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

THE TRIBUNE.

FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING and Winter's Wreath: A Christmas and New Years' Present for 1843. London, Smith, Elder & Co. New-York, D. Appleton & Co. 200 Broadway.

This is a small but very beautiful London Annual imported by the Appletons for the approaching holidays. Its frontispiece is a very handsome engraving representing The Royal Family—and besides this there are eight very fine plates included in the book. The literary contents are brief, various and from well-known English writers.—Among them are the names of Leitch Ritchie, the Editor, Major Calder Campbell, Miss Mary A. Browne, Miss E. Youatt, Mrs. C. Baron Wilson, Hon. Mrs. Norton, R. S. Mackensie, and others of equal celebrity. We copy the following verses which contain a moral similar to that of COLERIDGE'S 'Ancient Mariner' expressed in the lines,

"He prayeth best, who loveth best
All things both great and small."

They are written to accompany a very fine engraving, designed to illustrate an Eastern idolatry.

THE BEETLE WORSHIPPER.

BY LEITCH RITCHIE.

How com'st thou on that gentle hand, where love should kisses bring
For Beauty's tribute? Answer me, thou foul and frightful thing!
Why dwell upon thy hideous form those reverent eyes that seem
Themselves the worship'd stars that light some youthful poet's dream?

"Where bends the thick and golden grain, that ripes at my command,
From the cracked earth I creep to bless with food the fainting land;
And thus no foulness in my form the grateful people see,
But maids as sweet and bright as this are priestesses to me.

"Throned in the slime of ancient Nile, I bid the earth to bear,
And blades and blossoms at my voice, and corn and fruits appear;
And thus upon my loathly form are showers of Beauty shed,
And peace and plenty join to fling a halo round my head."

Dark teacher! tell me yet again, what hidden lore doth lie
Beneath the exoteric type of thy philosophy?
"The Useful is the Beautiful: the good and kind and true
To feature and to form impart their own celestial hue.

"Learn farther, that one common chain runs through the heavenly plan,
And links in bonds of brotherhood the Beetle and the Man;
Both foul and fair alike from HIM the Lord of Love do spring—
And this believe: he loves not well who loves not EVERYTHING."

☞ THE LADY'S MUSICAL LIBRARY for January has just been published by J. Stringer, No. 155 Broadway. It contains fourteen fine pieces of music, among which is a Cavatina from Bellini's Pirate, that amusing song by T. H. Bayly, The Old Bachelor, The Vesper, from the Stabat Mater and several other pieces both original and selected. It is printed in very fine style and furnishes fashionable music probably at a cheaper rate than it can be had in any other form.

THE MUTINY.—We have few particulars to give this morning of the horrible attempt at mutiny and piracy on board the U. S. brig-of-war Somers so promptly crushed by Capt. McKenzie, in addition to what our paper of Saturday contained. It is understood that the details will soon be given in an official form from Washington, whither it has been sent by Lieut. Perry. The Somers lies at the Navy Yard, and no communication is allowed with her from the shore. We copy the following, which bears marks of authenticity, from the American of Saturday. It corrects some minor errors which our former article contained.

The facts, as far as they can be come at, and we have taken pains to ascertain them, are these:

The Somers sailed from this port about three months ago for the coast of Africa, having on board 80 apprentices and 8 seamen, and *no marines*.—Her Commander, SLIDELL MACKENZIE, her *only* Lieutenant, Mr. GANZEVOORT, of Albany, and five or six midshipmen, of whom Philip Spencer, son of the Secretary of War, was the oldest; two sons of Commodore Perry are among the midshipmen.

It is believed the plan of mutiny was arranged soon after leaving this port, but not matured, until, on her return from the coast of Africa, the brig was about going into St Thomas for water and provisions. When within 700 miles of the island one of the crew gave notice to Commander McKenzie that a mutiny was in progress, and soon after a paper was discovered in which the whole plan of it was detailed. Midshipman Spencer was found to be the instigator of the mutiny, aided by the Quarter Master and Boatswain, one of whom, named Cromwell or Crommelin, had been a pirate. It seemed, too, that more than half the crew were implicated in the revolt; and the few officers, ignorant how far the contagion had extended, and aware, moreover, that by taking off the leaders, the revolt would most readily be quelled, determined upon their immediate execution; and they were seized, and their guilt being ascertained, they were forthwith hanged at the yard-arms, their associates in crime running them up, while the officers armed stood by to witness the execution. A large number of the guilty were then put in irons. The brig then touched at St. Thomas, victualled, and made the rapid passage of 8 days to this port—when 14 or 15 of the mutineers in irons were transferred to the North Carolina, where they are strictly guarded and prevented from having communication with any one.

Midshipman Spencer was over twenty years of age, and had, as we learn, been sent home from the Brazil squadron by Commodore Morris, with the express understanding that he should resign his warrant on arrival, as the condition of his not being brought to a Court Martial. Instead of resigning he was, it seems, attached to the Somers. The scheme of the mutineers, as said to be detailed in the paper found, was to murder all the officers but the surgeon, seize the vessel, and cruise off Sandy Hook to intercept and rob the packets, and other inward bound ships. The necessity of the immediate execution of the ring-leaders, arose, we presume, from the fact that without the aid of Mr. Spencer, who was to navigate, and the boatswain and quarter-master, who were to sail the vessel, the conspiracy would be hopeless. If confined and put in irons, without the safeguard of marines, the temptation to rescue would have been great; and in total ignorance as the officers were of the extent of the mutiny, this would have been a fearful hazard.

We must add that this statement, though substantially correct, as we believe, does not probably present the mutiny in so aggravated a form as the facts, when made public, will warrant.

THE POOR.—The ladies of the New-York Clothing Society, have collected during the past year, the sum of $808 22, which they have expended in two thousand garments, two hundred comfortables, four hundred pairs of shoes, two hundred pairs of hose, and fifty pairs of gloves. [Eve. Post.

☞ The captain and crew of the bark Enterprize, wrecked on the Manicauagan Shoals, arrived here on Wednesday last by land. Fourteen of them are now in the Marine Hospital, slightly frost-bitten. The cook, a colored man, died below. [Quebec Mercury.

Political History....No. V.

[Prepared for The Tribune by E. WILLIAMS.]

American Tories—Opinions of Dr. Franklin, John Jay and others concerning them.

[This number is intended to elucidate and conclude the subjects referred to in No. 4. (See Tribune of Dec. 15.)]

During the Revolutionary War great efforts were made by the British commanding officers to induce Americans to join the Royal standard and take up arms against their countrymen. In 1777 General Howe collected as many of the refugees or tories as could be persuaded to enlist into a body, which by degrees were augmented to several thousands. Over these he appointed officers chosen from among those gentlemen who, for their attachment to the Royal cause, had been obliged to abandon their property, or who lived under his protection in New-York and the adjacent islands: Governor Tryon being chosen Commander-in-Chief. These new forces were stationed in New-York and its vicinity, in order to give a free scope of operations to the grand army, and allow it to exert its whole strength for the purpose to which it was originally destined.

The Tories in New-York were organised under the superintendence of "The Board of Directors of Associated Loyalists," commissioned by British authority. William Franklin, formerly Royal Governor of New Jersey, was President of this Board. Gov. F. was a son of Doctor Franklin, and was nearly as conspicuous in his opposition to the Revolution as his father was in the support of it. A biographical sketch of him may be found in Mr. Ward's Memoirs of Curwen.

Doctor Franklin, however, was not affected by the ties of consanguinity or private friendship in his views of the Tories or Refugees, or the course to be pursued towards them. The following are extracts from his letters to two English gentlemen, written some time after the peace:

To Francis Maseres.

PASSY, (France,) June 26, 1785.

"We differ a little in our sentiments respecting the Loyalists, (as they call themselves,) and the conduct of America towards them, which you think "seems actuated by a spirit of revenge; and that it would have been more agreeable to policy, as well as justice, to have restored their estates upon their taking the oaths of allegiance to the new governments." That there should still be some resentment against them in the breasts of those who have had their homes, farms and towns so lately destroyed and relatives scalped under the conduct of these royalists, is not wonderful; though, I believe, the opposition by many to their re-establishment among us, is owing to firm persuasion that there could be no reliance on their oaths; and that the effect of receiving those people again would be an introduction of that very anarchy and confusion they falsely reproach us with.

"Even the example you propose of the English Commonwealth's restoring the estates of the Royalists in 1649, after their being subdued, seems rather to countenance and encourage our acting differently; as probably if the power which always accompanies property, had not been restored to the Royalists, if their estates had remained confiscated, and their persons had been banished, they could not have so much contributed to the restoration of Kingly power, and the new government of the Republic might have been more durable."

"The majority of examples in your history are on the other side of the question. All the estates in England and South of Scotland, and most of those possessed by the descendants of the English in Ireland are held from ancient confiscations made of the estates of Caledonians and Britons, the original possessors in your Island, or the native Irish, in the last century only. The war against us was begun by a general act of Parliament, declaring all our estates confiscated, and probably one great motive to the loyalty of the royalists was the hope of sharing in these confiscations. They had promises to rely on from your government of indemnification in case of loss; and I see your Parliament is about to fulfil those promises. To this I have no objection, because, though still our enemies, they are men; they are in necessity; and I think even a hired assassin has a right to his pay from his employer. It seems, too, more reasonable that the expense of paying these should fall upon the Government who encouraged the mischief done, rather than upon us who suffered it; the confiscated estates making amends but for a very small part of that mischief. It is not, therefore, clear that our retaining them is chargeable with injustice."

"I have hinted above, that the name *loyalist* was improperly assumed by these people. *Royalists* they may perhaps be called. But the true *loyalists* were the people of America, against whom they acted. No people were ever known more truly loyal, and universally so to their sovereigns. But they were equally fond of what they esteemed their rights," &c.

"I have already said that I think it just you should reward those Americans who joined your troops in the war against their own country; but if ever honesty could be inconsistent with policy, it is so in this instance." I am, &c.

B. FRANKLIN.

To Alexander Small.

"PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1787.

"Had I been at home, as you wish, soon after the peace, I might possibly have mitigated some of the severities against the royalists, believing, as I do, that fear and error rather than malice, occasioned their desertion of their country's cause and the adoption of the King's. The public resentment against them is now so far abated that none who ask leave to return are refused, and many of them now live among us, much at their ease. As to the restoration of confiscated estates, it is an operation that none of our politicians have as yet ventured to propose. They are a sort of people that love to fortify themselves in their projects by precedent. Perhaps they wait to see your Government restore the forfeited estates in Scotland to the Scotch, those in Ireland to the Irish, and those in England* to the Welch."

"I am always glad to hear from you and of your welfare."

To the same.

"PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1789.

"I forget who it was that said 'We are commanded to forgive our enemies, but we are no where commanded to forgive our friends.' Certain it is, however, that atrocious injuries done to us by our friends are naturally more deeply resented than the same done by enemies. They (the royalists) have left us to live under the government of their King in England and Nova Scotia. We do not miss them, nor wish their return, nor do we envy them their present happiness."

Other American patriots seem to have looked upon the course of the Tories with somewhat less severity than Doctor Franklin. At one time during the war, General Washington recommended Congress to authorise a proclamation of pardon to such of the refugees as would return and signify their allegiance to their native country. John Jay was American Minister to Madrid when the New-York Confiscation Act of 1779 was passed. In a letter to Gov. George Clinton dated May, 1780, he says, "An English paper contains what they call, but I can hardly believe to be, your confiscation act. If truly printed, New-York is disgraced by injustice too palpable to admit even of palliation." Upon this the biographer of Mr. Jay remarks—"The Confiscation Act referred to, was unfortunately authentic. Mr. Jay in after life, often spoke of it with strong indignation. He regarded the dispute with Britain as one in which men might conscientiously take opposite sides; and while he was ever ready to take all proper measures for preventing the Tories from injuring the American cause, he abhorred the idea of *punishing* them for their opinions. His wish was that no estate should be confiscated except such as belonged to those who had been either perfidious or cruel. By the act alluded to many were attainted who had been perfectly inoffensive, and he believed motives of avarice had led to their proscription. He always declined purchasing any property that had been confiscated by this law."

It is stated in Mrs. Marcy's History of the American Revolution, that after the peace many of the Loyalists fixed themselves in the British Provinces on the fertile borders of the Bay of Fundy and St. John's river, while others, assisted by the British Government, settled a town in Canada, which was called Shelburne, in honor of Lord Shelburne, who had interested himself in their behalf. That town however, the pride of their hopes, was in a few days nearly depopulated, and many expensive and elegant buildings left without an inhabitant.

* Probably the Doctor meant to have said *Wales*, instead of England.

"The hand of time which generally ameliorates the miseries of man, or reconciles the mind to its misfortunes, was not sufficiently lenient to make happy these once voluntary emigrants, either in Canada, Nova Scotia, or even in England. Impatient under the sentence of exile from their native land, some of them returned to America as aliens, and availed themselves of the act of naturalization, afterwards passed by the American Government, in favor of those who wished to become citizens of the United States. But under the influence of their old prejudices in favor of monarchy, and their minds lowered down by habit to succumb to the doctrine of passive obedience, some of them were restless and uneasy in the society of men who had recently suffered so much to procure liberty and independence to themselves and posterity. They fomented divisions, disseminated party opinions, ridiculed the principles of the revolution, and vilified many of the first characters who had exerted themselves to secure the liberties of the country.—These, combined with other circumstances that took place, seemed to throw a temporary veil over the republican system.

"All those who returned to the bosom of their country, after the peace, ought not to be implicated as inheriting such vindictive dispositions. Whenever the Loyalists are mentioned in a collective body, it is but just to make a reservation of some exceptions in favor of such as fled from the terrors awakened in their bosoms by the convulsive sounds of war. These only wished to return to their native soil and enjoy a quiet residence in the land which gave them birth. Persons of this description were to be found in every State in the Union, after they were permitted by treaty to return. They were objects of commiseration rather than blame. They had lost their property, their friends and their felicity, from a mistaken apprehension of the hostile arm that had been stretched out for the invasion of America before their emigration."

In 1783, in the Legislature of New-York, an attempt was made to pass a bill to declare Aliens certain persons therein described, one object of which was to deprive the refugees who had returned of their rights and privileges as citizens; but the bill, after passing the Senate and Assembly, was rejected by the Council of Revision, which then possessed the veto power in this State.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—The National Intelligencer says that the following article, evidently semi-official, from a Mexican paper of late date, fully confirms the information derived from other sources of the efficient services of our present Minister to Mexico.

"It is with the greatest satisfaction we announce to our readers that all the difficulties which have been pending between the two nations have been definitely arranged. This is certainly due to the influence of Mr. Thompson, Minister of the United States, who from the moment of his arrival at the capital, has manifested the most lively sentiments of friendship and harmony with Mexico, and has given the best proof in favor of our Government by acceding on his part to every thing that could conciliate the interests of the two people. [Vera Cruz Censor.

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.
THE TWO ADMIRALS, a Tale by Cooper, 2 vols.....50 cents
OLIVER TWIST, by Boz.....25 "
RODERICK RANDOM,.....25 "
WING AND WING, (Cooper's last).....50 "
LIEBIG'S AMIMAL CHEMISTRY.....25 "
LIEBIG'S AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY..25 "
DICKEN'S AMERICAN NOTES.....12½ "
PAULINE, a Tale of Normandie.....12½ "
WESTERN CAPTIVE, or Times of Tecumseh.18¾ "
UNITED IRISHMEN, Their Lives and Times..25 "
LIFE AND TIMES OF LOUIS PHILIPPE...25 "
MORLEY ERNSTEIN.....18¾ "
LIFE OF HENRY CLAY.....6¼ "
PHANTOM SHIP, or Tales of the Sea, by Marryatt.....12½ "
THE BACHELOR AND OTHER TALES, by the late Samuel L. Knapp.....25 "
THE NEIGHBORS, a Tale of Every-day Life..18¾ "
LETTERS OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS..25 "
FRANKLIN EVANS, or the Inebriate. Price..12½ "
ENCYCLOPÆDIA, (Brande's) No. 1.....25 "
SARGENT'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Jan. No.25 "
DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND MINES, by URE, in 5 parts of 320 pages each—first part.....1 00
HANDY ANDY—11 numbers now ready, each..12½ cents.
HECTOR O'HALLORAN and His Man Antony O'Toole—7 numbers now ready, each No..12½ "
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.....25 "
RIENZI, THE LAST OF THE TRIBUNES..25 "
PELHAM, DISOWNED, AND OTHERS OF BULWER'S, EACH.....25 "
SELF-DEVOTION, or Katharine Randolph...25 "
NABOB AT HOME, or The Return to England..25 "
MEMOIRS OF QUEENS OF FRANCE.....25 "
FITZ HENRY, or MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE 18¾ "
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ROMANCE AND REALITY, By L. E. L.....25 "
GUY MANNERING, THE ANTIQUARY, ROB ROY, HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN, BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR, KENILWORTH.... } Beautiful uniform Edition of Scott's. } each.25 "
VENETIA, by D'Israeli.....25 "
COOPER, vs. GREELEY & McELRATH..... 6¼ "

☞ **The December Number of the American Laborer** will be ready for delivery on Thursday morning:

CONTENTS.

1. Brief Editorials; 2. The Effect of the Tariff, (Editorial); 3. Distress in Great Britain, (Editorial); 4th, Union of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, &c; 5th, Effect of the Tariff, Hemp, American Sheet Iron, &c; 6th, Protection the Cause of Enlightened Philanthropy, by H. Greeley, (in reply to Hon. Gerrit Smith); 7, Speech of Mr. Hudson, of Mass. on the Policy of Protection; 8, An Argument for Free Trade, by S. G. Arnold; 9, Remarks on 'Free Trade (A Reply to the foregoing,) by H. Greeley; 10, The Duty on Wool, by Hon. H. Everett; 11, The Sugar Culture; 12, Steam Navigation, Hints to Farmers; 13, Household Products; 14, Commercial Intercourse with Great Britain; 15, Antiquity of the Earth; 16, Six Hostile Tariffs in Ten Months.

The American Laborer is devoted exclusively to the advocacy and illustration of the Protection of Home Industry. It is designed to present in a compact, cheap, readable form, and in a familiar and practical manner, the most direct and convincing facts and arguments in support of the policy of *Protecting the Industry of our own People.* To this end it embodies the ablest Speeches, Reports, Statistics and other documents on the subject.

☞ The whole work is to comprise a large octavo volume of near 400 pages, and is published in parts every month.—Nine numbers are already out and ready for delivery.—Price for the whole twelve numbers only 75 cents, being the cheapest publication of the kind ever published in the United States.

☞ Nine numbers of this work are now published.—Price 6¼ cents per number. Back numbers can be supplied.

n29 GREELEY & McELRATH, Tribune Buildings, 160 Nassau-street.

☞ **Rutgers Institute Lectures.**—The Trustees have made arrangements for a course of Lectures, to be given on Thursday Evening of each week, in the Chapel of the Institute.

Dec. 15—One Lecture by ELIHU BURRITT, Esq. Subject—'The Rubicon of Cæsar and the Rubicon of St. Peter.'
Dec. 22—One Lecture by Prof. ALONZO POTTER. Subject 'The Object of Education.'
Dec. 29—One Lecture by Rev. S. H. COX, D. D. Subject—'Selections from English Poetry, with comments and illustrations.'
Jan. 5—.....
Jan. 12—One Lecture by WM. B. KINNEY, Esq. Subject—'Public Morality.'
Jan. 19—One Lecture by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN. Subject—'Copernicus and his Times.'
Jan. 26—One Lecture by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE. Subject—'Opinion of the Ancients.'
Feb. 2—.....

Lectures commence at 7½ o'clock.

Single tickets 25 cents each, or $2 for the course (ten Lectures;) a gentleman and lady, for the course, $3; cards of admission for a family, $4 for the course. Stockholders can obtain their tickets on application at the Institute, on or after the 24th inst. GEO. W. BETTS,

d2 Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **Health, Quiet and Comfort.**—The Graham House, 63 Barclay st. New-York, proffers advantages to Strangers stopping a few days or weeks in the city, such as are rarely offered. It is eligibly located on a clean and airy street, very near the business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the principal steamboat landings. Its apartments are convenient and neat, while its table is supplied with the best Vegetables and Fruits that can be procured, excluding entirely Animal Food and Stimulants of all kinds. Charges moderate, and every effort made to render Boarders comfortable. Shower Baths free. Remember 63 Barclay-st.

DEATHS OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—Since the election of Members of the present Congress, ten deaths have occurred among them, as follows:

Samuel L. Southard,	Senator	from	New-Jersey.
Richard W. Habersham,	Rep.	"	Georgia.
Wm. S. Hastings,	"	"	Massachusetts.
James W. Williams,	"	"	Maryland.
Lewis Williams,	"	"	North Carolina.
Davis Dimock,	"	"	Pennsylvania.
W. S. Ramsey,	"	"	"
Joseph Lawrence,	"	"	"
Charles Ogle,	"	"	"
Henry Black,	"	"	"

A larger number, we believe, than have ever died from the Members of any preceding Congress. [Commercial Adv.

☞ An old subscriber, a farmer in Illinois, lately wrote to have his paper discontinued. He had read it, he said, with pleasure, for years, and it was with the utmost reluctance that he should now cease to peruse it, but he was dependent upon the produce of his farm for subsistence, and what else could he do than to lop off all his luxuries in view of the following prices, which he subjoined as the current rates at the place of his residence:

Wheat, bushel	25 cts	Beef, per lb	2 cts.
Corn, "	5a6 "	Pork, "	1 "
Oats, "	6 "	Stock hogs per lb	¼ "
Potatoes "	6 "	Butter "	6 "
Fowls per doz	50 "	Steers, each	$3 a 5
Eggs "	3a5 "		

[Com. Adv.

PAWTUCKET.—The people of Pawtucket have, the past season, distinguished themselves in public improvements. Four meeting houses have been built there, and four school houses, the latter at an expense of $4,000 each. One of the churches erected, the First Baptist, dedicated on the 14th will compare, in point of good taste and comfortable arrangements, with any in the State, although built at an expense of only $14,000. A beautiful new organ has been purchased and placed in the house by the society. [Prov. Journal.

A WORD FROM ONE OF THE SANTA FE BOYS.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Harvey Winchell, to his father residing in this city. He writes from Jalapa, Republic of Mexico, and recounts his experience. He was captured with the other members of the miserable Santa Fe Expedition, and taxen to Mexico, where he remained about sixteen months. He was not confined, but made a citizen of the Republic, without his own knowledge. After various services, he has at length opened a school in Jalapa with flattering success. Among his pupils, is the daughter of Santa Ana, who is about sixteen years old, and could not write her name when she commenced with him, but has improved rapidly. [Brooklyn Evening Star.

WANTED—Places for two smart girls for housework, cooking, &c. Good references. Apply at 474 Water st. d17 2t*

WANTED.—A respectable woman of 24 years of age wishes a situation as Wet Nurse.—Satisfactory references will be given and required. Address 'M. R.' at the office of The Tribune. d16 3t*

APARTMENTS suitable for a small, genteel family can be had cheap by applying at No. 50 East Broadway, or a few Boarders could be accommodated with pleasant Rooms. Apply as above. d16 3t*

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*

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

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 405½ 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. JOHN CONGEN. n29 3m*

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 O. WICKENS, 521½ Hudson street. d15 1w*

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. d5 1m* BROWN, Practical Hatter, 146 Canal-st.

EARTHEN WARE.—8 crates superior Ware—Tea Setts—for sale by d13 GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co. 78 South st.

By F. Colton & Co.

SALE OF STOVES, Hollow Ware, &c. by virtue of the Assignees' and Landlord's Warrant. On Monday, Dec. 19th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 182 Greenwich-street, corner of Fulton, the balance of the stock—consisting of every description of stoves, hollow-ware, tinware, Britannia tea-sets, fancy articles &c. &c. d17 3t* JOHN WINTRINGHAM, Constable.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Stock of valuable China, Glass and Earthen Ware—Tuesday, Dec. 20th, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 244 Bowery, near Houston-street.

Catalogue Sale, in lots to suit retailers, grocers and families—A general assorted stock of blue, printed; edged, dipt, CC, and green sprig Earthen Ware; French China and Granite; rich cut, plain, and moulded Glass-Ware; Astral and Hall Lamps, Plated Ware, &c—the stock of a dealer declining business, going South. The sale is peremptory—and on all sums over 50 dollars four months credit for approved endorsed notes. Catalogues ready and goods can be examined on Monday. d16 4t* WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

STOVES AT AUCTION—Will be sold at public Auction on Monday next, 19th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at 215 Water st. a large lot of Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Stove Trimmings, &c.

Also, a complete sett of Tinners' and Stove Mounters Tools. As this will positively be the last sale to close the concern, great bargains may be had. d17 2t* MORRISON & MANNING.

WATCHES lower than ever.—In consequence of the reduction of duties by the late tariff the subscriber is selling his stock of Gold and Silver Levers, Anchor Escapements, Lepine, and other Watches of new and splendid patterns, and Jewelry at retail at a considerable reduction from former prices, being much lower than they can be bought for at any other place in the city. Gold Watches as low as $20 to $25 each.—Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought. All watches warranted to keep good time or the money returned.—Watches and Clocks repaired in the best manner, and warranted, at much less than the usual prices.

G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelery, o17is tf Wholesale and retail, 30 Wall-st., up stairs.

FOR BALLS, PARTIES, &c.—Choice patterns of entire new style Brocade Silk and Satin Vestings for Dress Vests, just received at 229 Broadway. d15 1st WM. T. JENNINGS.

THE LADIES will find a very extensive stock of English, French and German Perfumery, containing many new and elegant scents, from the most celebrated manufacturers, for sale by d15 2wis DAVID SANDS & CO. 77 East Broadway

LEECHES! LEECHES!—Constantly on hand, received fresh every new arrival, a large supply of good size, healthy Swedish and German Leeches, that will bite quick. For sale by the thousand, hundred, or dozen, and put up in turf so as to be transported with safety to any part of the country.

Leeches applied by a competent person at any time. DAVID SANDS & CO., Wholesale and retail Druggists and Chemists, d16 2wis 77 East Broadway, corner Market-st.

INDIAN DYE for coloring Grey or Light Hair or Whiskers a handsome Brown or Jet Black in a few hours, without staining the skin. Price 75 cents. For sale by DAVID SANDS & CO., 77 East Broadway, corner Market-st. d15 2wis

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, NAMELY:

SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, OR PUSTULES ON THE FACE, BLOTCHES, BILES, CHRONIC SORE EYES, RING WORM OR TETTER, SCALD HEAD, ENLARGEMENT OF THE BONES AND JOINTS, STUBBORN ULCERS, SYPHILITIC SYMPTOMS, SCIATICA OR LUMBAGO, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascitics, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, Chronic Constitional Disorders will be removed by this preparation.

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 those 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 andrest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excrutiating 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 lancinating pains similar to scrofula of 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

SLEIGH BELLS.—A full assortment of loose and fancy strapped Sleigh Bells, at wholesale and retail, by OSBORN & LITTLE, d14 2w* 33 Fulton-street.

SKATES.—A full assortment of Skates, strapped and unstrapped, at wholesale and retail, by d14 2w* OSBORN & LITTLE, 33 Fulton-street.

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, c8 411 Washington-st. cor. of