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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.

Review.

THE PIONEER, A LITERARY AND CRITICAL MAGAZINE. J. R. LOWELL and R. CARTER, Editors and Proprietors.—January, 1843. Nol. I. No. I. Boston: Leland & Whiting. New-York: Bradbury & Soden.

We truly hope that this new monthly Magazine will be well sustained by the public to which it appeals, for two reasons: first, because it eminently deserves to live, and secondly, because its liberal support will be no unworthy evidence of a higher literary taste, a purer and loftier tone in the public mind than we have at present any very substantial reason for ascribing to it. The principal editor is well and widely known as one of the most gifted and promising poets in America: and altho' he evinces occasionally a more lively ambition to achieve what is technically called "fine writing," than is quite to our taste, his Prose is extremely elegant and vigorous, and his prevailing tone of thought noble and elevating. The introduction to his Magazine is written earnestly and modestly—and gives most hopeful promise of the excellent manner in which the undertaking will be followed up. Its spirit is decidedly and vigorously anti-sensual, and for that we like it heartily: but it has a slight tendency toward, not transcendent truth, but transcendental *cant*, which does not please us. "We want," says the editor, "a manly, straightforward, *true* literature, a criticism which shall give more grace to beauty, and more depth to truth, by lovingly embracing them wherever they may lie hidden, and a *creed* whose truth and nobleness shall be ensured by its being a *freedom from all creeds*." This may be all well enough, but we cannot understand what definite meaning the writer attaches to a creed which consists in a "freedom from all creeds." If he intends precisely what he says, he seems to us to use words *without* meaning: but if he means a creed not framed upon others, carrying its worth in its *truth* not in its having been believed before, he ought to have said so. Occasional expressions of this general character we deem blemishes: but they do not blind us to the real worth, the lofty literary spirit, the earnest, true-hearted tone of the Magazine.

"The Plays of Thomas Middleton" are the subject of a fine critical paper by the Editor, which contains, in addition to the review of the immediate subject, some admirable and beautiful thoughts on Poesy and Human Life. We quote the closing passage for its truth and manly boldness:

"There is a simplicity and manly directness in our old writers of tragedy, which comes to us with the more freshness in a time so conventional as our own. In their day, if the barrier between castes was more marked than it is now, that between hearts was less so. They were seers, indeed, using reverently that rare gift of inward sight which God has blessed them with, and not daring to blaspheme the divinity of Beauty, by writing of what they had not seen and truly felt in their own hearts and lives. It is one of the refinements of a more modern school which teaches artists to *open their mouths and shut their eyes*, as children are playfully told to do, and wait for some mysterious power *to make them wise*. They wrote from warm, beating hearts, not from a pitiful, dry pericardium of fashion, or taste "formed after the purest models." They became worthy to lead, by having too much faith in nature to follow any but her. We find in them lessons for to-day, as fresh as when they were spoken, showing us that poetry is true for ever; that the spiritual presences which haunted their lonely hours with images of beauty, and precious inward promptings to truth and love, still walk the earth, seeking communion with all who are free enough and pure enough to behold them.

"In our day, the accursed hunger after gold, and the no less accursed repletion of it, which brings with it a stagnation of life, and ends in an ossification of the whole heart, have rendered us less fit for the reception and proper cherishing of the wondrous gifts of song. But that the day of poetry has gone by is no more true than that the day of the soul has gone by, for they were born, and must live and die together. The soul mounts higher and higher, and its horizon widens from age to age. Poesy also grows wiser as she grows older. Poetry can never be all written. There is more in the heart of man than any the wisest poet has ever seen there—more in the soul than any has ever guessed. Our age may have no great poets, for there are some who have but just now gone forth into the silence, some who yet linger on the doubtful brink, and there are successions in poesy as in nature; pines spring up where oaks are cut down—the lyrical follows the epic. But of whatever kind or degree, there will ever yet be *some* poets. They are needed as historians of wonderful facts which, but for them, would be unrecorded—facts high above the grasp of the diligent recorders of outward events; and materials of history will never be wanting to them, since there is nothing so beautiful but has in it the promise of a higher beauty, nothing so true but enfolds the elements of a wider and more universal truth."

We have scarcely space to notice other papers in this opening number. POE contributes a strong and skilful, but to our minds overstrained and repulsive, analysis of the feelings and promptings of an insane homicide. The painting of the terror of the victim while he sat upright in his bed feeling that death was near him is most powerful and fearfully vivid. John Neal contributes a strong article upon Aaron Burr—giving however no new view of his character. A very fine and able criticism of the Paintings exhibited at the Boston Athenæum and a scientific notice of the Academy of Music are also presented. The tale entitled the "Armenian's Daughter" we have not had time to read. There are included several very excellent and spirited Poems, one of them very neatly illustrated, and anumber of discriminating Literary Notices. From one of them we extract the following which hints at a most important truth connected with education:

"It has too long been a vulgar error, more deadly than any which the wise Sir Thomas Browne rooted out, that no elderly male or female (of good character) could be too stupid to write a book for children. While the quality of a child's imagination was as yet hypothetical, it was ingeniously supposed that it had none at all, and, while romance was sternly outlawed from the nursery, pedantic commonplace and mathematical morality, inculcated till dulness and virtue grew in the childish mind to be convertible terms, reigned paramount there. Even that mysterious representation of a supposed female with a helmet (whether Minerva or Joan of Arc was problematical) who directed the gaze of a very curly-headed neophyte to where in the proud temple of fame, upon a neighboring eminence, sat the "good boy," studiously perusing Worcester's First Lessons, while below, the "naughty boy" lay idly under a tree (probably a birch, prophetic as Dodonian oak to the initiated)—even this was banished by the

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blighting progress of improvement. Nay, that enticing portraiture of the tree of knowledge, loaded with ruddy apples (which sad experience afterward detected as crabs) and wickedly suggestive of orchards and green fields, which erewhile fronted the title-page of spelling-books, with the cabalistic word "frontispiece" engraven thereunder, was torn out. As if learning, with which the fancy and imagination (most active in those unmatter-of-fact days) were forbidden to meddle, could be any thing better than irksome and disgusting. Thank heaven, that the tales of Joseph and his brethren, of Ruth, and of the Prodigal Son, are still open in the Holy Book—perpetual springs where the thirsty young soul might drink in this Sahara of sandy platitudes! Better give a child Jack Sheppard to read, than let its imagination, the pure spring of all religious feeling and aspiration, and all the fair benignities of its nature pine for lack of food. Better leave a child to mere nature than make it a cyclopedia of barren commonplaces. Better (to quote *once* more Lord Brougham's hackneyed phrase,) let the schoolmaster be forever abroad, or any where else, than have him haunt his young martyrs on the playground, turning their game of ball into a lesson of gravity, and their "hop-scotch" ground into a geometrical diagram.

"Formerly, the mind was reached through the body, and many a hopeless urchin had good cause to wish himself at all points physically the cherub which the partiality of maternal fondness had often metaphorically designated him. This was far better than reaching the body through the soul, and making it precise and pattern-like, when it should have revelled in that healthy boisterousness which it was the aim and end of elaborate Goodyism and Mrs. Barbauldism to repress."

Indiana—Politics, Laws, Finance, &c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 4, 1843.

From our Correspondent.

You will have heard ere this reaches you of the death of Mr. Dunbar, the Loco-Foco Representative from Jackson County in the present Legislature. He had tendered his resignation to the Governor the day before his death, to take effect on the 16th inst., on which day the election in that County will be held. Jackson County is one of the very few counties in this State which gave in 1840 over 50 majority for Van Buren, and from that fact I infer that there is no hope of a Whig being elected to fill the vacancy although the Whigs there intend making an effort. Mr. Dunbar's majority in August was 130.

Governor Bigger and Mr. Dunn, State Treasurer, have been for more than a year engaged in preparing a revision of our Statute Laws. The present revised code is deficient in many particulars and very vague and unintelligible. But the one just submitted to the Legislature by the above named gentlemen is considered by all not only creditable to themselves, but an honor to the State, and one which will bear comparison with the revised code of any State in the Union. The Senate occupy the most of the morning and the House the most of the afternoon of each day in hearing it read, and listening to the explanations of the revisors. The amount of time spent in this examination will very probably prolong the session till the middle of February. There are two plans for districting the State pending in the Senate, and one in the House, each carving it up differently. I am very sanguine that ultimately a fair districting bill will be adopted—one which will give to each party five Congressmen on an even vote in the State.

In the Senate, almost the first day of the session, a very patriotic Loco-Foco introduced a joint resolution telling Congress they must refund "that fine" to the old warrior of New-Orleans, and thereupon half a dozen Loco-Foco Senators rose in their places, one after another, and fought that glorious battle over and over again. After they had finished and filled up the measure of their glory, the Whigs amended it so that no censure should be implied to be cast upon Judge Hall, and then let it pass. It then went to the House, and there it rests, as the Locos think the money is hardly worth taking without they can give a hit at the Judge too.

Last week the Locos in the House passed a joint resolution instructing her Senators to endeavor to have the Tariff modified "in accordance with the views of President Tyler." It came up in the Senate yesterday and was laid on the table in short order. It strikes me that this resolution shows the beauty and consistency of Democracy very prettily. In the House one of the Whigs asked them to amend it so that our Senators should go for such a modification as would be in accordance with his Accidency's views *when the resolution arrived at Washington*, but the Locos very indignantly voted it down. Many relief measures are pending. Among all of them I think the following will pass: One providing that but one execution shall be issued in a year, and that there shall be but one offer to sell property on execution at the cost of the defendant. One providing for the exemption from execution of a certain amount of property, over what is now exempt. One providing that the rents and profits of real estate for seven years, which is first offered for sale, shall be appraised as well as the fee simple and bring two-thirds their appraised value. And one reducing the fees and salaries of officers and the per-diem allowance of the members of the Legislature. A bill is pending in the House providing that if scrip (Treasury Notes) is refused for debts, the debtor shall have two years stay of execution. I should not be surprised to see this pass the House, but do not believe it can get through the Senate. The Revenue and Collection laws have been severely damaged this winter. The sale of property for taxes which is delinquent has been postponed for a year—the 25 per cent. penalty on delinquent tax-payers abolished, and if they are trifled with a very little more, it will be utterly impossible for any tax, large or small, to be collected. It does seem like a mockery to pass a tax law, order the Treasurers to collect it, at the same time tie their hands and then hold out inducements to persons *not* to pay their taxes. A bill has passed the House providing that Treasury Notes shall be received for all State and County dues—for fines, for forfeited recognizances, for principal and interest due the Common School, the College, the Seminary, the sinking, the surplus revenue, the saline and other funds. It is now before the Senate and will pass without material amendment. This will appreciate the value of this scrip, which is now 40 per cent. under par, but as this law also provides for reloaning it, it will keep this sort of currency in circulation, instead of absorbing and cancelling it, as, in my poor judgement, would be the proper course.

It appears to be generally conceded here that it is impossible to levy a tax this year to pay the interest due to the holders of our bonds. This is a deplorable state of facts, but Indiana is in a lamentable and distressing situation, which none can fully appreciate except those who are on the ground. Indeed, the Treasurer can hardly find enough money of any sort to pay the State officers, the Judiciary, and the members of the Legislature, and no matter how high a tax might be assessed, one-third of it would not be paid, and the remainder would be collected in Treasury notes, of which, as you will find from the reports I have sent you, a very heavy amount is yet outstanding. The State tax laid this winter will be probably 26 to 30 cents on the hundred dollars valuation, and 50 cents poll tax. This, with the county, road and school tax in each county, will make the total taxes for 1843 average 1 per cent. all over the State.

In my last letter I wrote you a full account of the iniquitous, reckless, and lawless conduct of the Loco-Foco majority in the House in ejecting a Whig from his seat on *exparte* evidence, and without giving him a hearing, and placing a Loco-Foco in his stead, for the express purpose of elevating Howard to the Senate. Numerous meetings have been held since, and the people are condemning the actors in this outrage in the most severe language. Not a Whig meeting has been held without passing resolutions expressing their most unqualified reprobation of this law-defying, partizan, and unjust act. The press are holding up the deed in all its deformity to the withering scorn and contempt of the people, and they seem determined to visit upon the heads of the actors in it, that retribution and condemnation which they have so well earned and so richly deserved. And yet I doubt much whether the Locos reap from this act the benefit they expected, and for which it was consummated. It is true, as you stated in your daily of the 26th ult. that a Whig from Monroe and Brown is instructed to vote Loco, but upon his returning home last week, he found that the grossest fraud had been committed in obtaining signatures. A gentleman from Parke County (Gen. Howard's residence) had gone there to superintend getting up the instructions, and he had done it up very nice. Besides obtaining the names of minors, men who were friendly to a National Bank were told that Howard was also friendly, and those who were Protective Tariff men were assured that Howard was a Tariff man, and thus by deceit were signatures obtained. The friends of Mr. Sluss (the gentleman who was instructed) have got up another set of instructions for him and his Loco-Foco colleague, ordering them to go for a man who is friendly to a Bank and Tariff, and scores of those who signed the first have also signed this, and from present appearances Mr. Sluss will not only be released from his Loco instructions, but have the satisfaction of seeing his Loco-Feco colleague cornered with a Whig set of orders, which will make him believe that "obedience to instructions" is not a Democratic principle when the instructions are Whigish in their tendency.

Mr. Wheeler, Representative from Marshall and Fulton, and Mr. Tannehill, Senator from Bartholomew and Jennings, will certainly be instructed by a clear majority of their constituents to go for a Whig Senator. Messrs. Myers of Knox, and Brown and Lowe of Rush, will probably be instructed also; but whether any of them will obey or not I cannot say. Messrs. Tannehill and Brown have repeatedly declared that if fairly instructed they will obey, and Mr. Lowe has said that in such a contingency he would resign. Time only will tell what will grow out of all these things—who will be the Senator—or whether any Senator will be elected at all this winter.

A bill was introduced into the House yesterday, which among other things, provides that property shall bring its full appraisal value when sold on execution, instead of two-thirds, as is now required. Many predict its passage.

Yours truly, S. C.

The Tragedy of the Somers.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

If MACKENZIE can be justified for his acts on board the Somers, it must be on the ground of necessity and self-defence. I send you an extract from Vattel upon this doctrine of necessity. Vattel says:

"Prisoners of war may be put to death when the safety of the victors depends upon it. * * * But (says he) it must be well weighed, *even to a certainty*, that safety evidently demands such a sacrifice," &c. a generous enemy will rather listen to the voice of humanity than to that of a *timorous circumspection*."

Did not Mackenzie listen to the voice of a 'timorous circumspection?"

OPERATION OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.—From a report made by the Secretary of State to the Senate, says the Washington Spectator, we have compiled the following statistics of the proceedings under the Bankrupt Law in the various States, so far as heard from:

	Petitions.	Voluntary.	Dis'd.	Pending.
Maine	2879	2865	2455	416
Massachusetts	2423	2392	973	1450
Vermont	1540	1524	967	902
Connecticut	1363	1333	807	472
New-York, S. Dis.	1919	1859	897	1039
New-Jersey	676	673	396	275
Pennsylvania, E. Dis.	1185	1259	230	754
" W. Dis.	1577	1572	458	
Delaware	74	74	29	42
Maryland	579	571	99	237
District of Columbia	189	186	85	66
South-Carolina	288	265	60	145
Kentucky	1890	1742	235	1,175
Tennessee	990	985	455	
Alabama S. Dis.	593	593	181	417
Michigan	400			

[Morning Post.

VERY IMPORTANT.—A young lad of this city, of the name of James C. Brewster, a member of the Mormon Church, supposing himself to be inspired, has recently written and published, what he says is one of the lost books of the Bible. This publication having been circulated among the Mormon Churches, the Nauvoo "Times and Seasons," Lieutenant General Joseph Smith's organ, has given notice, that no one but the said Lieutenant General Joseph Smith is permitted to be inspired, and that the work in question is a perfect humbug. In this last particular we fully concur with Joe.

[Springfield, Ill. Journal.

☞ A BEZOAR STONE of the size of a bantam's egg was taken by Major Harlee, formerly of the U. S. Army, from the paunch of a deer he had killed in South Carolina. It is of a yellowish color, oval or globular in form, measuring 2⅝ inches in polar and 2⅜ in equatorial circumference, and weighing near four ounces. These stones, peculiar to the stomachs of ruminating animals, were formerly worn as amulets.

THE PRESIDENT.—Two Locos, standing outside of the bar of the Senate, yesterday, were carefully observing the proceedings of that body, with the august President at its head. "'Pears to me," says one of the two, "that them Whigs are trying to make a fool of our President." "Faith," says the other, "I think they 'll have a hard job of it. Nature 's got the start on 'em." [Boston Atlas.

AN IOWA FARM.—This farm and its plenishing reminds one of the old Hebrew patriarchs: Job, of Uz, or Laban, of Padan Aram. The Hawkeye says, that the farm of Mr. Thompson, in Louisa county, Iowa, has upwards of 20,000 bushels of corn, 300 fat hogs, 150 head of neat cattle, 600 head of sheep, (500 for sale) 250 acres of wheat, 400 acres of corn, besides large quantities of potatoes, &c.

☞ A brother editor at the South, speaking of what he intended to do on Thanksgiving day, says, "We shall luxuriate over our dinner until about 4 o'clock, when we shall go out and slide on a smooth plank for half an hour, 'teter' for another half hour, and then pitch cents until dark. In the evening we shall 'go-a-courting.'"

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, UTICA, December 26, 1842.

☞ THE subscriber having been appointed *Sheriff of Oneida County*, and having entered on the duties of his office, requests all letters and papers on official business to be addressed to him at *Utica*.

T. S. FAXTON.
Sheriff of Oneida County.
d28 3w

☞ **Good Board** and pleasant Rooms can be obtained at No. 25 Cliff-street. (2) n15 tf

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.*

Lecture.—A Lecture will be delivered This Evening, at 7½ o'clock, before the Fourier Association, at the Lecture Hall, 411 Broadway. Subject—Means of realizing effectually, Liberty, Equality and Justice in Society. The Lecture will be free.

☞ We shall not be able to publish the Constitution for an Association until Tuesday next; the Committee appointed to examine it have not yet completed their work.

Pecuniary Advantages of Association.

The World is sunk in Poverty—and Poverty often brings with itself Ignorance, Vice and Degradation. The first great object of Association is to raise the World out of this state of general Destitution, and secure abundance to the Poor, and safe investments and liberal dividends to the Rich.

The question of profits is a proper question by which to test the practical value of Association. What do large profits signify? They signify that the product of Industry is abundant, that Wealth is general, and that Poverty, with its evils, is banished from Society. A Social Order which does not fulfil these conditions is valueless; so long as Poverty exists, Man will be sunk in ignorance and misery. The question of Wealth or Poverty must always be the *practical* test of a true or false system of Society; as the harmony of the Passions will be the spiritual test.

If an Association be not profitable, it will be a proof that the labor and talent of the members are not judiciously applied,—that unity of action, method and economy do not exist,—that Industry is not rendered attractive,—and that Science does not exist in its material mechanism.

Association will have means of increasing Production or Wealth immensely, and of guaranteeing abundance to all. Let us examine some of these means:

FIRST MEANS.—*Increase in the number of Producers.*

The heads of a family are for the most part at present the only Producers; the labor of Women yields scarcely any thing, as they are absorbed by domestic duties, and that of children not much more. If we take a hundred families,—say five or six hundred persons,—we find, consequently, but *a hundred* Producers, and their labor must support the whole five or six hundred. Suppose the hundred families were to unite and form an Association: one-tenth part of the women now required could perform the domestic work, and the rest could devote themselves to productive and lucrative occupations. Various branches of Industry—such as care of the vegetable and flower-gardens, and light and pleasing branches of manufactures, could be attended to by women and children; with a proper Organization of Industry, we may safely estimate that out of five hundred persons there will be four hundred active Producers, which would give a very large increase of productive Labor, and, as a consequence, of Wealth.

SECOND MEANS.—*Elegance of all Objects connected with Industry.*

Our fields at present are lonely, our workshops and manufactories dirty and disgusting, the tools and implements are poor, and every thing is calculated to deaden the energy of the workman; he works with lassitude and disgust. In Association the fields and gardens would be beautifully laid out, the workshops and manufactories handsomely and conveniently fitted up, the tools and implements would be of the best kind, and labor would be performed by Groups of persons between whom friendship and other social sympathies would exist.—Under such influences people will work with ardor and satisfaction, and the same persons would produce, we may safely calculate, twice as much as they now do.

THIRD MEANS.—*Combined prosecution of Agriculture and Manufactures.*

In every Association a variety of branches of the Mechanical Arts suited to the tastes and talents of both sexes and different ages will be established, so that agricultural and manufacturing pursuits, which are now separated, will be prosecuted combinedly. The former will occupy the attention of the Association more particularly during the summer, and the latter during the winter, and constant employment will be secured to all. The Farmers are at present, during the winter months, nearly idle, and we may safely estimate that, for want of a good organization of Labor and by the separation of those two primary branches of Industry, they lose half their time.

FOURTH MEANS.—*Machinery.*

This will be a gigantic means of increasing Wealth. An Association of five hundred persons could have machinery to almost any extent,—to do the work, if they wished, of two, three or four thousand hands. As *they would own the machinery*, it would work FOR them, and not AGAINST them, as it now does, because it is not owned by the Laborer, but by a Capitalist or Employer who hires him.

What a contrast between the amount of Wealth produced by a hundred families living separately, and what they would produce if they lived in an Association! A hundred isolated families have at present the product only of the labor of a hundred persons, whereas, if they were united in an Association, the would have in the first place the product of the labor of four hundred persons, to which would be added that performed by machinery, to the extent of three or four thousand more. Thus five hundred persons, living miserably upon the scanty product of a hundred hands, would have in Association that of three or four thousand, and would possess all worldly comforts.

In Association, the machinery will be owned by the members: it will be their servant, instead of their competitor: it will work *for* them, and lessen toil, instead of working *against* them, and robbing them of occupation.

FIFTH MEANS.—*Wholesale Trade.*

An Association would not pay to intermediate Agents,—that is, to Traders, wholesale and retail, one half of what it produces for the comparatively slight trouble of buying and selling its Products; it would do its own commercial business, and thus effect an immense economy. If an Association were dependent upon Traders, and had to apply to them to purchase its Products, it would, in the first place, find very often no sale for them; and in the second place, it would have to sell them at 25 or 50 per cent. discount.

To avoid this dependence and loss, an Association would establish a Depot in a large commercial Town for the sale of Products; as they would be of the best quality, and as the fairest system of dealing would be observed, the Association would always command a ready sale for whatever it produced.

Thus an Association would do its own commercial business,—that is, its buying and selling, and combine all the elements of Production, Exchange and Consumption. This advantage Manufacturers and Mechanics laboring isolatedly cannot enjoy; they are dependent upon Traders, who control the Market and regulate Production and Consumption, which is a monstrous inversion of the true function of Commerce.

A SIXTH MEANS would be a scientific System of Agriculture,—that main branch of Industry, now so ignorantly and miserably prosecuted.

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

Improvement in whatever regards the happiness and welfare of our race is constantly on the march to perfection, and with each succeeding day some new problem is solved, or some profound secret revealed, having an important and direct bearing over man's highest destinies. If we take a retrospective view over the past twenty years, how is the mind struck with wonder! What rapid strides has science made in every department of civilized life! particularly in that which relates to the knowledge of the human system in health and disease. How valuable and indispensable are the curative means recently discovered through the agency of chemistry! How does the imagination kindle and our admiration glow at the ingenuity, the near approach to the standard of perfection, of the present time! Through the elaborate investigations of Physiology, or the science of LIFE, and the Pathology of prevalent diseases, much valuable practical knowledge has been gained. In consequence of becoming acquainted with the organization, the elements of the various tissues and structures of the system, remedies have been sought after and discovered exactly adapted to combine with, neutralize and expel morbific matter, the cause of disease, and substitute healthy action in its place. The beautiful simplicity of this mode of treatment is not only suggested by the pathology of diseases, not only grateful to the sufferer, but perfectly in consonance with the operations of Nature, and satisfactory to the views and reasonings of every intelligent, reflecting mind. It is thus that SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA, a scientific combination of essential principles of the most valuable vegetable substances, operates upon the system. The Sarsaparilla is combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and its unprecedented success in the restoration to health of those who had long pined under the most distressing chronic maladies, has given it an exalted character, furnishing as it does evidence of its own intrinsic value, and recommending it to the afflicted in terms the afflicted only can know. It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine to obtain a remedy similar to this—one that would act on the liver, stomach and bowels with all the precision and potency of mineral preparations, yet without any of their deleterious effects upon the vital powers of the system.

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificates. However great achievements have heretofore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine, yet daily experience shows results still more remarkable. The proprietors here avail themselves of the opportunity of saying it is a source of constant satisfaction that they are made the means of relieving such an amount of suffering.

NEWARK, N. J. Dec. 13, 1842.

Messrs. Sands: Gent—Words cannot express the gratitude I feel for your treatment to me, a stranger suffering under one of the most loathsome diseases that nature is capable of bearing. The disease with which I was afflicted commenced with inflammation of the eyes, in the year 1836, which caused almost total blindness. For this I was treated and finally relieved, but the remedies were such as to cause the development of a scrofulous affection on my left arm near the elbow.

"The pain extended from the shoulder to the end of my fingers, and for two years my sufferings were beyond description. I tried various remedies and consulted different Physicians in New-York and amongst them the late Dr. Bushe, who told me the disease of the arm was caused by the large quantity of mercury taken to cure the inflammation of my eyes.

My sufferings continued, the arm enlarged, tumours formed in different places, and in a few months discharged, making ten running ulcers at one time, some above and some below the elbow, and the discharge was so offensive that no person could bear to be in the room where I was.—I then applied to another distinguished Physician who told me amputation of the arm was the only thing that could save my life, as it was impossible to cure so dreadful a disease; but as I was unwilling to consent to it he recommended me to use Swaim's Panacea freely, which I did without deriving but little benefit. "For three years I was unable to raise my hand to my head or comb my hair, and the scrofula now made its appearance on my head, destroying the bone in different places, causing extensive ulcerations and I feared it might reach and destroy the brain—the head swelled very much, accompanied with violent pain, numerous external remedies were recommended, but they did no good.—About a year since I was taken severely ill with a swelling of the body from head to foot, so that I was entirely helpless, the Doctor advised me to go to the Hospital, for he did not understand my case; for the last few months I had been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard I could scarcely get my breath. A hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable. Such, gentlemen, had been my situation for seven years of my life when I commenced the use of your Sarsaparilla, but as my case was considered hopeless, and the near prospect of a speedy dissolution seemed inevitable, I felt but little encouragement to persevere. The persuasion of friends induced me to try your medicine, which in a few days produced a great change in my system generally, by causing an appetite, relieving the pains, and giving me strength; as success inspires confidence, I was encouraged to persevere, my pains grew easier, my strength returned, food relished, the ulcers healed, new flesh formed, and I once more felt within me that I might get well. I have now used the Sarsaparilla about two months and am like a different being. The arm that *was to be amputated* has entirely healed, a thing that seemed impossible. I can scarcely believe the evidence of my own eyes, but such is the fact; and it is now as useful as at any period of my life, and my general health is better than it has been for years past.

Health; what magic in the word! how many thousands have sought it in foreign lands and sunny climes, and have sought in vain! Yet it came to me when I had given up to die, and as I feel the pulsations of health coursing through my veins, my whole heart and soul go forth in fervent gratitude to the author of all our sure mercies, that he has been graciously pleased to bless the means made use of. "Truly have you proved yourself the good Samaritan to the afflicted, for next to my Creator my life is indebted to you (or rather) the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. The value of such a medicine is countless beyond price, money cannot pay for it. I have been raised from death, I may say, for my friends and myself thought it impossible I could recover. And now gentlemen suffer me to add another proof certified too by my friends and guardians as a just acknowledgement of the virtues of your health restoring Sarsaparilla. That the afflicted may also use it and enjoy the benefits it alone can confer, is the heartfelt, fervent wish of their and your friend.

MARTHA CONLIN.

I know Martha Conlin and believe what she states in this document to be perfectly true. JOHN POWER,
VICAR GENERAL OF NEW-YORK,
Rector of St. Peter's Church.

Given at New York this 14th day of December, 1842.

I know Martha Conlin, and have known of her suffering illness. † JOHN DUBOIS, Bishop of New-York.

I place full confidence in the statement made by Martha Conlin, having known her the past twenty years. I will cheerfully give any particulars in relation to her case to those who may wish further information. SR ELIZABETH,
Superior of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Prince-street, N. Y. Dec. 14, 1842.

I have confidence in the representations made by Martha Conlin, and have full knowledge of her case.
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
Alderman 10th Ward of the City of New-York.
Dec. 14, 1842.

Martha Conlin has lived in my family the last 15 years, and I hereby certify the foregoing statement made by herself is correct. MRS. MARY B. LLOYD,
No. 604 Broad st. Newark, N. J.

The following certificate is from a gentleman who lost the whole of his nose from a severe Scrofulous disease. It speaks for itself.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 25, 1842.

MESSRS. SANDS: Gent.—Although I am disfigured and deformed for life, I have not lost my recollection; and never, while I exist, shall I cease to feel grateful for benefits conferred, through the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I was attacked in the year 1828 with a scrofulous affection on the end of my nose, commencing with a small red spot, attended with itching and burning sensations. This induced rubbing, and now commenced the ravages of a disease which progressed as follows: the left nostril was first destroyed, and, continuing upwards, it crossed the bridge of the nose, and, seizing upon the right side, destroyed the cartilage, bone and all the surrounding parts, until, finally the nose was entirely eaten off; the passage for conveying tears from the eye to the nose obliterated, which caused a continual flow of tears. The disease now seized upon the upper lip, extending to the right cheek, and my feelings and sufferings were such as can better be imagined than described. I am a native of Nottingham, in England, and my case is well known there. The first Physicians in the Kingdom prescribed for me, but with little benefit. At one time I was directed to take 63 drops of the "Tincture of Iodine" three times a day, which I continued for six months in succession. At another time I applied Oil of Vitriol to the parts. After this used a prescription of Sir Astley Cooper's, but all proved in vain. I continued to grow worse, and as a drowning man will catch at a straw, I used every remedy I could hear of that was considered applicable to my case, until I became disgusted with the treatment, and relinquished all hope of ever getting well.

Many pronounced the disease a Cancer, but Dr. M——, under whose treatment I was, considered it Scrofulous Lupus, and this is the name given it by medical men. As a last resort I was recommended to try change of air and an Atlantic voyage, and in April last I sailed for America, and arrived here in the month of May. The disease continued gradually to increase, extending upwards and backwards, having destroyed the entire nose, and fast verging towards the frontal bone, it seized upon the upper jaw and surrounding parts.

While crossing on the Ferry-boat from Brooklyn to New-York, a gentleman was attracted by my appearance and thus accosted me: "My friend, have you used the Sarsaparilla?" Yes, replied I, various kinds, and every thing else I could hear of; but, said he, "I mean Sands's Sarsaparilla." No, I replied. "Then use it, for I believe it will cure you." Being thus addressed by a stranger I was induced to make trial of a medicine he so highly recommended.

I purchased one bottle, which gave some relief, and wonderful to tell, after using your Sarsaparilla less than two months, I feel within me well. The disease is stopped in its ravages, all those racking and tormenting pains are gone, my food relishes, my digestion is good, and I sleep well; and, under the blessing of Divine Providence, I attribute the result entirely to the use of Sands's Sarsaparilla. With desire that the afflicted may no longer delay, but use the right medicine and get cured,

I remain, with feelings of lasting gratitude,
Your friend, THOMAS LLOYD,
Nutria Alley, Pearl-street.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, } On this 25th day of November,
City of Brooklyn, ss. } 1842, before me came Thomas Lloyd, and acknowledged the truth of the foregoing paper, and that he executed the same.

HENRY C. MURPHY,
Mayor of the City of Brooklyn.

Sands's Sarsaparilla will also remove and permanently cure diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and depraved condition of the general constitution, viz: Scrofula or King's Evil, in its various forms; Rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous Eruptions, Blotches, Biles, Pimples or Pustules on the face, chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the bones and joints, stubborn Ulcers, syphilitic symptoms, diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, female derangements, and other similar complaints.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. Sands & Co. No. 273 Broadway, (Granite Buildings,) corner of Chambers street, New York. Also sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, No 79 and 100 Fulton-st.; David Sands & Co. No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-street; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

Note.—The original documents may be seen by calling at our store, No. 273 Broadway. d22

WANTED—A situation by a respectable Protestant man and his wife, to take care of a gentleman's place. The man understands farming and the care of horses. Good city references given. Please to apply to 250 Water-street. j12 2t*

WANTED—A place by an excellent plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 51 Attorney street. j12 2t*

WANTED—Places by an American girl and an English Cook. Apply at 478 Broadway, basement. j12 3t*

WANTED—A young man to act as clerk in a Dry Goods Store. None need apply but those who can give unexceptionable reference. Apply to j12 2t* O. W. WOODFORD, 66 Catharine-st.

WANTED—A place for housework or chamberwork, by a girl with excellent references. Apply at 96 Essex-street. j11 3t*

WATER POWER TO LET, at the Saw-Mill, West Farms, 11 miles from the city, and accessible by water. Enquire of
d23 1m* JOHN COPCUTT, 348 Washington-st.

WANTED—Union Bank Bills of Dover New Jersey, at half per cent. discount, by
j4 2w* PADDOCK & VANYLECK, 13 Wall-st.

WANTED, UNION BANK BILLS of Dover, New Jersey, at half per cent discount, by [j4 2w*] JOHN T. SMITH & CO., No. 30 Wall st.

$500 WANTED.—The advertiser being engaged in a respectable business, of a profitable nature, wants the above sum, and a partner in the concern. Address George, at the Tribune office. j10 3t*

$5000 WANTED, at 6 per cent. interest, on productive City Real Estate worth three times the amount. Address L G L, Tribune Office. d28 1m*

STEAM ENGINE.——A second-hand Steam Engine, ten horse power, with boiler, in complete order, for sale at a great bargain. Enquire of
j12 1w* R. ATWATER, 192 Pearl street.

BOARDING.——A respectable private family, occupying a handsome house, can accommodate with board 2 gentlemen and their wives, also a few single gentlemen, with pleasant rooms on the second and third floors, furnished or unfurnished, on very moderate terms. The family are plain, quiet and agreeable. Those who may wish the comforts of home may apply at 393 Greenwich-street, corner Beach-st. j7 6t*

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED in any pleasant part of the city, in exchange for one or two Hall Stoves, Sofas and Clocks. A letter addressed to A. W., Upper Post Office, will be attended to. Also wanted down town, or in Brooklyn, a Room and Board in exchange for a Room and Board near Washington Square—Address as above. d28 2w*

FIRE INSURANCE.—Mutual Safety INSURANCE COMPANY, 44 Wall-street.—Nett earned profits $372,000—All the profits divided among those who pay the premiums.

This Company continues to make Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwelling-Houses, Stores, Furniture and Merchandize generally, on the most favorable terms. Losses adjusted with liberality and despatch. j4 1w|s3w3wos

MUFFS, MUFFS, at 649 Broadway—A few splendid Cashmere Muffs, white, gold, dove and light fawn colors, from $9 to 15 each.

Also, for sale as above, Tinselled Ribbons and Gauzes, for head-dresses; rich embroidered Organdy for ball-dresses, 6s per yard; Ladies' French white satin Shoes at 6s; rich English Thread Laces and Edgings, Worsted Edgings, Insertings, Bands, Cuffs, and Collars; Book, swi