
n13 159 South-street.

J. S. REDFIELD, Bookseller and Stationer, 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. je27tf

VIRGINIA COAL of a very superior quality now discharging, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WARD & BROWNE,
d3 411 Washington-st. cor. of Laight.

NEW-YORK CARD PRESS.—An article at a low price—simple in movement and capable of executing as neat work as any other press. For sale at 81 John street. n1 tf

NATIONAL GUARD Recruits.—A member of the 27th Regiment, about leaving the city, is desirous of disposing of his equipments, consisting of a full dress and fatigue, many articles of which are nearly or quite as good as new, and will be sold cheap. Can be seen at 465½ Broadway. d13 1w*

IMPORTANT TO MECHANICS and others—Warranted cast steel edge Tools may be had at the subscriber's old establishment, 33 Attorney-st., or at George Briggs & Co.'s, 115 Maiden-lane, New-York, at reduced prices to suit the times. 10 per cent to dealers.
n29 3m* JOHN CONGEN.

ONE PRICE HAT STORE.—Brown & Co., 178 Chatham Square, corner of Mott-street, where Fashion, Beauty, Durability and Economy are combined in the form of a beautiful and neatly finished Hat for the small sum of $3