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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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PHILADELPHIA AGENCY.—V. B. PALMER is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, at the Office, No. 101 South Third-street, near the Merchants' Exchange.

THE TRIBUNE.

Coleridge and his Detractors.

We have been vainly waiting for space to notice more at length the paragraph in the June Number of the Knickerbocker, in reply to our previous remarks upon COLERIDGE:, but we gladly forego our design, to make room for the following interesting letter from an esteemed friend in Boston: we trust he will excuse the liberty we take in making public what, perchance, he intended only for our private reading: its pertinence and interest must be our excuse. The Knickerbocker roundly asserts that multitudes of literary men—Englishmen and Americans,—men of eminence and worth, whose opinions would carry with them the weight of authority, know full well that COLERIDGE, in conversation, was 'a portentous bore.' An assertion so sweeping is easily made: but if it be true, it certainly seems surprising that not one of them—that *no one* save the Editor of the Knickerbocker—has ever ventured publicly to express the opinion they are all alleged to entertain. We venture to predict that the Knickerbocker will long continue, in this particular, to 'stand alone':

BOSTON, May, 1843.

Dear R.: I acknowledge, with much pleasure, the receipt of your Editorial strictures upon Mr. Lewis GAYLORD CLARKE, in the matter of COLERIDGE. To be sure, it ought in the first instance to be a matter of mortification that there should be any occasion among us at this day for a vindication of COLERIDGE'S fame. It is a little curious to look back and see how the detractors of that man have persevered, after being driven from their successive grounds of attack. First his poetical powers were called to naught, and thought fit for nothing but ridicule; but even the Magazines have come to know that now the ridicule would lie in thinking it any longer a matter of controversy. But COLERIDGE wrote Philosophy as well as Poetry—a happy chance for the witlings to get the laugh on their side again. So they have insisted upon saying over again to the rising generation about his Philosophy, all that had been said before about his Poetry. This went on tolerably well for a while—for he must be a very dull fellow that cannot crack jokes upon metaphysics;—here every man is ready to laugh who is slow to understand. But the laughter here again has turned out to be 'the crackling of thorns under a pot'—it has gone out; and the present opposition to COLERIDGE as a philosopher has all the sobriety of that inimitable kind of dislike known as the *odium theologicum*.

The attacks upon COLERIDGE in his private life have been such as were to be expected from men who had done their best to crush him in both the characters in which he was known to the public, and had found themselves rebuked in both attempts. To be sure, COLERIDGE might be a poet, or even a philosopher, if the world would have it so; but the world should know that this poet and philosopher had chewed opium and did not live happily with his wife. How long and how virulently this honorable sort of warfare was kept up against a man who it was certain, from the very nature of the charges, would not make them matters of public appeal, is known to the disgrace of the *esprit du corps* of authors by profession. And it is also known—at least among those who have the means and the candor to inform themselves—that of the thousands of all classes who have indulged in similar pernicious habits, COLERIDGE sinned under as great temptation and with as thorough a remorse and reformation as any man who, like him, has had the strength of nerve and religious character to reform at all. And as to COLERIDGE'S relations to his wife, it is known, from the admissions of those most intimate with them, that he was married before marriage that he was deceived in the woman's character, and that it would be impossible for any man to live happily with her—as her own family had been unable to do so. 'COLERIDGE,' Mr. ALLSTON once said to me, 'I have seen constantly and under all circumstances; and though I dislike the apparent exaggeration of the expression, I must say that he had the temper of an angel.' So much for his private character.

Now, after all this, comes Mr. Lewis Gaylord Clarke, and thinks there is one point of attack in Mr. COLERIDGE'S character that has not been sufficiently taken advantage of. All that has been said has not prevented him from being looked up to as a great poet and philosopher; and it turns out, too, that his private character, upon being wholly known, increases his claim to admiration and reverence. HAZLITT accused him of having done nothing in Literature. It is found that he has published, with one or two exceptions, as much as any of the literary men of his day, and with greater effect than they. As it has fared so ill with Hazlitt's complaint that he did not write enough, Mr. Clark has improved upon it, and complains that he talked too much; in short, that he was a bore. If boring be a matter of quantity simply, without regard to quality, there is no need to answer; for, by the same rule, Spenser is equally as 'portentous a bore' as Sir Richard Blackmore, and Lord Brougham a greater than Mr. Peter Borthwick. It seems to have been the misfortune of the 'distinguished gentleman from abroad,' that from an inability to distinguish by the character of what was said, he could only judge by the length of time the discourse continued. You have almost done the dullard and his backer too much honor in bringing up such a weight of intellect and eloquence of language, to teach them something of the quality of conversation as a standard of estimating it. In truth it seemed to me, in reading the extracts you have given, that it was sufficient evidence of COLERIDGE'S power as a converser that the subject seems to have inspired all those who have written about it with something beyond even their usual felicity of thought and expression.

I ought not to have forgotten that it was to you I was writing all this about COLERIDGE; but I'll not ship such a load of Coals to Newcastle again.

Yours, &c.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT GONE.—Died, in White Creek, Wash. Co. N. Y. on the 14th inst. JAMES MCKIE, in the eighty-third year of his age.

The subject of the above notice was born in Galloway Shire, Scotland, on the 7th day of July 1760, and emigrated to this country at the age of 14 years, and at the age of 16 entered the service as a Soldier of the Revolution, and served for some time in that struggle for the Liberty of his Country. He at an early day attached himself to the Associate Reformed Church in Cambridge and remained a Member of that until his death. He was the father of eleven children, all of whom, in mature years, together with their mother, were present at his funeral—also a large number of his lineal descendants unto the fourth generation.

[Salem Post.

Literary Notices.

CLONTARF; OR THE FIELD OF THE GREEN BANNER; AN Historical Romance; and Other Poems: By J. AUGUSTUS SHEA. (1 vol. 12mo. pp. 156.) New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 200 Broadway.

The contributions of Mr. SHEA to the Poetry of his adopted land have been so considerable both in number and merit that they must have attracted the attention of all who aspire to any general knowledge of American Literature.—Chaste in diction and earnest in feeling, they have often evinced a force and clearness calculated to dispel all doubt of the rightfulness of the claim of their author to be regarded as a true Poet. Perhaps the stirring apostrophe to 'The Ocean!' commencing

'Likeness of Heaven!
Agent of Power!'

is as widely known as any of his fugitive effusions. At any rate we have seen them instanced as equal in strength and directness to any thing of the class produced among us.

The Poem takes its name from the famous battle of Clontarf—the fight which ended the struggle for centuries maintained by the Danes for supremacy in Ireland, and which drove them from its shores forever. It is the most celebrated and important event in Irish history, and forms a noble subject for a national poem. BRYAN, the royal warrior who by his bravery and skill preserved his country from foreign conquest, is the prominent hero, and Mr. SHEA has sought through him to celebrate the truly heroic and noble character of his native land. DESMOND and MONONIA are the other principal characters, the first a student, the last his beloved maiden; and each is used to develope some special feature in the genius and history of the Irish people. The Poem is thus preëminently *national*, and forms a most honorable and gifted tribute to the true, intrinsic worth of the Author's native land. No son of the Green Isle can read it without sharing its enthusiasm and feeling his heart swell with pride and patriotic love of his father land. Mr. SHEA has been wonderfully successful in his most worthy design, and the strain he has sung must touch a chord and awaken a response in the heart of every lover of his native Erin.

We copy the following passage with which the Poem opens:—

CLONTARF! full oft with sad delight
I gaze upon each hallowed sight,
And o'er my boyhood's dwelling flee
On tireless pinions 'fancy free:'
The lake with emerald margin bound,
The hill-top's heavenward hight,
By day with golden sunbeams crowned,
With silver stars by night;
The mighty deep, or lulled to rest,
With gently undulated breast,
Or leaping up with giant crest,
High as the eagle builds his nest,
Enthroned in mountain glee;
Let tempests rage or breezes blow,
Let surges break or wavelets flow,
Be robed thy plains with winter snow,
Or wild-flowers bright as Iris' bow,
By morning's grey or sunset's glow,
Thou 'rt beautiful to me.
Oh! in those long departed days,
How joyous must thy scenery be,
When every mountain caught the praise
Of Freedom from the free;
And Erin's voice, from shore to shore,
In one cathedral chorus bore
To heaven her jubilee!
Happy were they who saw those hours
Where eyes undimmed by Sorrow's showers,
Who died without the will to roam,
And rest beside their childhood's home.
Calmly they sleep, who, in that time
Whose pride survives the death of ages,
Stood self-ennobled and sublime,
And, fired by minstrels, saints and sages,
By sword and song, and prayer and lore,
Against the Dane the sun-burst bore.

* * * * *

THE INVOCATION.

STAR of my love! Celestial Vision beaming,
And beckoning from thy home of light to me,
In the rapt moments of my purest dreaming
I've worshipped thee.
O! thou wert fairest of this fair creation,
That human mind could dream or eye could see;
A hope, a power, a glorious revelation
Of love to me.
Thou wert the earthly idol of my living;
Thy presence made it paradise to me;
Thy smile was all the world possessed worth giving,
Though bright it be.
And I have loved thee too for that devotion
With which thou 'st loved our Island of the sea;
She felt the prayer of thy pure soul's emotion—
And she is free.
My country, may thy name, and fame, and glory—
Hope, prowess, virtue, pride and liberty—
Kindle thy sons in many a future story
With chivalry.
Free mayest thou be, honored and pure and holy,
The Gospel's rock-built ocean-sanctuary!
Accept this prayer for her from lips so lowly,
Oh! God to thee!

The following passage, with which the Poem concludes, evinces the Author's sense of the Wrongs of Ireland and the trusting fervor with which he looks to America for sympathy and aid:—

TO AMERICA.

AMERICA! need I portray
The fervent, unconditioned love
With which they battled in that day
When England's banner first above
Thy homes in fury was flung out?
Or tell with what a joyous shout
They rushed into thy battle then—
A living hurricane of men?
Shall I, though humble, call upon
Thy Heaven-commissioned WASHINGTON,
Whose fortunes, in their darkest night,
They followed in the doubtful fight?
No! step of mine shall not invade
The home of his departed shade.
But of the living I shall seek,
Who, counseled by awarding Fame,
In monumental marble speak
The glory of MONTGOMERY'S name;
And see, again, where close beside
Standeth that obelisk of pride
To Ireland's Cicero, who gave
His exiled genius to the State,
And sank into his honored grave,
Preëminent among the great;
While Justice 'mid he sacred walls,
Upon the shade of EMMET calls,
From whose inspired lips the spell
Of eloquence convincing fell:—
Yes! there are living round us still
Of whom these works declare the will,
Who twined the wreaths of grateful fame
For EMMET'S and MONTGOMERY'S name.
And shall the Island of their birth,
'Gainst Slavery leagued, a slave remain,
Or, "'mid the nations of the earth,"
Uprising from the oppressor's chain,
Resume her place? It is with thee
To say how long these things shall be.
Yes! yes! to thee, and to thy race,
America! I urge my plea;
Thy land is Freedom's dwelling place,
And such may it for ever be:
She tells her tale of woes to thee;
To whom can she look up for aid,
If not to the victorious free,
Whom Freedom her vice-gerents made?
All thou canst do is but thy part
Of Freedom's delegated trust,
To cheer the nations who would start
To life, and lift them from the dust;
Be friendly to her friends, and fond:
For so 'tis written in thy bond.
We ask not men—we ask not arms,
Nor fleets to thunder war's alarms—
Nothing to weaken ev'n one tie
Which Commerce weaves across the sea:
We ask thee but to breathe the sigh,
The word of generous sympathy—
To give the heart without the hand,
And vindicate my NATIVE LAND.

Dalton's Experiments.

Messrs. Editors:—Your correspondent "Carbon" does not understand what he writes about: he speaks of the *burning* of carbonic acid gas, and the color of its flame, as if it were *combustible*, when every tyro in chemistry knows, that in carbonic acid, the carbon is in its highest degree of oxidation, and cannot be made to unite with another atom of oxygen. The pale blue flame observed in burning Anthracite or charcoal is produced by the combustion of carbonic *oxide*, which is thus converted into carbonic acid.

His communication contains, (small as it is) several other similar proofs of his unfitness to be a critic of Dalton, whose book is correct in every instance asserted by "carbon" to the contrary.

I would set him right expecially on the subject of his last paragraph, wherein he shows himself no better an experimentist than theorist.

The unconsumed gas may be readily conducted from the centre of the flame of a lamp or candle, through a tube, and be burned at the opposite end, without suction, or any other influence being required to draw it off. Care only is necessary to insert the tube properly into the central body of gas, and to give it a slight inclination upwards, that the gas may readily ascend. The figure in the book is exactly right. If a glass tube is used, the flow of the gas may be seen. I have tried the experiment repeatedly, and never without success.

EXPERIENTIA DOCET.

A Thrilling Voyage.

Mr. JOHN WISE the well-known aeronaut, has addressed a letter to the Editors of the Philadelphia Inquirer describing an ascent he recently made through a dense cloud, from which we extract the following passage of thrilling interest; the ascent was made from Carlisle:

"When I had reached a point about two miles east of the town, the balloon commenced a rapid and perpendicular ascent, which soon brought me to the base of a huge black cloud; and as it has always created a deep interest to spectators to see a balloon passing through clouds, I did not hesitate on this occasion to give my numerous audience an exhibition of that kind, although I might have avoided it and kept beneath the clouds where the current would have taken me to Harrisburg, which place was already distinctly in my view. This part of my adventure, I had reason soon after toregret; although at the present time it gives me more gratification to contemplate its reality, than any thing that has lately transpired in my aerial adventures. The details that I shall here give of this terrible scene may be relied on, as I kept myself sufficiently composed to appreciate its grandeur, and observe its physical operations. The cloud, to the best of my judgement, covered an area of from four to six miles in diameter. It appeared of a circular form, and considerably depressed in its lower surface—or I might say, it presented a great concavity toward the earth, with its outer edges very ragged. It was also of a dark smoky color. I noticed at some distance from where I entered the cloud, the appearance of a heavy shower of rain. The first sensations I experienced when entering the cloud, were extremely unpleasant—a difficulty of respiration, almost to suffocation, followed by sickness of the stomach. This, however, somewhat abated for a short time—the cold in the mean time becoming intense, and every thing of a fibrous nature thickly covered with a hoar frost. The cloud at this point, which appeared to be in the midst of of it, had not the black appearance it presented underneath, but was of a light, milky color, and yet so dense, that I could only faintly see the balloon above me—a distance of sixteen feet.

From the intensity of cold in this cloud, I concluded that the gas would condense itself, and the balloon would consequently soon descend beneath it again, where the atmosphere was much warmer. In this however I found myself mistaken; for, in a few minutes after entering the cloud, I was whirling upwards with a fearful rapidity, the balloon gyrating and the car describing a large circle in the cloud; a noise resembling the rushing of a thousand mill-dams, with a dismal moaning noise of wind, surrounded me in this terrible flight. Whether this rushing noise was occasioned by the hail and snow, which at the time was mercilessly pelting around the balloon, I am unable to tell. I was in hopes that I should soon be tossed out of the top of the cloud, and there enjoy the congenial sunshine—so pleasing above the clouds. But in this I was disappointed, for after being hurled up, as I think many hundred feet, the balloon appeared to be suddenly released, and would fall again with fearful rapidity, the lower part hurled to and fro, and then again driven up into the cavity of the upper part, all the time discharging gas copiously from the neck, and breakages caused by the ice. This hurling up and down was repeated eight or ten times. Every thing that was not of a fibrous nature, such as the anchor, car, and balloon, became coated with smooth ice. All the time that I remained in this cloud, which was twenty minutes, the storm raged with unabated fury, and it was only by the immense loss of gas that I became released from its terrors. I felt an intense drowsiness all the while, which I think was only overcome by the sickness of the stomach, followed by a powerful fit of vomiting. After this, I felt somewhat easier, both in mind and in body, (for it is of no use to say that I was not considerably alarmed) and I grasped a firmer hold of the sides of the car, determined to abide the result with as much composure and observation, as the nature of the case would admit; as it appeared evident that the common discharge of gas or ballast, would neither let me down or up, through this huge tenant of the air. After being tossed up and down, as before stated, I was finally released from its caverns of hail, snow and icicles, and found myself between it and the earth, receiving the benefits of a heavy and cold shower of rain, coming down on the spontaneous parachute principle, with a portion of gas remaining in the balloon, sufficient to raise about fifty pounds weight from the earth. I made a final descent on Mr. Goodyear's farm, five miles from Carlisle.

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☞ The following works are for sale at the office of the New-York Tribune, Nassau-street, opposite the City Hall, in the City of New-York. A liberal discount from the retail prices made to persons who purchase to sell again.

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☞ Walter Forward and A. W. Marks, Attorneys at Law, Pittsburgh, Pa. m3 6m*

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☞ HEALTH, QUIET AND COMFORT.—The Graham House, 63 Barclay-street, New-York, profers 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

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Syracuse, May 1843. my29 4meod

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The subscriber wishes to give notice that he can receive into his family two more Boarding Scholars during the present Summer Term. Circulars and further information may be obtained at this office or at No. 56 Wall-street.

JOHN ALZAMORA.

Newburgh, June 1st, 1843. je3 1m*

THE USE OF THE GLOBES and Elements of Astronomy taught, aided by a new and elegant instrument, which will facilitate the learning. Apply to Mr. G. Vale, Nautical Academy, 94 Rosevelt street, New York.—Ladies and others engaged in teaching, and amateurs in science, are invited to examine at the above establishment, Vale's Globe and Transparent Celestial Sphere (in one instrument.) je14 1meod*

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GAUZE WIRE WINDOW SHADES—Manufactured to order for *Parlor, Basement, Office* and other Windows, *Hall-doors, Screens, &c.* by the subscribers, obstruct the views from the street into the room and keep out Insects, at the same time admit all the *air* and *light* as well as a perfect view to all passing in the street from the room.

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N. B.—Persons sending their address will be called on if requested. je21 tf

MADDER.—15 casks prime Ombros, for sale by GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., j5 78 South-street.

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REMOVAL—T. B. CLAPP, Dealer in Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, has removed from 48 Nassau street to 23 John-street.

N. B.—A fine French Clock, striking the hours and half hours, with beautiful gilt figures, a perfect time-keeper, for sale at half the importer's price. m27 1m*

NOTICE.—The Law Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the 1st May last. The business will be continued by B. C. FERRIS, on his own account, at the former office No. 20 Chambers-st.

R. L. SCHIEFFELIN,
j21 3t* B. C. FERRIS.

TO PHYSICIANS AND FAMILIES.

JEFFERSON B. NONES respectfully informs his Medical friends and citizens generally, that he has removed to No. 20 Bleecker-st. (near the Bowery), where he will be happy to attend to any calls, day or night, to apply LEECHES AND CUPS, upon the most reasonable terms. Leeches never used the second time. my26 1m

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my19 6w*

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David Lee,	Meigs D. Benjamin,	John D. Wolfe,
Caleb O. Halsted,	William W. Todd,	Ferdinand Suydam.
Henry G. Thompson,		

LEWIS PHILLIPS, Secretary. R. HAVENS, President. d8

NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE Company—Office No. 51 Wall st. This Company having a capital of $200,000, safely invested, continues to insure Dwelling Houses, Household Furniture, Ware-houses, and Buildings in general,—ships building or repairing, or with their cargoes in port, and all kinds of personal property, against loss or damage by Fire, on terms as favorable, and security as ample, as any Company in this City or State.

DIRECTORS.

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James N. Cobb,	Daniel Elliott,	H. N. Stebbins,
Augustus Greele.		

A. M. MERCHANT, Secretary. OLIVER H. JONES, President. a26 2m

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Roberts' Improved BROWN SOAP, manufactured at No. 240 Cherry st.—This article is no humbug, but just what it is represented, and is warranted; numerous experiments have been made but nothing has ever been so successful as this Soap. It is superior for washing all sorts of Woolens, Linens, Laces, Muslins, Calicoes, Silks, &c. &c. rendering them perfectly sweet and clean with much less labor than any other soap.—For washing Calicoes and printed Muslins, especially, it surpasses any other article. Flannels may be washed and bleached by the use of this soap without the least fear of shrinking. For washing the skin it is equal to any Windsor Soap, rendering it soft and white. It contains no injurious ingredients and is warranted not to injure either texture or color. If used as directed this Soap supercedes the necessity of boiling or bleaching. The following certificates from Professors Gale, Lee and Stewart, who have used the article in their families and thoroughly tested its peculiar virtues, are alone sufficient to remove all doubt or prejudice and ensure a trial:

NEW-YORK, May, 1843.

T. Roberts—Sir: I have examined specimens of your Brown Soap, and have used it in my own family with the most difficult articles of housekeeping. I have distributed specimens amongst such acquaintances as I consider competent judges in the matter, and the result is that the Soap, in the estimation of those who have used it, is all that it purports to be.

Yours, L. D. GALE, M. D.

Having made use in our families of "Roberts' Improved Brown Soap," (late "Friedz's German Soap,") we are fully satisfied of its entire superiority to any other, and confidently recommend it as wholly preferable to any thing of the kind in use.—New-York, May, 1843.

CHAS. A. LEE, M. D. Hudson st.
JAMES STEWART, M. D.
je2 1meod* Abdingdon Square.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.

THIS MEDICINE stands unrivalled, (based as it is on its intrinsic merits,) for the removal and radical cure of those diseases to which it is peculiarly adapted. Being entirely vegetable, and composed of the choicest selection of ingredients, which act in consonance with the laws that govern the animal economy, the system is enabled to throw off disease, take on a healthy action, and the powers of nature resume their natural functions. Thousands can, and have, testified to its efficacy in removing various chronic constitutional diseases, originating in an unhealthy or depraved state of the blood and other fluids, scrofula or enlargement of the glands, rheumatism and lumbago, salt rheum, ringworm, barber's itch, eczema and other similar affections, are safely and effectually cured by its use, but as by the "chosen few," this is sometimes termed quackery, the subject requires a passing remark. "The question, what is quackery and who is a quack, is of serious moment, and as the preservation of health is too important to be trifled with, it is of the greatest consequence where disease invades our physical frame, to take prompt and efficient measures to repel the attack. Whether he who stands on his reserved rights, and prescribes *ad libitum*: the most powerful agents, including some of the most virulent poisons, and in case of a fatal termination, simply says that the patient died of —, or he who by laborious and long continued investigation, draws forth from the arcana of nature hidden stores of useful knowledge and applies it to the benefit of suffering humanity, risking his own reputation in the result, is most entitled to public confidence, the afflicted can determine. It is the mark of a weak and prejudiced mind, to reject any thing as false because it does not agree with its own preconceived notions; but it is evidence of a noble and generous mind to

"Seize upon truth where e'er 'tis found,
Amongst your friends, amongst your foes,
On christian or on heathen ground—
The flower's divine where e'er it grows."

Neglect the *prickle* and assume the ROSE.

The proprietors are daily receiving from the medical profession, ministers of the Gospel, officers of justice, and numerous private citizens, ample and willing testimony, both written and verbal, to the superior value and efficacy of this preparation. To the poor it is furnished gratuitously on sufficient proof being given of their worthiness.

Still further proof of the superior value and efficiency of Sands' Sarsaparilla:

NEW-YORK, April 20th, 1843.

Messrs. SANDS: Gentlemen—Although it may be considered unnecessary for me to add another proof to the justly deserved celebrity of your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, yet for the benefit of my fellow men, I feel bound to proclaim the fact: From being a most helpless cripple, with a disease of the lower extremities, which spread over the legs, instep, and feet, distressing me so much, as to render life almost miserable. I am now quite recovered and entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. For two years I was unable to wear a shoe, and the right foot and ancle were very much swollen—which at times discharged water and pus freely, accompanied with violent itching—and burning sensations, so as to deprive me of all rest. I gave up in despair, and supposed amputation would be necessary; but hearing of great cures made by your Sarsaparilla, I resolved to make another effort to regain my health—and now under the blessing of a kind Providence, I am thankful to say I am well. With feelings of graditude to you and thankfulness to the giver of all good, for thus blessing the means. I am, your friend,

JAMES McCONNELL, No. 169 Greenwich st.
New-York, April 30th, 1843.

This is to certify that James McConnell called on me and exhibited his foot and leg, and stated, that by the use of eleven bottles of SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA, a perfect cure had been effected. With feelings of the warmest gratitude to Messrs. Sands in thus being instrumental under Divine Providence, in curing and restoring him to health, requests me to give this certificate.

Alderman of the 5th Ward of the City of New-York.

Prepared and sold by A. B. Sands & Co., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New-York, and for sale by Druggists throughout the U. S. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sand's Sarsparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands's Sarsaparilla, and take no other. my10 tf

TINNED PIPES FOR CROTON WATER, BEER, &c.—For sale by P. NAYLOR & CO. 79 Broad street. Plumbers in all parts of the United States supplied on the most reasonable terms. ☞ The public are cautioned against the use of a spurious article, or any infringements on the Patent.

Tin has been adopted by all civilized nations as the most suitable metal for protecting vessels that are used in the preparation of food; hence our kitchen utensils are either formed of it and its alloys, or are coated by it. The perfect safety of the pipes now offered to the public may be inferred from the experiments of the late Mr. G. Chilton, operative chemist, of this city, who, besides other experiments, kept strong vinegar in portions of these pipes, (exposed to the atmosperic air) during *three weeks*, without detecting the least particle of lead. (*See his account in Silliman's Jour. Vol. 26, p. 100.*)

The following scientific gentlemen, besides many others, recommended them in 1835, as a safe and valuable substitute for the common leaden pipes:

From the result of numerous experiments made on the tinned lead pipes of Mr. Ewbank, with a view of testing the protective power of the tin employed, I feel great pleasure in recommending them to the public as a safe and durable article for conducting water, ale, &c. it being impossible for such liquid to become impregnated with lead as long as the tin remains.

Numerous chronic diseases and deaths are unquestionably owing to solutions of lead insidiously received into the stomach by the use of water, ale, cider, &c. conveyed through leaden pipes and pumps. I feel still greater pleasure in recommending these pipes, from having witnessed the very effectual manner in which the process of casting them is conducted.

J. R. CHILTON, M. D.
LABORATORY of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York.

I have examined the tinned leaden tubes of Mr. Ewbank, and my results agree with those of Dr. Chilton. The tin appears to protect the lead perfectly from the action of highly concentrated acetic acid.

JOHN TORREY, M. D. Prof. Chem.

I am of opinion that the invention of Mr. Ewbank, by which leaden pipes are coated with tin, will be a protection against the dangers that *unquestionably* attend the use of leaden pipes in the conveyance of liquids.

JAMES RENWICK, Prof. Chem. &c. Col. Col.

I fully concur in the opinion of Professor Renwick, as above expressed.

WILLIAM H. ELLET, M. D. Prof. Chemistry.

I am of the same opinion as the above named chemists.

WM. J. MACNEVEN, M. D. late Prof. Chem. &c.

The undersigned, fully concur in the opinions expressed by Professors Torrey, Renwick, Chilton, &c. in relation to the invention of Mr. Ewbank.

JOHN B. BECK, M. D.
Prof. Mat. Med. in Coll. Phy. and Surg. N. Y.
LEWIS C. BECK, Prof. Chem. N. Y. University.
ALEX. STEVENS, M. D. Prof. of Surgery.
L. D. GALE, M. D. Prof. Chem. N. Y. Coll. of Phar.
DAVID HOSACK, M