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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.

Mr. Lord's Third Lecture.

Mr. Lord delivered his third Historical lecture before a small but very intelligent audience, in the University Chapel on Wednesday evening. His subject—the Germanic Barbarians, one of great interest to us, who are proved to owe to them our origin—was ably discussed, and his discourse was heard with great attention and satisfaction. He commenced by saying that the Barbarians who swarmed in the forests of Germany and Scandinavia, about the middle of the second century of the Christian Era formed a general union for the invasion of the Roman world; and that, however improbable their success might have seemed to the philosophers of a city which was the proud mistress of 120 millions of people, they advanced to conquer and reconstruct. Unenlightened by science, and uninstructed by the experience of past generations, they came in the original hardihood of nature, and in lusty youthful strength; and if they crushed beneath their heavy tread the monuments of wisdom and virtue, as well as of folly and vice, they gradually developed the sleeping germs of a new civilization. But this invasion, like all great revolutions, was attended by anarchy and suffering. There was the mixture of systems and religions, of races and languages—a confused mass, destructive for a while, of tranquillity and improvement. Our fathers were destined to a long pilgrimage in the wilderness. They wandered about in goat-skins and deer-skins, in turbulence and warfare, in discomfort and dreariness—physically wretched and mentally blind: but we see in them the elements of a noble people; and, as they learned experience, they fostered the sentiments which led to free institutions. They were impulsive and restless, ignorant and superstitious. They had neither polished manners, intellectual enlargement, nor legal order. But in their turbulence they still exhibited more true elevation of character than the Romans whom they subverted, with all their refinements and knowledge, and skill in the arts.

Mr. Lord then alluded to the early adoption of Christianity by these Barbarians, and said that while it shed only a darkened light—while it introduced into Europe the gloomy monk, the military prelate, the strictly despot, the superstitious devotee—still it guarded the interests of the people, and preserved the beautiful flowers of humanity, through the neglect of centuries, to more fortunate times. This unmixed race of men, (the Germanic,) the lecturer said, probably originated from a Scythian colony which migrated from this region around Mount Taurus before the Christian Era.

In considering the native elements of the German character the Lecturer remarked principally their love of personal independence; their passion for war; their veneration for woman, and the religious tendency of their minds.

He said that among the Greeks and Romans independence was the independence of the *citizen* rather than of the man. "I am a Roman citizen," said Paul, and the Roman Citizen was spared the indignity which the Man would have suffered. Not so among the Germans. They were impatient of any restraint. He observed that Odin, the type man of the nation, was a wild captain and fighter, who taught the worshiping Scandinavians that the field of danger was the field of glory.

The next leading trait of the Gothic mind was veneration for woman. In her our ancestors recognized a superior nature; in her they beheld something sacred and divine. They valued the society of their wives and sisters; the quarrelsome and headstrong were softened by female entreaty influenced by female counsels. The Lecturer eloquently enlarged on this characteristic, and strongly contrasted the treatment of woman by these Northern barbarians and their more polished Southern neighbors.

He then enlarged on the religious tendency of their minds. He alluded to the sternness of their religion, caused by their warlike character; to their veneration for the Priesthood, and, after their adoption of Christianity, to the religious character of their wars.—The whole Lecture was full of interest.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.—New-York is too barren of monuments of Art and Patriotism, and the proposition to erect a Statue to the Father of his Country here where he was first actively engaged in the War of the Revolution—here where that War was triumphantly closed—here where he was first inaugurated and first officiated as President of the United States—is an excellent one, and ought to be carried into effect. It easily can be—there will be little difficulty in raising the funds, if the People can only be assured that the money will be appropriated to the object for which it is given, and not diverted into private pockets. Here is the trouble; and whenever the undertaking is started, it must be in the right hands, or fail. In the hands of responsible Trustees, under the direction of the right Artist, there would be no difficulty in raising the money for a first-rate Statue in the Park—one that would embellish and do honor to our City—if not a dollar was received from any where else than the City.

A correspondent suggests that the money might be raised by a subscription in equal shares—each subscriber to have his name inscribed on the shaft. We trust nothing like this will be attempted. Whenever a Statue of Washington shall be erected here, it must bear witness to the universal admiration and gratitude to the Father of his Country—not to the preposterous egotism and vanity of its authors.

ARREST OF A STATE TREASURER.—The Vicksburg Whig of the 25th ult. says that Richard S. Graves, Treasurer of the State of Mississippi, has been arrested and committed to prison on an affidavit made by Governor Tucker, that he believed he had been guilty of embezzling the funds of the State.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its session on Tuesday morning in that city. The sessions will be continued daily, for a week or ten days. Bishops Waugh and Hedding are in attendance, as presiding officers. The number of members in the conference is about one hundred and thirty.

The Border Outrage.

The Madisonian contains an official correspondence between Mr. WEBSTER, U. S. Secretary of State, and the British Minister of State, Mr. Fox, from which it appears that the alleged outrage upon the North-Eastern Territory is regarded by our Government as a matter demanding the serious attention of the British and American Governments. Mr. WEBSTER transmits to Mr. Fox the official narrative, detailing the circumstances of the transaction, assures him that the conduct of the American officer is entirely approved, and says that the British constable Craven, was "treated with far greater mildness and lenity than he deserved." The following extract from the despatch of Capt. WEBSTER, the American officer, to Col. PIERCE, his superior, embraces all the facts of the case:

FORT REMY, FISH RIVER, March 13, 1843.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that an American citizen, named Daniel Savage, was, on the morning of the 11th inst., forcibly abducted from American territory, and carried past this post in open daylight, by a constable of New-Brunswick, named John C. Craven. On the evening of the same day the local civil authorities made a requisition upon me for assistance, to enable them to protect this citizen of the State, and to execute the laws in so doing—stating that they had not sufficient civil force for the purpose, as Craven was known to be armed, and of a most determined character. Under these circumstances, deeming it my duty to furnish the required aid, I placed an officer and three men at the disposal of the State authorities, with directions to act as they might require; but under no circumstances to pass beyond the limits of the State, as defined by the late treaty with Great Britain—of the operation of which, I may here remark, I had not the slightest doubt.

The party proceeded down the river, and on the morning of the 12th stopped on the south, or American side of the river, about two miles below the mouth of the Madawaska, at the house of a Frenchman named Hebert. Meanwhile the prisoner, Savage, escaped from the English side of the river, and fled to Hebert's for protection; the English constable pursued, and was arrested by the American constable under the warrant of the State, on the AMERICAN SIDE of the river, in the attempt to rescue his prisoner, pistol in hand, threatening that he would kill, if possible, force him back to the other side of the river. At the time of this arrest, Major Leonard Coombs, a Justice of the peace for New-Brunswick, (at whose suit Savage had been taken,) was present, and to his officials openly ordered the legally constituted authorities of Maine to hold and detain Craven *to resist them to the last*. Craven then did attempt resistance in such a manner that it became necessary for the constable to call for the assistance of the party sent by me; when one of the men, a sergeant, aided the constable in quieting and securing him. He was then brought to this place, and this morning, after examination before the magistrates, was placed under bonds to appear before the Court at Bangor, and was then set at liberty.

Last evening, after the above named transactions, I was called upon by Mr. James McLaughlin, warden of the recently disputed Territory, who officially informed me, in the presence of the other officers of the garrison, that all exercise of jurisdiction by the American authorities, over the territory lying below the mouth of Fish River, and on the south bank of the St. Johns, would be regarded by him in his capacity of warden, as a violation of Her Maj sty's dominions; that the TREATY *had not been sanctioned by act of Parliament* and was in consequence perfectly null here; and that the English still exercised all their former claims and rights upon this Territory, and *should do so* until Parliament had sanctioned the Treaty, and their Government proclaimed it throughout the Province, *fearing lest* they might choose to delay this sanction and proclamation.

Mr. Fox, in his reply to Mr. WEBSTER, says that he has received from the British authorities no information with regard to the affair. He adds that, "if it shall be found that any indiscretion or irregularity has been committed," he has no doubt it has already been corrected by the Lieutenant Governor.

FROM MONTEVIDEO.—Captain Baker, of the brig Lawrence Copeland, at Baltimore, in 49 days from Montevideo, states that when he left that port the inhabitants were throwing up breastworks around the town, and all the houses outside the works for the distance of half a mile were taken down, to leave the plain open. Rosas, the Buenos Ayrean General, with an army of 9,000 men, was supposed to be at the distance of ten or twelve miles from Montevideo preparing for an attack.—No business was doing when Captain Baker left, every one being engaged in preparations for the expected attack. The vessels were all lying idle.

Capt. Lowry, of the ship Globe, which arrived here last evening, states that the invading army was under the command of Gen. Oribe.

The French and English squadrons, which were to mediate between the contending parties, were hourly expected to arrive.

Rosas had issued a proclamation, stating that no quarter will be given to any citizens of Buenos Ayres who may be found in the ranks of the enemy. Eighty officers were shot after the battle of Arroya Grande, by order of Rosas; two persons were found with their throats cut the evening previous to the sailing of the Globe. The country was in a most awful state, there being no safety for life or property.

D'ORSAY.—There is a report going the rounds of the papers that Count D'Orsay, the great king of dandy-doom, is about to visit this country. I do not believe it, for a star more completely unsphered than D'Orsay would be in Yankee-land can hardly have been seen in its travels by the late "enterprising" comet. If he should come at all it would be to commence backwoodsman at the start, for he is a man suited only to the extremes of civilization. Dress D'Orsay how you would, he could not put his foot into the street of a city without a crowd after him. He is an unusually tall man with a herculean bust, but otherwise absolute symmetry of person, and with all his look of personal strength is almost femininely beautiful in face, and of unparalleled grace and style in every motion. His conspicuous personal appearance made it impossible for him to walk the streets of London. He was never seen by those out of doors except in his cabriolet, and even that partial view drew all eyes after him for half a mile. But he would make a splendid "trapper," and backwoodsman. He is the "admirable Crichton" of all manly exercises—the best boxer, the best fencer, the best rifle-shot, the best horseman, the boldest sportsman at every thing. And for the look of thorough *bonhommie* and frank good fellowship, I never saw his equal. Every man loves him who sees him. But between the lavish splendor of the expensive and privileged circles in which he has always moved, and the lawlessness and wild dangers of a life in the backwoods, I can imagine no sphere endurable by D'Orsay, and, indeed, no position achievable. Lucifer, "just come down," with his wings on, would hardly be more a marvel in Broadway, and hardly more out of place in New-York society. [Cor. Nat. Int.

PROMOTION OF ASTRONOMICAL SCIENCE.—We published, a few days ago, the proceedings of a meeting of gentlemen, who assembled for the purpose of adopting measures to obtain the means to procure a telescope, suited for the most exact astronomical observations. A committee was appointed for the purpose of raising subscriptions for this object. We are happy to learn that the subscription has been opened under favorable auspices, and that it has already received the name of one gentleman with a subscription of $1,000, and of four gentlemen of $500 each. In addition, another gentleman has offered to give to the same object the sum of $5,000, on condition that the other subscriptions shall amount to $20,000 within two months. The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge has voted to contribute to the fund the sum of $1,000. It is believed that the sum proposed to be raised will cover the expense not only of such a telescope as it is desired to procure, but of some other necessary astronomical instruments. [Boston Adv.

☞ The *Weekly Tribune* for the present week contains its usual variety of Miscellaneous, Literary, Political, Commercial and Statistical articles, besides full and accurate Reports of the Markets. Price for single numbers *five cents*.—They may had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing at the same price.

Cold Water Punishment.

Most of our readers know that the Officers of the Auburn State Prison have recently substituted the effusion of cold water upon the bodies of refractory prisoners instead of scourging. This is an important change in prison discipline and is likely to be adopted very generally throughout the United States. The following extract from the Report of Dr. JOSEPH T. PITNEY, the Medical Officer of the Prison, sets forth its advantages and effects clearly and forcibly:

"I cannot close this communication without adverting to what (after humane address and moral suasion shall fail) I believe to be the most important and valuable means of enforcing prison discipline, that has ever been devised. It is the effusion of cold water upon the naked head and body of the convict; and as an effort has been made in a certain quarter, by misrepresentations, to impress the public mind with the belief that this mode of punishment has been and is very injurious to the health of the prisoners, I therefore deem it my duty to lay before you my knowledge and opinions of this measure somewhat in detail.

"On the 7th day of April, Robert Cook, Esq., the present keeper of this prison, consulted me on the propriety and safety of the application of cold water as a mode of punishment for the disobedient and refractory convicts. He observed that he had not used it, though it had been strongly recommended to him about nine months before by the Rev. Mr. Dwight, President of the Boston Prison Discipline Society, who informed him that it had been used in the Massachusetts State Prison for about two years with the most satisfactory results, and to the almost total exclusion of the other inhuman and severe modes of punishment.

"I replied to Mr. Cook that I had no doubt the affusion or pouring of cold water, for a short period only, on the naked head and body of the convict in good health, might be made with entire safety both to his health and life, and that it could and undoubtedly would have the effect of allaying the obstinate and disorderly, subduing and restoring fallen spirits of those thus unfortunately prostrated; whereas the cuff and rattan blows must generally and naturally have the effect of exciting and cultivating a sour, refractory and malignant disposition, and of destroying entirely all sense of self respect, and consequently be the most prolific means of insubordination, and of counteracting one of the great objects of State Prison confinement—*the reformation of the convict*.

"On the 8th day of the same month, Mr. Cook, your principal keeper, made the first effusion of two gallons of cold water, through a funnel having a spout of only half an inch in diameter, on the naked head and body of one of the disobedient and most refractory convicts, which occupied thirty-three seconds of time only. He then stopped the convict made no expressions of regret or promises of amendment. The further application of two gallons more was then made in the same way, which most effectually subdued the obstinacy of his spirit. He confessed his error, and promised reform, was sent to his shop in good health and spirits, without any marks, *laceration*, or *effusion of blood*, coming down his mangled back and limbs, and said he had committed an offence since.

"Since the 15th day of last April, I have repeatedly witnessed the application of cold water to convicts for various offences, and have often conversed with the principal and under keepers on this mode of punishment, and find their opinions generally to be that it is with a few exceptions an efficient penalty, in preventing repeated violations of rules, and has rarely been applied to the same convict more than twice. Some, however, have been so obstinate, and indifferent, as to have or defy its effects, and have continued to repeat their violations of rules from four to six times, and consequently the keepers have been obliged to make as many applications of from five to fifteen or twenty gallons of cold well water at a time, (with suitable breathing and speaking intermissions,) before they would yield, and promise reformation.

"To these most healthy, obstinate, and almost uncorrigible men, I have advised Mr. Cook to apply a larger stream, with more head and force, and colder water. The common temperature of well water is from 52 to 54 degrees of Farenheit's thermometer, and the freezing point is 32 degr. If necessary, I would add a sufficiency of ice to the water to reduce its temperature to between 40 and 45 degrees, and then I would let off, suddenly, from two to four quarts only of this, upon the naked head and body of the convict and then stop, and if his obstinate spirit should not quail and yield under that, then I would let off from four to six or eight quarts more, and so on, not failing to give the indispensable *necessary* breathing and speaking intermissions. This I hade no doubt, would excite such a shock and dread as to prevent this class of conduct from repeating the offence.

"The colds of these water applications I have great confidence, can be readily guarded by the thermometer, with the addition of ice or snow, combined with short head of consequently force of water, with a pipe or outlet of from half an inch to one inch and a half in diameter, as to produce a shock and dread, which would punish sufficiently, and subdue the most powerful, refractory and obstinate convict in any State Prison; and that without endangering, in the slightest degree his life or health, provided the application shall be of very short duration—say from half a minute to two minutes.

"I do therefore most cheerfully recommend it to all inspectors and keepers of State Prisons throughout the United States, as, in my opinion, the most efficient, time saving and humane mode of punishment, that could be devised. But I have no doubt, that an uninterrupted and long continued application of a raged stream of water, reduced in temperature to between 40 and 45 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer would endanger both health and life. I would, therefore advise strongly against such a mode of application.

"From the 15th day of last April, to the present time, a period of almost nine months, quite a number of the convicts have had cold water poured upon their naked heads and bodies, as a punishment for various offences; and I do not believe that it has been productive of the slightest degree of disease in a single instance. It is a subject which I have watched and investigated closely."

☞ We have received No. 3 of the 'Bird of Italy,' a musical publication edited by C. Chanel and published by W. E. Willet, Esq. 320 Broadway. We are not musical ourselves, but we should think this a well-conducted work.

☞ At a large meeting of the stockholders of the Tremont Theatre, Boston, on Monday evening, it was voted not to accept the offer of Rev. Mr. Kirk's Society, for the purchase of the Theatre and land for a sum of $50,000, the Society to pay the annuity of $1,000 to the stockholders of the old Federal-street Theatre. "We presume," says the Boston Mercantile, "this matter is now finally settled."

FOUR PATRIOTS DEAD.—On Saturday the 12th no less than four Revolutionary soldiers died in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, Pa.—John Dolap, aged 80; John Gallagher, aged 101; Robert Dodds, aged 79; and John Johnson, aged 103.

☞ **Health, Quiet and Comfort.**—The Graham House, of 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.

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

At private sale—Two Piano Fortes.
F. COLTON & CO., 197 Chatham st.

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 purchasers 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. 56 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

For sale only at Dr. W. H. Milnor's Drug Store, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st. m28 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 136 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, Editor and Proprietor.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.

Improvement in whatever regards the happiness and welfare of our race is constantly on the march in 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 effective 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, and 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 supplies 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 the most fervent 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 will therefore take the opportunity of saying it is a source of constant satisfaction that they are made the media of relieving such an amount of suffering.

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

Mssrs. Sands: Gent—Words cannot express the gratitude I feel for your treatment to me, a sufferer under one of the most loathsome diseases that an unfortunate being is heir to. 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 results 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 said 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, 12 ulcers formed in different places, and in a few months discharged, making ten running sores 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 try Sanda's Sarsaparilla freely, which I did without deriving the slightest benefit. For three years I was unable to raise my hand to my head or comb my hair, and the scrofula now my hand to my head or comb my hair, and the scrofula now made its appearance in the form of boils, destroying the bone in different places, causing extensive sloughing, and I tared it in high pain and destroy the brain—the hectic fever 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. In the last few months I had been afflicted with a severe pain in both ears, at times so hard I could scarcely get my breath. A hacking cough constantly accompanied 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, sores healed, the discharge ceased, 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, I can vouch the fact, and it is now as useful as at any period of my life, for 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 continued 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 derived from 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 mein 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 13 years, and I hereby certify the foregoing statement made by her, is correct. MRS. MARY B. LLOYD,
No. 164 Broad st. Newark, N. J.

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, 6 bottles for $5.

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

WANTED—A situation by a good Cook with good references. Apply at 49 Suffolk-street. a7 2t*

WANTED—A situation by a very capable woman as Nurse or Seamstress. Please apply at 79 King street. a7 2t*

WANTED—W. T. O. 126 Nassau st. 4 clerks, 3 agents, 4 partners, 2 peddlers, 1 shoemaker, 2 boys, 4 girls. a7 2t*

WANTED—A place as House keeper, by a very competent American—can refer to several clergymen. Apply at 478 Broadway, in the basement. a7 3t*

WANTED—In the old established Office, 139 Bowery—Can supply families with the best servants in the city. Cooks, Chambermaids, housework, &c. both city and country; also, men and boys. a7 3t*

WANTED——A situation either as a Dress Maker or as a Tailoress, or would take charge of a dress-making and Millinery establishment. She cuts and fits ladies' dresses to first rate style, likewise cuts and makes boys' clothes. The best city recommendations given. Apply to the old office of the New York Society for the promotion of knowledge and industry, No. 421 Broadway. a7 2t*

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. 11 Amity street. f26 eo6m*

☞ Spencer's HAT WAREHOUSE is removed to No. 67 Chambers street, 2d door East of Broadway. March 25, 1843. mh24 1t

TRUST FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 48 Wall street, Jones' Building, New-York.—Will make Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, and also effect Insurance on property, in the course of Inland Navigation and Transportation, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Valentine G. Hall, James B. Townsend, Edward Prescott, Wm. Whitewright, Morris Hoffman, Wm. H. Johnson, R. J. Hutchinson, Smith Harris, Wm. F. Leggett, Sam'l T. Skidmore, Elias G. Drake, Chas. Williams, Francis Butler, George Pomeroy, Robt. Middleton.

ELIAS G. DRAKE, President.
Ludovic Chapman, Secy. a11 1y

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

FIRE INSURANCE at the lowest rates by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company—(Incorporated 1810—Charter perpetual.)

This long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation upwards of thirty years, continues to insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, and every description of property against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms. JOHN NEILSON, Jr.
mh20 3m* Agent, 55 Wall street.

FIRE INSURANCE.—The Mutual Insurance Company of the City of New York, incorporated 1798—Capital, $350,000—continue the business of insurance against loss or damage by fire at the reduced rates of premium. Office, No. 52 Wall street.

GEO. IRELAND, President.
A. B. McDONALD, Secretary. 24 3m

THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY—Capital $300,000; Office No. 54 Wall st. This Company continues to make insurance against loss or damage by fire, and inland navigation.

DIRECTORS.

Benjamin Haven, Nath'l Taylor, Gorit W. Lawrence, J. Phillips Phoenix, William Couch, Micah Baldwin, John Morrison, B. L. Woolley, Nathaniel Weed, Joseph B. Varnum, Fanning C. Tucker, John Rankin, David Lee, Meigs D. Benjamin, John D. Wolle, Caleb O. Halsted, William W. Todd, Ferdinand Suydam, Henry G. Thompson.

R. HAVENS, President.
LEWIS PHILLIPS, Secretary. d2

ÆTNA Fire Insurance Company of N. Y.—Office No. 20 Wallst.—Insure against loss or damage by fire on dwelling houses, stores, goods, furniture, vessels and their cargoes in port, and property generally, on as favorable terms as any other office.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Town, C. S. Woodhull, John T. Stagg, John Allan, George Pomeroy, E. B. Clayton, Fredk. Penn, P. Lorillard, Geo. Colgate, Russell Sturgis, J. J. M. Vanderbilt, Isaac L. Platt, Chester Clark, Wm. Whitewright, E. S. Blackwell, L. M. Hoffman, Wm. A. F. Penn, G. W. Coit, S. D. Skillin, M. L. Marsh, Jos. Jamieson, R. Pepper, J. C. Moller, Joshua Jones, A. W. Hepenstall, Jno. Van Rosencrck, Silas Wood, Theop's Anthony, Daniel L. Gray, William H. Thorn.

CHARLES TOWN, President.
HENRY LOTT, Secretary.
RICHARD P. DUNN, Surveyor. a26 tf

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—This company, having over three hundred applications for life insurance, the premiums on which are upwards of thirty three thousand dollars, will grant insurance on lives upon the Mutual Principle, at their Office, No. 44 Wall st. Persons may effect insurance with this Company on their own lives or the lives of others, and either for the whole duration of life, or for a limited period.

The terms of insurance are as favorable as those of any similar institution in the United States.

The net profits of the business of this Company will be divided among the insured in proportion to the amount of premium paid by them. By a provision in the charter, the liabilities of the members extend no farther than the amount of the respective premiums paid by them.

TRUSTEES.

Morris Robinson, David C. Colden, Deaning Duer, Jacob Harvey, Robert B. Minturn, Rufus L. Lord, Mortimer Livingston, John D. Van Buren, Thos. Sedgwick, Robert C. Cornell, Stacy B. Collins, Joseph Blunt, John W. Leavitt, Jacob F. Gerard, H. J. Anderson, James Campbell, James S. Wadsworth, William Moore, P. S. Van Rensselaer, Zebedee Cook, Jr. Guy M. Wilkes, Jonathan Miller, John V. L. Pruyn, Fitz G. Halleck, Thomas W. Olcott, Robert Schuyler, C. L. Livingston, P. Hone, jun. John C. Cruger, Rich. V. De Witt, Alfred Pell, Gideon Hawley, James J. Roosevelt.

MORRIS ROBINSON, President.
SAMUEL HANNAY, Secretary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Physician to the Company. m13 1t

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Richard Lee, late of the city of New-York, Hugh Morrison, late of the said city, Matthias Baker, late of said city, all tavern-keepers, Charles Rich, late mariner, or Jane Murdock, late of said city, spinster, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 30 John street in the city of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of January, 1843.
ja25 1aw6w E. KETCHUM, Public Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Margaret McKay, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third day of August next. Dated New-York, March 17th, 1843.
m18 1aw6m MICHAEL O'CONNER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Archibald Hays, late of the City of New-York, grocer, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Philip Burrows, Esq. No. 27 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next. Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of March, 1843.
SAMUEL BROWN,
mh24 1aw6m* SAMUEL BONNER, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert Eckart, late of the city of New-York, cauiker, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 1 Broome street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of June next. Dated New-York, the nineteenth day of December, A. D. 1842.
d20 1aw6m WM. GRAY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Julia Lynch, late of the City of New-York, widow, George Anderson, late of the said City, mariner, Peter Thomas, late of Austria, mariner, John McNeil, late of Scotland, merchant, John Murdock, late of the City of New-York, or of Mary Robinson, late of the said City, widow, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 36 John-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of July next. Dated New-York, January 25th, 1843. E. KETCHUM, Public Administrator.
j27 1aw6m

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John Shepard, late of the city of New-York, cawker, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 149 Rivington-street, in the city of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of December, 1842.
d21 1aw6m JANE MARIA SHEPARD, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to persons having claims against Jacob Hartman, late of the City of New-York, baker, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 177 Division-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of August next.
Dated New-York, the 8th day of February, 1843.
7t 1aw6m* MARY HARTMAN, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Margaret Stewart, late of the City of New-York, single woman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 20 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of May next. Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, A. D. 1842.
n8 1aw6m* RICHARD L. SCHIEFFELIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John Fye, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Gilbert E. Hall, No. 92 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the nineteenth day of September next. Dated New-York, March 17th, 1843.
m18 1aw6m MICHAEL O'CONNER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the