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THE TRIBUNE.

Review.

INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL IN YUCATAN. By JOHN L. STEPHENS, Author of 'Incidents of Travel in Egypt, Arabia Petræa, and the Holy Land,' 'Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas and Yucatan,' etc. Illustrated by 120 Engravings. In two volumes. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS, 82 Cliff st.

None of our readers need be told that Mr. STEPHENS is the most celebrated traveler, and one of the most popular writers, of the present day.—His Travels in the East introduced him most favorably to the public, and every subsequent work has increased the circle of his readers and his fame. His researches into the antiquities of the American Continent comprise the result of his latest and most successful labors; and the two magnificent works upon this subject which he has given to the world, not only form an enduring monument of his own enterprise and ability, but contribute a vast amount of original information, which will one day be wrought into theory, upon one of the most interesting subjects of antiquarian zeal. The two fine volumes just published are in fact only the completion of the work commenced by the others. His labors there were interrupted midway, as will be remembered by his readers, by the sudden and serious illness of Mr. CATHERWOOD, whose labors in these Explorations merit no less praise, as they are of no less value, than those of Mr. STEPHENS himself. What had then been accomplished was contained in the former volumes; and as soon as possible the examination was resumed and prosecuted with unabated energy and zeal to its completion. The results are embodied in the splendid volumes before us.

In the glory of the Mexican and Peruvian Conquests, the peninsula of Yucatan seems to have been almost entirely unnoticed; so that its history is only imperfectly known from the ill-digested record of Cogolludo, a Native historian, of whose work Mr. STEPHENS gives a brief account. The peninsula was first discovered in 1506; though no attempt was made to prosecute the discovery until 1517, when Francisco Fernandez de Cordova a rich hidalgo of Cuba with three vessels and a hundred and ten men sailed along the western coast and made several attempts to land, which were however thwarted by the enmity of the native Indians, with whom they had several severe and desperate contests. In these battles a great number of the adventurers were killed and disabled, and the rest suffered the extremes of hunger and thirst, being unable to procure water on the shore, from the hostile natives. This expedition was thus entirely broken up; but in the same year a large force, consisting of four vessels and two hundred and forty men, under Juan de Grijalva, sailed from Matanzas to Yucatan. They had several battles with the Indians, and proved successful in them all. They accordingly returned and fitted up a still stronger force, which under the celebrated Fernando Cortez, effected the conquest of Mexico, which from its superior wealth drew away the attention of the invaders from the less attractive region of Yucatan. Of this 'island' as it was then called, Don Francisco Montejo, one of the bravest Captains of Cortez, obtained a grant from the King of Spain, making him and his heirs rulers of the province forever, and giving him power to reduce all rebellious Indians to a state of slavery. In 1527 he sailed from Seville, with four vessels and four hundred men, and commenced the attempt to subdue the province. He contented himself with sailing along the coast, and met little opposition until he reached the town named Aké, when a great multitude of Indians, who had lain in ambush, armed with arrows, flint-pointed lances and two-handed swords, rushed upon them. A bloody battle ensued, in which at night the Indians, after a loss of twelve hundred men, remained masters of the field: but they were driven from the ground the next day by the Spaniards, who thus at great expense of life and strength gained a doubtful victory. In 1528 the adelantado resolved to push his conquest; and at Chichen Itza divided his force. Both detachments suffered terrible defeats, and were driven back with the loss of nearly their entire force. Several other attempts of a similar character were made to subdue the peninsula, but all had a similar result. The Indians were too numerous, too warlike, and too hostile for all their efforts.

The project of their subjugation by force of arms was therefore abandoned; and the Viceroy of Mexico determined to effect it by the conversion of the Indians to Christianity. The Franciscan Friar, Jacobo de Festera, with four companies of the same order and some friendly Mexicans who had been converted to Christianity, ignorant of the language, and relying solely for a favorable reception upon the peaceful nature of their enterprise, entered the province, and very soon had the satisfaction of receiving from the hands of the natives their idols to be burned, and their children to be taught. The Indians built them houses and gave them lands and twelve or fifteen lords with great territories and many vassals, with the consent of their people voluntarily acknowledged the dominion of the King of Castile. They were interrupted in their peaceful and promising labors by the arrival of a band of soldiers from New Spain, who, by their cruelties, excited the natives afresh against the Spaniards, and forced the priests to leave the Indians in the darkness and ignorance in which they found them. The adelantado again resolved upon the conquest of Yucatan by force of arms; and in 1537 the Spaniards again planted the royal standard there. The Indians combined against them and they were again driven back.—The fame of the wealth of Peru likewise disinclined them to pursue their hard and hazardous struggle for the poor province of Yucatan, and they remained at Champoton for three years, uncertain what to do, and finally determining, against the persuasions and entreaties of their Captain, to leave the Country. Their spirits, however, were somewhat revived and their purpose changed by the arrival in 1539 of men, provisions and money from the adelantado, who committed the province to the care of his son, Don Francisco, charging him to use his best endeavors that the people under his charge should 'live and be as true Christians, separating themselves from vices and public sins, not permitting them to speak ill of God nor his blessed mother, nor his Saints.' Don Francisco immediately entered upon the conquest and proved eminently successful in several bloody and desperate battles with the Indians. The final contest was had at Tihoo, in which, according to the only accounts preserved, from forty to seventy thousand Indians came down upon the small band of a little more than two hundred Spaniards. The Indians were completely routed and never rallied again. A pacification soon followed, and Yucatan from that time remained a Spanish province, down to the Mexican Revolution, when it became independent, but soon entered into the Mexican Confederation as one of the States of that Republic.

This is an outline of all that is known concerning this history of Yucatan. No chronicler has preserved any record of the character of its early inhabitants, and until the visit of Mr. STEPHENS no exploration of the country had been made to direct attention to the stupendous ruins, more wonderful, because more mysterious, than those of Memphis and of Thebes, which have since been found on almost every league of its surface. The descriptions of these architectural remains, in the work of Mr. STEPHENS are full and graphic; while the engravings by Mr. CATHERWOOD present them almost in their actual aspect. Most of them have never before been visited by white men, and their existence was unknown even to the Indians of the Country. They are all overgrown by the rank vegetation of that climate, and in many instances almost hidden from view by the great trees that have grown upon and around them.

All who are at all familiar with the works of Mr. STEPHENS, are aware that to the most full and accurate details of any scene, he adds a felicity of description, which renders what in less skillfull hands would be dry and unattractive, interesting and lively in the highest degree. Incidents of personal adventure, graphic delineations of character, vivid descriptions of scenery, accounts of national or religious ceremonies, sports, dances and whatever an observant traveler would be likely to meet, told in a *naive* and racy style, for which Mr. STEPHENS has few superiors, enliven his pages and make his book most pleasant and entertaining as well as valuable and instructive.—The volumes open with an account of his voyage, and then of *fêtes*, sports, incidents, &c. at Sisal and Merida. We have not space even to refer to each of these graphic sketches; from descriptions of a number of bull-fights, however, a sport to which the natives are greatly addicted, we extract the following thrilling sketch of

A BULL-FIGHT IN MERIDA.

"The next would have been worthy of the best bull-fights in Old Spain, when the cavalier, at the glance of his lady's eye, leaped into the ring to play the matador with his sword. He was a large black bull, without any particular marks of ferocity about him; but a man who sat in our box, and for whose judgement I had conceived a great respect, lighted a new straw cigar and pronounced him '*Muy bravo*.' There was no bellowing, blustering or bravado about him, but he showed a calmness and self-possession which indicated a consciousness of strength. The picadores attacked him on horseback, and, like the Noir Faineant or Sluggish Knight, in the lists at Ashby, for a time he contented himself with merely repelling the attacks of his assailants; but suddenly, as if a little vexed, he laid his head low, looked up at the spears pointed to his neck, and shutting his eyes, rushed upon a picador on one side, struck his horse in the belly with his horns, lifted him off his feet, and brought horse and rider headlong to the ground. The horse fell upon the rider, rolled completely over him, with his heels in the air, and rose with one of the rider's feet entangled in the stirrup. For an instant he stood like a breathing statue, with nostrils wide and ears thrown back, wild with fright; and then, catching sight of the bull, he sprung clear off the ground, and dashed off at full speed around the ring, dragging after him the luckless picador. Around he went, senseless and helpless, his whole body grimed with dirt, and with no more life in it, apparently, than in a mere log of wood. At every bound it seemed as if the horse must strike his hind hoofs into his forehead. A cold shudder ran through the spectators. The man was a favorite, he had friends and relatives present, and every body knew his name. A deep murmur of '*El Probe!*' burst from every bosom. I felt actually lifted from my seat, and the President of the Life and Trust would not have given a policy upon him for any premium. The picadores looked on aghast; the bull was roaming loose in the ring, perhaps the only indifferent spectator. My own feelings were roused against his companions, who, after what seemed an age of the rack, keeping a special good lookout upon the bull, at length started in pursuit with lazos, caught the horse around the neck and brought him up headlong. The picadores extricated their fallen companion, and carried him out. His face was so begrimed with dirt that not a feature was visible; but as he was borne across the ring, he opened his eyes, and they seemed starting from his head with terror.

"He was hardly out of the ring when a hoarse cry ran through the spectators, '*a pie! a pie!*' 'on foot; on foot!' The picadores dismounted and attacked the bull fiercely on foot, flourishing their ponchas. Almost at the first thrust he rushed upon one of his adversaries, tumbled him down, passed over his body, and walked on without even turning round to look at him. He too was picked up and carried off.

The attack was renewed, and the bull became roused. In a few moments he brought another picador to the ground, and, carried on by his own impetus, passed over the body, but, with a violent effort, recovered himself and turned short round upon his prostrate prey, glared over him for a moment with a low bellow, almost a howl, and raising his fore feet a little from the ground, so as to give full force to the blow, thrust both horns into the stomach of the fallen picador. Happily the points were sawed off, and, furious at not being able to gore and toss him, he got one horn under the picador's sash, lifted him and dashed him back violently upon the ground. Accustomed as the spectators were to scenes of this kind, there was a universal burst of horror. Not a man moved to save him. It would perhaps be unjust to brand them as cowards, for brutal and degrading as their tie was, they doubtless had a feeling of companionship; but, at all events, not a man attempted to save him, and the bull, after glaring over him, swelling and pawing him for a moment, to all a moment of intense excitement, turned away and left him.

"This man, too, was carried off. The sympathies of the spectators had for a while kept them hushed; but as soon as the man was out of sight, all their pent-up feelings broke out in indignation against the bull, and there was a universal cry, in which the soft tones of women mingled with the hoarse voices of the men, '*Matálo! Matálo!*' 'Kill him! kill him!' The picadores stood aghast. Three of their companions had been struck down and carried off the field: the bull, pierced in several places, with blood streaming from him, but fresh as when he began, and fiercer, was roaming round the ring, and they held back, evidently afraid to attack him. The spectators showered upon them the opprobrious name of '*Cobardes! Cobardes!*' 'Cowards! Cowards!' The dragoon enforced obedience to their voice, and fortifying themselves with a strong draught of aqua ardiente, they once more faced the bull, poised their spears before him, but with faint hearts and trembling hands, and finally, without a single thrust, amid the contemptuous shouts of the crowd, fell back and left the bull master of the field.

"Others were let in, and it was almost dark when the last fight ended. With the last bull the ring was opened to the boys, who, amid roars of laughter, pulled, hauled, and hustled him till he could hardly stand, and amid the solemn tones of the Vesper Bell, the bull-fight in honor of San Cristoval ended."

The adventurous travelers seem to have embraced among the objects of their visit a great variety of purposes; for not satisfied with the exploration of ruins or the gratification of their own curiosity by a knowledge of the manners and customs of the people among whom they wandered, we find them in the fifth chapter doing a thriving business, (thriving in amount though the profits were *nil*,) in taking *daguerreotype portraits*, at which they succeeded admirably in 'astonishing the natives,' and won for themselves the admiration and good will of the whole population. Their next attempt was in operating for strabismus, with which the people seemed to be very generally affected. After one or two operations in which the sight of 'biscos,' as those afflicted with squinting are called, was completely rectified, their fame spread rapidly, and their rooms were absolutely and continually thronged with patients and their friends. One of their operations is thus described:—

"The first who presented himself was a stout lad about nineteen or twenty, whom we had never seen or heard of before. Who he was or where he came from we did not know, but he was a bisco of the worst kind, and seemed able-bodied enough to undergo any thing in the way of surgery. As soon as the doctor began to cut the muscle, however, our strapping patient gave signs of restlessness; and all at once with an actual bellow, he jerked his head on one side, carried away the doctor's hook, and shut his eye upon it with a sort of lockjaw grip, as if determined it should never be drawn out. As it was, there he sat with the bandage slipped above one eye and the other closed upon the hook, the handle of which stood out straight. Probably at that moment he would have been willing to sacrifice pride of personal appearance, keep his squint and go through life with his eye shut, the hook in it, and the handle sticking out, but the instrument was too valuable to be lost. And it was interesting and instructive to notice the difference between the equanimity of one who had a hook in his eye and that of lookers-on who had not. All the spectators upbraided him with his cowardice and want of heart, and after a round of reproof to which he could make no answer, he opened his eye and let out the hook.—But he had made a bad business of it. A few seconds longer, and the operation would have been completed. As the muscle was again lifted under the knife, I thought I saw a glare in the eye-ball that gave token of another plunge of the head, but the lad was fairly brow-beaten into quiet, and to the great satisfaction of all, with a double share of blackness and blood; and with very little sympathy from any one, but with his eye straight, he descended from the table. Outside he was received with a loud shout by the boys, and we never heard of him again."

But we must pass over these introductory pages and speak more definitely of the ruins discovered and described. The first which he reached w those at Mayapan. They cover a great pla upon the site where, according to historical record, once stood the capital of the whole country, surrounded by a strong wall, the remains of which may still be traced through the woods. Half-buried mounds are seen scattered over its surface, the edifices that once surmounted them having with a single exception entirely disappeared. One of these mounds was sixty feet high and one hundred feet square at the base, built up solid from the slain, with a broad staircase on each of its four sides and a plain stone platform fifteen feet square at the summit. Around its base for a great distance were strewn sculptured stones, with carved figures of men and beasts, and the hideous shapes of demons. Upon a ruined mound some thirty feet in hight was still found standing a circular building some twenty-five feet in hight, with cornices, double columns and the remains of paintings upon its walls. The whole peninsula of Yucatan was known to the natives at the time of the Spanish invasion by the name of Maya, and this too was the name of the language which they used.—The capital city of Mayapan, of which these are the ruins, is said to have been destroyed by the rebellious vassals nearly a hundred years before the arrival of the Spaniards. Striking affinities of the Maya language with those of Asia have been discovered and pointed out by Merian in his work on the subject.

The travelers next proceeded to Uxmal, which they had visited before but imperfectly explored. It was here that their labors on their former visit were so abruptly terminated. Mr. CATHERWOOD has given a great number of illustrations to make perfectly clear the situation, size, appearance, &c. of these most interesting remains, which were among the most striking and important observed in the whole peninsula. The first ruin presented is of a building standing upon three great terraces and *three hundred and twenty-two* feet in length. It is constructed wholly of stone and profusely ornamented with elaborate sculpture. Over the central doorway is the grandest ornament of the whole—made up of the enormous figure of a man richly adorned and surrounded with smaller figures and a great abundance of characters which are undoubtedly hieroglyphics, intended, it may be, as a record of the construction of the building and of the design of those who built it. The whole building is long and narrow, below the cornice it is plain but above is ornamented with elaborate sculpture on every side. Views of every part of it taken with the utmost care by Mr. CATHERWOOD are presented in Mr. STEPHENS's pages. The rooms inside were large and the ceiling forms a triangular arch without the key stone. Out of the back wall Mr. STEPHENS, in order to discover hidden apartments if there should be any, removed a large block of stone and was surprised to find in the mortar left by its removal *two red prints of a man's hand*, not sculptured or carved but stamped by the living hand upon the stone. These marks Mr. STEPHENS says he met upon almost every building the ruins of which he examined. They were always red and always evidently stamped by the living hand. Their constant recurrence excited in him a lively curiosity as to their purpose and significance; and in the Appendix to the second volume he publishes a letter upon the subject from Mr. SCHOOLCRAFT, a well-known student of Indian character and habits. He says that the hand is always used by the North American Indians to denote supplication to the Deity; and in the system of picture writing it stands as a symbol for strength or mastery thence derived. Mr. SCHOOLCRAFT states that he has often met this symbol among the Indians on the Mississippi river. He observed it stamped repeatedly upon the walls of a village temple among the Indians of the Islands of Lake Superior.

Besides this principal house at Uxmal, called the Casa del Gobernador, were five others scarcely inferior to it in magnificence. It would be useless, of course, to attempt to follow our author in his descriptions of these ruins or of those which he afterwards found. He praceeded next to Jalacho, where he saw a splendid annual fair with bull-fights and other *fêtes*. Here he also found vast mounds with ruined edifices and a great number of remarkable monuments, and he visited and explored a curious and wonderful Labyrinth called the Cave of Maxcana, composed of intervening passages running in every direction, with galleries, &c. many of which he penetrated till his way was blocked up by masses of earth which had fallen in. He found here and at Uxmal, and indeed at several other places which he visited, a great number of subterraneous chambers which were probably used by the original inhabitants as cisterns to supply the cities with water. At Ticul were found other ruins with vases containing very curious and interesting sculptured figures and hieroglyphics upon their sides. One of the most wonderful buildings seen at Uxmal where our travelers spent some time, is that called the House of the Dwarf, standing upon a lofty mound and measuring two hundred and thirty feet in length, one hundred and fifty in width, and eighty in perpendicular hight—its shape being pyramidal. The crowning structure is a long and narrow building presenting, even in its decay, a most elegant and tasteful arrangement of ornaments. Upon the walls are sculptured the emblems of Life and Death in such a way as to confirm Mr. STEPHENS in the belief that it was erected for the practice of the worship prevalent among the Egyptians and other Eastern nations. The padre Cogalludo, from whose work Mr. STEPHENS has before quoted, contains an interesting notice of this stupendous structure of the use to which it was applied.

"He says that he once ascended the steps and that 'when he attempted to descend he repented; his sight failed him, and he was in some danger.' He adds that in the apartments of the building, were the idols, and that there they made sacrifices of men, women, and children. Beyond doubt this lofty building was a great 'Teocalis,' the great temple of idols worshiped by the people of Uxmal, consecrated by their most mysterious rites, the holiest of their holy places. 'The High Priest had in his Hand a large, broad, and sharp Knife made of Flint. Another Priest carried a wooden Collar wrought like a snake. The persons to be sacrificed were conducted one by one up the steps, stark naked, and as soon as laid on the stone, had the Collar put upon their Neck, and the four Priests took hold of the hands and feet. Then the High Priest, with wonderful dexterity, ripped up the Breast, tore out the Heart, reeking, with his Hands, and showed it to the Sun, offering him the Heart and Steam that came from it. Then he turned to the Idol and threw it in his face, which done, he kicked the body down the steps, and it never stopped till it came to the bottom because they were very upright'; and 'one who had been a Priest and had been converted, said that when they tore out the Heart of the wretched Person sacrificed it did beat so strongly that he took it up from the Ground three or four times till it cooled by Degrees, and then he threw the body, still moving, down the steps.' In all the long catalogue of superstitious rites that darken the page of man's history I cannot imagine a picture more horribly exciting than that of the Indian Priest, with his white dress and long hair, clothed with gore, performing his murderous sacrifices at this lofty hight, in full view of the people throughout the whole extent of the city."

But our notice is becoming too extended for our limits. There is much more matter of great interest in these volumes with important observations on the various points suggested by the exploration of these mysterious ruins. To these we shall take an early opportunity of again referring.

For The Tribune.

To the Whigs of Connecticut who may now be in New York;

While our opponents admit that if we will turn out in our full strength on Monday next, we can carry our ticket by a majority of 5 or 6,000, will you not so arrange your business as to be at home on Monday next? always bearing in mind that the loss of a single Whig vote may lose us the State officers.

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☞ **Report No. 10 of Dr. John Thomson's** BOTANIC PRACTICE, No. 343 Broome street, New-York.

Fever Sore of five years' standing.—John W. Griggs, of Freehold, N. J., had been troubled five years with a bad ulcer upon the shin bone; was confined to his bed ten weeks last summer; has had four physicians to attend him; it had cost him $200. Dr. Thomson cured it in five weeks. See certificate, dated Jan. 2, 1843. By a letter dated March 2d, Mr. Griggs says his leg is well. A physician in this city said six months would be required to cure him, and then not positive of a cure.

Palsy and loss of the use of limbs.—Mr. Taylor, of Freehold, N. J., was perfectly helpless for several months; had lost the entire use of his limbs; was fed like a child, and carried from place to place like an infant. Several physicians attended him to no advantage. He came to New-York and stopped with Dr. Thomson one week. By letter from J. W. Griggs, dated March 2d, 1843, he says Mr. Taylor can now feed himself, and can use his feet and legs, and thinks much of Dr. T.'s practice.

Abram U. Whitsor, Newtown, L. I., commenced taking medicine in January *for dyspepsia and debility.* March 12th, said he was better in health than he had been before in four years, but said he did not tell of it for fear his neighbors would laugh at him.

Fever Sores, 15 years' standing—Scrofula.)—Wm. Landon, No. 2 Catharine Market, has been troubled with dreadful fever sores on his legs, one for 15, the other for 7 years; had been in the City Hospital 6 months; while there was under the care of Doctors Mott and Cheeseman—was scarified and burned—took calomel and arsenic, and other usual remedies in such cases. Went to the Hospital with the idea of a cure, but left with the addition of a crutch. On the 15th of March called upon Doct. Thomson, 343 Broome st., and at this date, 27th, is better than he has been before in 10 years—sores one half healed, and gaining rapidly. Reference—Any one at the Catharine Market, where he is known by all. Call and see him.

Scrofula of several years' standing.—Jacob S. A. Curtiss, Pacific street, Brooklyn, has been troubled all his life with scrofula—has been attended by several physicians—found no benefit—called upon Doct. Thomson on the 21st, and now, on the 27th, is better than he has been before in his life. Reference—Pliny Allen, 106 Broad-street, New-York, or himself, Pacific-street, Brooklyn.

A mass of other testimony on hand, of cures such as *Raising Blood, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Piles, Polypus in the Nose, Inflammation of the Bladder, Female Weaknesses and Female Obstructions, Palpitation of the Heart, Palsy, &c.*

WANTED, at 343 Broome-street, *Patients that can find no relief from other Practitioners.* m28 1w*

☞ **Female Beauty!**—CULPABLE NEGLECT—It has been observed by visiters from all other countries, as well as by persons of the best cultivated taste in this, that in no country is there a larger share of female beauty and excellence than in this city. Yet, while the shoe-fitter, dress-maker and milliner are engaged in adorning "nature's best gift to man," one part appears almost totally neglected—THE HAIR. How frequently do the ravages of disease lay waste the delicate form of the fair and beautiful, and though restored again to health, yet those flowing locks which once adorned their heads fall off and never again return to their original beauty. It is inconceivable how any person, more especially a lady, can manifest so much neglect on this point, when a "NEVER FAILING REMEDY" can be obtained by calling at No. 305 Broadway, and asking for Dr. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, which will perfectly restore this only neglected part of female ornament.

What is a dollar or two to complete the crowning point of female beauty?

Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, 20 South Third street, Philadelphia, and 305 Broadway, New York.

Price $1 per bottle. m28 1tis 2tos

☞ **Wood Engraving**—The undersigned would respectfully inform the Printers and Publishers of this city and elsewhere, that he has the facility and ability to execute all kinds of original designs and engravings, viz., embellishments for illustrated books, papers and periodicals, architecture, machinery, labels, business emblems, autographs, stamps, &c., at 160 Nassau street, Tribune Buildings, opposite the Park.

N. B. No patronage solicited from those who wish barter or credit. WM. W. BRITT. f29tf

☞ **To Printers.**—A PRESSMAN of experience, steady and industrious habits, desires a permanent situation at a moderate salary. He is one that is well acquainted with the working of wood engravings, fine book-work, &c. He would like a chance to perfect his knowledge of Power Presswork. Address W. Allen, in care of H. Greeley, Tribune office. m15 tf

FELLOW CITIZENS!

WE are bound to believe it, from the very circumstance, that all who take DR. SWAYNE'S *Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry*, do say, that it far excels all other Medicines, for *Coughs, Colds, Spitting Blood, tickling* or rising sensation in the *throat, bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma*, weakness of the nervous system, or impaired constitution, from any cause, and to prevent persons from falling into a *Decline*, this medicine has no equal.

CAUTION—All preparations from this valuable tree, except the above, *Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry*, are *fictitious* and *counterfeit*. Prepared only by Dr Swayne, No. 54 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

For sale only at Dr. W. H. Milnor's Drug Store, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st. m28 1m*

☞ **Particular Notice.**—Those persons having furniture of any description to dispose of, or who are breaking up house-keeping, will find a ready sale for a portion or all of their goods, by sending their address, or calling upon the subscriber. Goods to any amount purchased.

At private sale—Two Piano Fortes.

m28 1t* F. COLTON & CO., 197 Chatham st.

IMPROVEMENT IN BOOTS AND SHOES.—A competent person, well acquainted with the Book and Shoe Business, and who can furnish an adequate Cash Capital, can obtain a joint interest in a very important improvement in the above business, together with a range of patent machines, just now put in operation by steam power, for the above purpose. Address G. A. at this office. m29 2t*

COW AND CALF.—FOR SALE, a Cow of very fine quality for milk, with a heifer Calf one week old. Price $50. Apply to E. J. Corey, 19 Suffolk street. m28 3t*

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—P. T. Barnum, Manager.

Miss MARY DARLING, the celebrated Queen of Magic, having given universal delight to large and increasing audiences, is re-engaged, and will present a variety of new and brilliant experiments.

Also, engaged for one week only, Dr. VALENTINE, the highly popular Comic Delineator, who will appear in all of his most celebrated Parlor Entertainments and Table Conversations.

CHANG FONG, the Chinese Juggler, will exhibit his marvellous feats of skill and dexterity. m27

PEALE'S MUSEUM and PICTURE GALLERY—C. H. DEVOE, Manager.—Every day and evening this week, the sublime and beautiful exhibition of the TRIAL OF CHRIST, a group of 23 figures in Statuary. The Norwood GIPSY WOMAN can be consulted (not to live in a private apartment. She does not pretend to be a Fortune-Teller, but professes by her knowledge of Physiology, Physiognomy, Philosophy, Phrenology, Mesmerism and the hidden Sciences, to be able to instruct others of good intellect. She will inform them if they are married or not, giving them a history of past times, the present and the future, as if she knew them from birth. She has no connection with or knowledge of Madame Adolphe, an account of whose imposition and runaway from Ulster appeared in the New-York papers recently.—Admission to the Museum 25 cents; children half price. f20

BILLIARD ROOMS, with Bassford's celebrated Iron Slete and Marble Tables, No. 14 Ann st., or 149 Fulton, where OTIS FIELD invites his friends to call; or at 440 Broadway, joining the Olympic, where RALPH BENJAMIN will be happy to see his friends. Tables for sale.

N. B.—Those rooms contain FIFTEEN Tables. f27 2m*

HUNTINGTON'S PICTURES from Pilgrim's Progress.—Christiana and Family, in the Valley of the Shadow of Death, and Mercy's Dream are exhibiting for a short time at the Granite Buildings, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, (entrance in Chambers-st.) Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents. m22 1m*

WANTED—Families supplied gratis at 56 East Broadway, with the best servants in the city. m27 5t*

WANTED.—A young married man, well educated, is desirous of obtaining a situation as an Assistant in a School, or a situation in a store in any capacity. Salary not much of an object. He would be willing to make himself generally useful at any thing. Address M. P., Tribune Office. m28 3t*

GARDENER WANTED—A single man, thoroughly acquainted with his business. Address A. B. at this office on the 1st of April, stating terms and references. N. B.—A Catholic preferred. m28 3t*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A first rate Milliner, to trim and make Ladies' Caps. One that can come well recommended will receive constant employment and good wages. Apply to Miss Kennard, No. 405 Broadway. m28 4t*

WANTED—Situations in the City and Country for respectable Protestant young women and young men servants, for any capacity, who will be excellently well recommended by their last employers in this city for honesty, industry, sobriety, &c. Inquire at No. 336 Broadway. N. B.—Respectable families can always have the best of help at this office. Subscribers are respectfully solicited. All orders punctually attended to.

m27 2tM&Th* T. ELLIOTT, Proprietor.

BOY WANTED at 408 Washington st. Salary $50. m22 3t*

BOARD—A gentleman and his wife and one or two single gentlemen can obtain board and pleasant rooms at 35 Bond-st. on moderate terms. m28 3t*

BOARD—A family or a few single gentlemen of good morals, can have board and spacious rooms in a private family; a very desirable location, 101 East Broadway. House and apartments unusually pleasant and agreeable. m27 1w*

AMITY SCHOOL.—This institution will commence its seventh annual course May 11th, under the direction of Misses Holton and Day. Pupils will be received at any time previous on application at No. 12 Amity street. f20 eod3m*

IMPORTANT.—German Silver! German Silver!—JAMES G. MOFFET, 121 Prince-street, New-York, offers for sale wholesale and retail, 1500 lbs. of German Silver, at the lowest market prices.

In consequence of manufacturing the article himself he can warrant it far superior to any ever manufactured in this country, and fully equal to the imported. m18 1m*

THE NEW MIRROR.—All the arrangements for the publication of this new periodical being now completed, the FIRST NUMBER will be issued on SATURDAY MORNING, the eighth of April next. Each number will be adorned with an ORIGINAL ETCHING ON STEEL, by J. G. Chapman, illustrating the letter-press, and will contain sixteen super-royal octavo pages, enclosed in a neat cover. Those who wish to receive the work from the commencement of the volume, and thus secure a complete set with all the embellishments (as only a limited edition will be printed,) can do so by leaving directions at the office of publication, No. 4 Ann street, near Broadway: or at 186 Nassau st., corner of Beekman st. City subscribers will have the paper left by carriers, and to those residing at a distance it will be forwarded by mail, with the utmost regularity. TERMS, THREE DOLLARS per annum, invariably in advance. New-York, March 21, 1843.

GEORGE P. MORRIS, mh21 tA8 Editor and Proprietor.

NOW READ THIS.—Every person who does not enjoy good health should make use of Wild's *Sarsaparilla* and *Tomato Candy*. It cures all humors, and creates an appetite far preferable to *Rum Bitters*. Made from the quintuple extract of Sarsaparilla and Tomato. The purchasers of the Candy can depend on its effect, or the money returned.

Sold by DR. WILD, 451 Broadway, opposite Tattersalls. Only 25 cents per package, or five for one dollar. m24 1w*

LOOK AT THIS.—Just received, lot best silks at only 2s 6d; lot good figured lace at 2 cts; good kid gloves at 1s; lot cotton hose at 6d; fine linen at 1s 3d; fine broadcloths at 7s 6d; cassimeres at 6s 6d; lot fine satinets at only 2s; ribbons 3d; cambric muslins only 6s per yd; fine shirting at 4d pr yd; best pearl buttons at 3d pr doz; lot hdkfs at 4d; good bedt ck at 6d pr yd; lot good carpets yard wide at only