NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAY EXCEPTED,

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

A Very Large Paper, for the Country, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

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Arrival of the steamship Hibernia.

Sixteen Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Hibernia, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Boston on Thursday evening in thirteen days from Liverpool, with London papers to the morning of the 4th inst. expressed to Liverpool by Willmer & Smith.

The news is of considerable importance.

Spain has been revolutionized, and Espartero is a fugitive in Portugal. Narvaez is now Lieutenant General, and the Duke of Baylen Guardian to the young Queen. This almost bloodless Revolution has been promoted, doubtless, by the intrigues and the gold of France. Espartero was known to incline to a Commercial Treaty with England, which precipitated his downfall. It is supposed that there is an understanding between Louis Philippe and the ex-Queen Christina, by virtue of which the King's youngest son, the Duc d'Aumale, will marry the young Queen, and thus cement the alliance of France and Spain. Meantime the Government is penniless, the people factious, and the whole country in a wretched condition.

Great Britain is more prosperous and her industry better employed than for years past.—The Manufacturing Districts are in the main busy and tranquil, except that the Anti-Corn Law agitation is pressed with great vigor. There is an active demand for Cotton Goods for the China market. No change in Money matters. Cotton is firm at our previous quotations, although the stock on hand is enormous—no less than One Million bales, or 300,000 more than it was a year ago. The Merchants are petitioning for a drawback on exported Cotton.

The speculation in Grain had subsided, but a most untimely rain commenced on the 2d inst. and was still falling when the Hibernia left.—This interrupts and delays the Wheat harvest, and endangers the crop. The Potato and Turnip crops will be very large.

The opposition to the Corn Laws is evidently gaining ground. Mr. John Bright, a leading member of 'the League,' has been elected to Parliament from the City of Durham, beating Purvis, Conservative, by 488 to 410 votes.

In Ireland, the progress of Repeal is still onward. O'Connell continues to address immense assemblages of enthusiastic Repealers, and to inculcate the most implicit obedience to the laws. Thousands are enrolled in the Repeal ranks daily, and the fund is swelled by liberal contributions from every quarter. Meantime the Cabinet is divided and perplexed. They have crowded 35,000 troops into Ireland, and can find nothing for them to do. The ultimate triumph of Ireland is certain.

In Wales the outrages continue.

From France and Germany there is very little.

India is tranquil, and the British conquest of Scinde is complete. A handsome revenue and great commercial advantages are expected therefrom. Dost Mahomed has resumed the government of Cabul, but not with the full concurrence of the Chiefs. There are apprehensions of difficulty at Lahore, when the French generals are required to leave the new Rajah's Court. There has been a dreadful storm in the Bay of Bengal and on the Coast of Coromandel at the Monsoon, and many vessels lost.

From China, there is little of moment. American ships are busy smuggling Opium, and some British are trading in defiance of the authorities. Sir Henry Pottinger is sick, or has been.

British Parliament.—A fight—one of the most spirited of the season—took place in the House of Commons on the 27th. The principal combatants were Lord John Russel, Sir Robert Peel, Lords Palmerston, and Stanley. The attack was commenced by Lord John, in a bitter and sarcastic vein, who reviewed the difficulties of Ministers and their position; sneered at the measures they had been obliged to abandon, in consequence of the hostility out of doors, and in despite of the powerful majority at their back; spoke of their financial embarrassments, as contrasted with the superior tact for which they gave themselves credit in such matters when in opposition; dwelt pointedly upon their difficulties in Ireland, and counselled them to better and wiser proceedings. Sir Robert Peel's reply, like every thing that falls from him, was able, but it wanted the freshness and vigor of his more successful efforts; he did not parry the thrusts of his assailant with the pointed dexterity with which they were made, and he seemed oppressed with his position. In all the requisites of a mere party speech, the happiest effort of the evening was Lord Palmerston's. He spoke contemptuously of Ministers and their policy, in its domestic, foreign, and commercial phases, and predicted their early downfall. Lord Stanley, in a vigorous reply, terminated the interest of the discussion.—The debate, confined as it was to the four ablest men in the house, as well as the most accomplished and powerful speakers, has necessarily excited much interest, and the partizans of both parties are loud in praise of the efforts of their respective favorites. The debate presents the case of the ins and outs for two years. Its perusal will remind many of the Scotch member's declaration—"I have heard many speeches," said he, "which changed my *opinion*, but never one which changed my *vote*."

Ireland—Repeal.

The second Tuam Repeal demonstration took place on the 21st ult., on the race-course of Gurraws, about two miles from the town. It was very numerously attended. Several resolutions were passed.

Mr. O'Connell addressed the meeting, expressing great delight at its magnitude. Mr. O'Connell found great fault with the conduct of the people of Ahascragh, a small village, who had broken the law by storming and injuring the policemen, one of whom had taken down a triumphal arch. If wrong, the law was open to them, and he promised them that they should not want its protection. But the traitors of Ahascragh, instead of resorting to it, violated at the same time the very first principle of the Repeal Association, which required that there should be no tumult, no rioting, and no violence of any description. He felt so strongly on the subject that he would blot Ahascragh from the map of Ireland, refused to allow a single one of its inhabitants to be enrolled upon the books of the association, and have them held up to the detestation of the people of Ireland for having violated the great and beautiful principle of moral force. If it were fitting to resort to force he would tell them, and they would all turn out together; but as it was not fitting, and as the law was predominant, he must declare his determination of erasing from the books of the association the name of every man connected with the riot in Ahascragh. See, on the other hand, what would be done in the case of the man who shouted "Hurrah for O'Connell!" at Headfort, and who, when one of Mr. St. George's myrmidons knocked him down for that foolish, but certainly harmless cry, behaved himself like M'Namara, of Clare, and declined to return the blow. He promised them that that man should have the protection of the law and the benefit of counsel. (Hear, hear.) Mr. O'Connell then enumerated the advantages of repeal, not forgetting to intimate that the first step of the Irish Parliament would be to abolish the present Poor-law, and to appropriate the £800,000 now derived from church temporalities to the support of the poor, and the establishing of hospitals and houses of refuge, putting an end at once to the poor-houses. Give him repeal and the annual drain of £9,000,000 would be spent at home, while the laborer, instead of looking for employment, would be sought after. (Hear, hear.) Having dwelt on the tyranny of landlords and other grievances, the do-nothing policy of the Government, and on the tottering condition of England, and having put in contrast Lord Morpeth's evidence of the high morality of the Irish with Lord Ashley's description of the English people, the hon. and learned gentleman announced that he would be at Castlebar on the following Sunday, at Baltinglass the Sunday after, and at Tara-hill on the 15th August.

The dinner took place in a large room of the Mitre Hotel, accommodating about 400 gentlemen, and nearly half that number of ladies as spectators.

Mr. O'Connell addressed the company for upwards of an hour. They had arrived, he said, at a crisis which would try their souls, a crisis which would leave Ireland a degraded and pitiful province for centuries, or raise her at once to the dignity of a national independence. While compelling England to do them justice, they had never omitted to warn her that they were agitators with ulterior views, and that what they had in contemplation was the nationality of Ireland. Mr. O'Connell alluded to the myriads of determined repealers who had attended the several repeal demonstrations, observing, that even if England were in a state of perfect prosperity, Ireland now possessed a moral force sufficient to break down every barrier that stood in the way of her independence; but, instead of that, the manufactures of England were declining, and her revenue, notwithstanding the income tax, was diminishing. (A voice, "More of that to her!") Right! more of that to her, until she did justice to Ireland; and then might every prosperity and glory attend her march. He proceeded to show that the condition of Spain, the offer of support from France, and the well-attested sympathy of America made England very insecure while Ireland was dissatisfied. Nothing but fear kept her at present from attempting to coerce Ireland, for when was she strong that she did not do so? As soon as she found that she could not cut their throats she resolved to bully them, and out came the threat of civil war from Peel and Wellington, who were now neither for coercion, threats, nor civil war, but for doing nothing. The *Times*, too, bullied and blustered, and called the Ministers traitors for not cutting the throats of the Repealers; but now what said that journal? Why, that Repeal was a joke, and the Government, forsooth, were to cut their throats for a joke. (Laughter.) The Whig publication said, "Let the Irish go on, and they will grow tired." (A voice, "They lie!") It was not so easy to tire him at least. (Cheers.) The Whigs said, "Wait awhile, and when we get into power we'll give you every thing." Would the men of Galway grow tired to gratify the Tories? ("No, no!") Or would they wait for the Whigs? (No, no!") They must not then be content with meeting, or with giving a passing cheer; they must work in their respective parishes with a view to make every man a Repealer, and should have as little as possible to do with any man that refused to become one.

On Tuesday the usual weekly meeting of the National Repeal Association was held at the Corn Exchange, Dublin.

Mr. O'Connell gave an account of the Tuam demonstration, and then alluded to the assault on the policeman at Ahascragh. He had no stronger way, he said, to make his abhorrence of the conduct of the people Ahascragh than by striking it out of the map of Ireland, and he trusted the Association would agree with him to strike out of their enrollment the names of every inhabitant of Ahascragh, except the Catholic clergyman, who, unfortunately, was not in town at the time, or the event would not have occurred. Mr. O'Connell moved the following resolutions, which were separately put and carried:

"That all the inhabitants of Ahascragh, whose names were enrolled in their books, should be struck out, except the Catholic clergyman.

"That no inhabitant of Ahascragh should be allowed to enroll himself as a member or associate of the Association.

"That it be required in all processions and public meetings of Repealers that the practice of erecting arches be abandoned in future.

"That those resolutions should be transmitted to the Rev. Mr. MacLoghlen, with the expression of the perfect conviction of the Association that if he had been in the town he would have prevented what occurred, and that their confidence in him was unbroken and entire."

Mr. O'Connell begged to make the following report:

Loyal National Repeal Association, Corn-Exchange Rooms, Dublin, 25th July, 1843.

An account of all moneys paid into the National Repeal Treasury for the quarter ending 4th July, 1842, and the corresponding quarter ending 3d July, 1843:

	£	s.	d.
1842...Received from 5th April to 4th July, inclusive	999	9	7
1843...Received from 4th April to 3d July, inclusive	15,798	11	3
Increase on the quarter	£14,799	1	8

By order. T. M. RAY, Secretary.

On Saturday next, £10,000 of that would be funded, and he would hand the scrip to Mr. Ray for £10,000. (Hear.) £1,000 had already been paid toward the building of the new hall, and there were other expenses.

Mr. O'Connell read letters enclosing the following sums: £20 from New-Brunswick, £30 from New-York, £100 from Providence, and £100 from Albany.

The meeting adjourned to 2 o'clock Wednesday, when the Association again met.

It was announced that the Repeal rent for the week amounted to £2,198 19s. 6½d.

SPAIN.

The Regency of Espartero has at last been brought to a close. He has given up the contest without a struggle, and taken refuge in Portugal. Cadiz has pronounced against his Government. The troops, hitherto faithful, are going over to the insurgents, who, in a few days, will be designated by another title, and a Government which, but six months since, had the support of almost every province and town in Spain, has fallen at once, as by a stroke of paralysis. Three telegraphic despatches from Bayonne were received in Paris on Saturday evening. The first announces that Cadiz had made its *pronunciamento*, and that the authorities in Espartero's interest had left the city. The second announces that Espartero, abandoned by the major part of his troops, had taken refuge in the Portuguese territory, where he arrived on the 17th, with a squadron of cavalry. The third states it to be certain that the division of Iriarte has gone over to Aspiroz, as also the troops under Enna. On the 18th, General Navaez summoned the capital to surrender, threatening summary vengeance in case of resistance. The official answer of the municipality was as follows:—"The city of Madrid wishes to watch over the preservation of the person of the Queen, that precious trust which has been confided to it. It will await the result of the engagement which must soon take place to pronounce itself." It is to be observed that there is not one word about the Regent in the official answer.

The Paris papers of Sunday and Monday throw considerable doubt on the alleged flight of Espartero, and the authenticity of the telegraphic despatches alleged to have been received by the government.

The Madrid papers of the 18th state that on the preceding day cannon and musketry were heard, and the capital was defending itself at that period against Narvaez. Some of his soldiers on the 18th had seized on the Veterinary Hospital, near one of the gates; but two pieces had been brought forward and fired against them. The insurgents retorted by a smart discharge of musketry, which killed two artillery men and wounded four others. The rest of the men hastily returned to Madrid, leaving the pieces outside, but which were left behind by the insurgents, though they might have taken them. The greatest unanimity existed among the National Guards and authorities in the capital. Nothing was known of the Regent, but it was thought that he was still going towards Cadiz. An address has been published by Evariste to the National Guards, praising them in the highest terms for their conduct.

Paris, July 24.—The news from Andalusia states that the Regent had arrived at Cordova on the 16th or 17th. He arrived from Andujar, where he slept on the 14th. The troops which he had under his command were estimated at only 600 cavalry and 1000 infantry. It was also stated that Van Halen, on arriving at Ixeres, had only 600 infantry and 300 cavalry, the rest of his troops having deserted him. News has been received from Madrid to the 20th. Things, there, remained in the same state. Narvaez had quitted Torejon for the purpose of repairing to Guadalaxara, whither the united forces of Scoane and Zurbano were proceeding. According to the bulletin which the authorities have published, and which is dated the 11th, the Regent was at St. Elena. There can be no doubt that his highness was marching in the direction of Baylen, and there can be as little doubt that his intention was to menace Seville. The musketry firing did not commence till the evening of the 17th; it was continued next morning, but the firing was not at all destructive.

Madrid, July 23.

Defeat of Scoane and Zurbano—Surrender of Madrid.—Narvaez and Scoane's troops met yesterday at Torejon. After an engagement of a quarter of an hour's duration they fraternised. Scoane and Zurbano's son are prisoners. Zurbano fled, and is hid in Madrid. The corporation is this moment in consultation to surrender Madrid unconditionally. The militia are returning to their homes. The troops which *pronounced* under Enna occupy all the posts. Narvaez will enter with his division at five o'clock.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday publishes the following Telegraphic Despatches:

"Bayonne, July 27.

"Madrid was tranquil on the 25th. The troops who had 'pronounced' entered the Capital on the 23d and 24th. They defiled before her Majesty. The palace was perfectly free.

"By decrees of the 22d and 24th, the Lopez Ministry is reconstituted. Other decrees make the following nominations.—Narvaez, Lieutenant General, Captain-General of Madrid, and General-in-Chief of all the troops in the capital; Prim, Count de Reuss and Governor of Madrid; Quinto, Political Chief; the Duke de Baylen, Commandant of the Halberdiers; Aspiroz, Lieutenant-General and General-in-chief of the first corps of operation; and Cortina, Inspector-General of the National Guards.

"The journals of Madrid, which had suspended their publication, re-appeared on the 24th. The *Patriota* and *Espectador* have ceased to appear.

"A division has been detached from the army of Narvaez to proceed to Andalusia to reinforce General Concha."

Bayonne, Aug. 1.—The Duke of Baylen has been named Provisional Guardian of the Queen.

The Ministry has changed the municipality of Madrid. General Cortinez has been named Chief of the Staff. M. Olozaga has been restored to his functions in the supreme tribunal of war and marine.

Generals Rifort and Minissir have adhered to the *pronunciamento* at Cacea and at Ciudad Real.

A decree of the Minister of War, sent to Espartero, declares that he shall be outlawed and punished as a rebel, if he continues hostilities in the bombardment of Seville.

On the 25th, the negotiations which had been entered into between the citizens of Seville and Espartero had ceased, and the bombardment had commenced with renewed vigor.

Madrid, July 26.—The capital is tranquil. The Ministry has assembled to-day, and the deliberations of the Council lasted several hours. To convoke the Cortes, or to form a Central Junta, such has been the subject of their deliberations. It is generally believed that the Ministry will stop with the first of these measures.

The rumor is circulated that Cadiz has *pronounced*.

The expeditionary forces, which left Madrid for Andalusia, are composed of sixteen battalions, 600 cavalry, and some batteries of artillery.

Loss of the Pegasus.—A wreck, attended with great loss of life, occurred on Thursday morning last, near the Fern Islands, the scene of the Forfarshire's wreck and of Grace Darling's heroic deed. The disaster is thus narrated by the Edinburgh Observer:—

"The Pegasus, which has plied between Leith and Hull for several years, left Leith harbor on Wednesday afternoon, having on board, besides the crew, (sixteen or seventeen in number,) at least sixteen cabin and about twenty steerage passengers; but the probability is that the number was greater, for several individuals are known to have gone with her whose names do not appear on the list at the Company's office. The vessel sped on her way till midnight. Just when the watch was changed, the captain being on the bridge, taking a look about him before he turned in, she struck on a sunken rock inside the Fern Islands, near what is called the Goldstone. The engines were then backed, and she came off. Her head was turned towards the shore; but she did not proceed many hundred yards, when the water rushing in extinguished the fires, and almost immediately the vessel sunk. Finding the vessel sinking rapidly, there was a rush to the boats, which were swamped. The Martello steamer, belonging to the same company, on her voyage from Hull, descried the wreck about five o'clock on the same morning. The mate of the Pegasus was found in one of the boats, nearly insensible from cold and exhaustion; Mr. Baillie, a passenger, Hillyard, another passenger, and one of the crew, were discovered holding on by the mast—the vessel having sunk in about six fathoms water; and two more of the crew were picked up, as well as six dead bodies.

NEW-JERSEY—Hudson County Circuit Court, JOHN J. BRUCE vs. JACOB POILLON—Attachment in case.—Notice is hereby given that writ of attachment issued out of the Hudson County Circuit Court at the suit of of John J. Bruce against the estate of Jacob Poillon, for the sum of twelve hundred dollars, was returned to the term of June last, by the Sheriff of said County, duly served.

R. GILCHRIST, Clerk.

L. D. Handerbergh, Attorney. au1 20tf*

TRIBUNE JOB PRINTING OFFICE, No. 160 NASSAU-STREET.

All kinds of Job Printing, such as

Pamphlets,	Mammoth Show Bills,
Catalogues,	Lecture Bills,
Checks, Cards,	Concert Bills, Plain and Fancy,
Insurance Policies,	Political Bills,
Bills of Lading,	Circulars, (neat) &c.
Circulars,	

Promptly executed at the Office of The Tribune, No. 160 Nassau-street—opposite the Park.

THE TRIBUNE BOOK-BINDERY, No. 7 Spruce-street, Tribune Buildings.

JAMES PRINGLE respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business with a determination to do justice to his customers, both as to quality of workmanship and scale of charges. He is prepared to execute Binding in all its branches.

Jobs of any kind appertaining to the business solicited. Orders left at No. 7 Spruce-street will be thankfully received and faithfully attended to. jy12 tf

☞ Sylvania Association.—Office No. 125 Pine st. third story. Open from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 4 P. M. Information cheerfully given. The Constitution given. jy10 tf

☞ Caution.—The Traveling Public are cautioned against paying their fare at Albany, Schenectady or Utica any farther West than Syracuse, or suffering their baggage to be put in the Cars going West of Utica, as there are other modes of conveyance from that place to Rochester, Lewiston, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, much cheaper and pleasanter. As the agents of these lines are not permitted to enter the Car Houses along the line of the Railroad, it becomes necessary for the Proprietors of these cheaper modes of conveyance to put the Traveling Public on their guard against the impositions of these odious monopolies, by this notice.

Syracuse, May 1843. my29 4mood

☞ Tinned Lead Pipe.—The subscriber is now prepared to execute orders for Ewbank's Tinned Lead Pipes of any size or to any extent. Persons about introducing water into their houses, by being careful to require their Plumbers to use the above named pipe, will probably not only save the expense of having the work to do over again, but may save the lives of some of their family. All respectable Plumbers use this Pipe whenever requested. In addition to numerous certificates heretofore published, the subscriber inserts the following:

"As the Croton water is about being introduced into the city of New-York, and as leaden pipes are fitter than those of any other common metal for leading the water into our houses, I strongly recommend the use of Mr. Ewbank's tinned leaden tubes for that purpose, for reasons fully set forth in preceding statements. JOHN TORREY, M. D.

Prof. Chem. in Coll. Phy. and Surg. N. Y."

"Having witnessed numerous cases of lead colic occasioned by drinking water conducted by leaden pipes, and having examined the tinned pipes of Mr. Ewbank, I sincerely recommend their universal introduction where leaden pipes are used. T. S. BARRETT, M. D."

FROM THE MAYOR OF THE CITY.

"As the period for introducing the Croton Water into the dwellings of our citizens is now at hand, and, as from certificates of some of our most eminent medical and scientific men, it is evident that pipes made wholly of *lead* would be highly objectionable for that purpose, I very cheerfully join those gentlemen in recommending the adoption of the *tinned* pipes of Mr. Ewbank, as a most valuable substitute. ROBT. H. MORRIS."

"The undersigned have examined several certificates shown them by Mr. Ewbank, in relation to the use of tin to coat the inside of the pipes to be used to conduct the water from the distributing pipes into the dwelling houses of the citizens, and we are of opinion, that as it can be done at a small additional expense, it would be desirable to coat the interior parts of the pipes. As the water of the Croton will come to the city remarkably pure, it would be much to be regretted in the least degree it should be rendered insalubrious by the material of which the service pipes are constructed.

SAMUEL STEVENS,
B. BIRDSALL,
Z. RING.

The above named Tinned Pipe is now manufactured by P. NAYLOR & CO. 79 Broad street, and is furnished on such terms that respectable Plumbers are able to put it down very nearly if not quite as cheap as the common lead pipe. iy26 1meod

FOR THE LADIES ALONE.—S. ALLEN, (late with Lane, retired) would return his sincere thanks to the Ladies of New-York and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage conferred on him at his Ladies' Shoe establishment, No. 70 Lispenard-street, and begs leave to still assure them that every effort shall be exerted to combine elegance with durability, and render his store the cheapest in the city, (and 50 per cent. below the trash frequently advertised by mere novices.) S. A. need not inform the Ladies that his store is the most fashionable in the city, and that his articles and workmanship cannot be surpassed by any. The Ladies' patronage therefore is an ample pledge for the future.

"For getting up the article of Ladies' Shoes and Gaiter Boots we always considered Mr. Allen far superior to any other man we ever had in our employment."

Thos. Lane & Son, (retired.)

No. 70 Lispenard-st, one street below Canal-st., N. Y., whole-sale and retail. au7 eodtf

BOOTS AND SHOES—Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine a general assortment of the above articles. Also, Hats, fur. cloth and sealet Caps. N. B. A large invoice of thick Kip and calf Boots, and kip and calf Brogans, sewed and peg'd. The above will be sold very low for cash or short time for approved paper. Please call and examine (don't forget the number.)

GALE & CO. No. 260 Pearl st. corner of Fulton, au11 20tdtfW* U. States Hotel buildings, N. York.

F. J. WHITSEY, Licensed Practical Plumber, (late of the firm of Whitsey & Jenkins,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has opened a store at No. 202 Broadway, where he will be happy to receive orders for every description of Plumbing and keeps on hand a full assortment of Plumber's Articles. He trusts that, from his long experience in the business, having been himself for many years a practical workman, he shall receive a share of the public patronage. au5 1m

TWO MILL SITES AT PATERSON, N. J.—For sale or lease, two Mill Sites, Nos. 6 and 7 Congress-street, Paterson, 12 miles from this City. Access can be had 3 times a day by Railroad. They are 100 feet each on Congress-st. and 70 feet deep, with privilege to have a constant flow of 12 inches square of water, with 20 feet head and fall. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st. au12 1m*

ALEXANDER WELSH would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has fitted up and just opened an EATING HOUSE, at No. 18 Dutch-street, next to the corner of Fulton—where all the substantials and delicacies of the season will be served up in the most approved style, at prices to suit the times.

☞ The Bar WILL NOT be furnished with the choicest wines and liquors—but Coffee, Tea, Milk, and Croton Water may be found in great abundance. au15 1w*

INDIA RUBBER HOSE FOR CROTON WATER.—The public are respectfully invited to examine the article as manufactured by the subscriber. The superiority of India Rubber hose is already well known, and while he does not pretend to say it is better than any other, he warrants it fully equal, and to bear the pressure of the Croton Water. It is much stouter than the generality of this kind of hose, and sold at low prices. A fair discount made to Plumbers.

C. L. ROSS, 124 Maiden Lane, between Pearl and Water-streets. je10 tf

NOTHING will dress the Human Hair so beautifully as a three shilling bottle of Jones's Coral Hair Restorative. It gives the hair such a delicious, soft, dark, silky feeling and appearance, and will not dry on it like other preparations, but keeps it in order for days together by one application, clears the hair of dandruff, stops its falling off, &c. Sold by JONES, at the sign of the American Eagle, 82 Chatham-street, N. Y., or 139 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. au5 1m

BENJAMIN HARDINGE, who lectured in the Apollo, to the entire satisfaction of his audience, upon the Origin and Process of the Art of Speech, Psychography, Stereographing Ideas, Embodiment of Thought, &c. &c., has taken rooms at the Park Place House, where he will teach Stereography's Mnemonical Epitome, and warrant his pupils such perfection in the art as to enable them to follow a speaker without hesitation. It is *only* by the recent improvements of Mr. H. that this long sought *desideratum* can be easily accomplished.

For reference to men of the first class in Erudition and whose statements are from the spontaneous results of practical experiment, see circulars. au12 1m

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW-YORK BAR.—Charles C. Leckey, the son of an Irish Solicitor, from his perfect knowledge of the various duties belonging to a respectable American Law Office, begs leave to offer his services as General Copying and Engrossing Clerk. Writes from 80 to 90 folio per diem. The strictest secrecy may be relied on, and all copying committed to his charge shall be executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch. The most unexceptionable references given as to character, abilities, &c.—Please apply by note left with Horace Greeley, Esq. Tribune Office, or to C. C. Leckey, at his residence No. 548 Broome-st. in the rear, through City Despatch Office. All orders promptly attended to. au8 2w

SPRUCE-STREET SALOON, BY WILLIAM S. HORN, No. 5 Spruce-street.

BILL OF FARE:

Dinner.

Rest Beef	6d	Beef Soup	6d
Roast Veal	6d	Chicken Soup	6d
Roast Lamb	6d	Mutton Soup	6d
Roast Pork	6d	Boiled Mutton, capers	1s
Beef Tongue	6d	Boiled Lobster	1s
Roast Turkey	1s	Boiled Ham	6d
Roast Goose	1s	Boiled Turkey, oyster sauce	1s
Roast Chicken	1s	Corned Ham	6d
Roast Duck	1s	Boiled Fish	6d
Chicken Pie	1s	Fresh Salmon	1s
Chicken Fricasee	1s	Mat Pie	6d
Ham and Eggs	1s 6d	Veal Pie	6d
Sirloin Steak	2s	Lamb Pie	6d
Fried Oysters	1s	Clam Pie	6d
Stewed Oysters	1s	Oyster Pie	1s
Mountain Oysters	1s 6d	Extra Bread, Butter, or Vegetables, each	3d
Corned Beef	6d		
Corned Pork	6d		
Pork and Beans	6d		

Dessert.

Plum Pudding	6d	Plum Pie	6d
Indian do	6d	Custard Pie	6d
Bread do	6d	Gooseberry Pie	6d
Suet do	6d	Rhubarb Pie	6d
Rice do	6d	Whortleberry Pie	6d
Tapioca do	6d	Currant Pie	6d
Apple Dumplings	6d	Cup Custard	6d
Apple Pie	6d	Mush and Milk	6d
Mince Pie	6d	Rice and Milk	6d
Peach Pie	6d	Bread and Milk	6d

Breakfast and Tea.

Beef Steak	6d	Broiled Mackerel	6d
Ham and Eggs	1s 6d	Buckwheat Cakes	6d
Fried Eels	6d	Toast	6d
Fried Tripe	6d	Hot Muffins	6d
Fried Sausages	6d	Hot Rolls	6d
Fried Fish	6d	Tea and Coffee	3d
Fried Clams	6d	Extra Bread	3d
Fried Liver	6d	Hot Corn Bread	3d
Fried Shad	6d	Halibut Steak	6d
Fish Balls	6d	Hash	6d
Stewed Oysters	1s	Soused Salmon	6d
Fried Oysters	2s	Mush and Milk	9d
Indian Cakes	6d	Rice and Milk	9d
Boiled or Fried Eggs	6d	Strawberries and Cream	1s

au2 tf WM. S. HORN, 5 Spruce-st.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.

There are few persons in this reading country of ours who are not to some extent acquainted with the virtues of the Extract of Sarsaparilla. It has been prepared by very many persons, some quacks, and some not; but it seems now to be a well-admitted fact that the preparation put up by the Messrs. Sands of New-York is altogether the most salutary one that has yet made its appearance before the public. Messrs. Sands have devoted much attention to the subject for many years, and it is hardly to be doubted that they have brought their preparation as near perfection as can be achieved. We are glad to hear that they are reaping the reward which patient study and industry almost always secure. Their Sarsaparilla is now eagerly sought after in every quarter of our country, carrying health to thousands. This is the season when Sarsaparilla is used to the best advantage, and we hear of numerous extensive sales for country use.

[New-Orleans Weekly Tropic, June 3, 1843.

This unrivaled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures of diseases that are recorded in the annals of history, thus proving conclusively it is capable of fulfilling the high aim and purpose for which it is designed. Patients suffering for years from various chronic constitutional disorders, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in traveling and doctoring, and suffering all that human nature is capable of enduring, have, by the use of a few bottles, entirely recovered their health. Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, Ulcers and painful affection of the bones, Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blotches and various cutaneous eruptions, are effectually cured by its use. Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and fluids generally will be speedily and effectually removed by this invaluable medicine, as its operation is peculiar, and consists in removing the cause of disease by entering into the circulation and passing through the general system. Where obstructions to its favorable operation exist, they are removed as it passes along the alimentary canal; hence the patient will feel and know the sensible operation of the Sarsaparilla from its curative powers.

The proprietors are daily receiving from the medical profession, the clergy, 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 furnished of their worthiness.

The following certificates from individuals who have suffered with Scrofula in its severest form, are presented for the careful perusal of the afflicted:

Essex, Conn., July 25, 1843.

Messrs. Sands—Gent.: About eight years since, by being overheated and directly after exposed, I was seized with a severe cold, which deranged the whole system. Purple or livid spots appeared on the skin, attended with violent pain of the head; the symptoms being alarming, a physician was called who prescribed blistering and leeching, which produced partial relief. Hard bony lumps formed under the skin on various parts of the body, and the Doctor pronounced my complaint hereditary Scrofula now for the first time developed. The following winter my sight failed in both eyes; medical aid was again resorted to, which relieved my sight during the summer; my nose now began to increase in size and the whole body rapidly enlarged with a dropsical swelling. The nose even grew very sore and discharged profusely the most loathsome substance. My whole system was involved in disease; the lumps softened and discharged freely, producing great debility; ulcers now broke out on the legs, and to complete my misery, the muscles and sinews contracted so that I was rendered nearly helpless. I remained with little change in this condition until last October, when I was suddenly seized with an indescribable sensation which rendered me nearly unconscious, and my friends supposed it was the will of kind Providence to rid me of my sufferings, but from this I recovered only to suffer on: the ulcers had become one continuous sore entirely raw.

It was in this condition I commenced the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla, which I was induced to use from the many remarkable cures I saw published. It came to me as some guardian angel; and I can scarcely tell why, yet from the moment I heard it mentioned I was impressed fully with the belief that this was to be the Good Samaritan for me—and truly it has wrought wonders in my case. After using it a few days my pains grew easier, the swelling of the body and limbs went down, the ulcers commenced healing, and I rested well. After suffering every thing but the pains of death, how happy am I and how grateful do I feel to be able to add another testimonial to the efficacy of your priceless Sarsaparilla!

My health is restored, and I have walked four miles without inconvenience. I superintend my family affairs, and in fact feel almost like being in a new world. I am induced to make this public acknowledgement from a deep sense of duty due to you as a means in the hands of God of restoring a fellow mortal from a premature grave. Language is inadequate to express my feelings. May the Lord be with you, and make his face to shine upon you, is the sincere desire of your much obliged and deeply indebted friend. To the afflicted I would say, Do not despair; for, however desperate your case may be, you surely have an antidote at hand—viz.: Sands's Sarsaparilla. Trust to no other, however great their pretensions.

MONISSA SIMMONS.

Middlesex Co. ss.—Essex, Conn. July 25, 1843.—Personally appeared the above-named Monissa Simmons, and made oath to the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

GURDON SMITH, Justice of the Peace.

We the subscribers, being personally acquainted with Mrs. Monissa Simmons, do not hesitate to say that we consider the above statement of her case substantially true and entitled to confidence.

REUBEN POST, Deacon Baptist Church,
I. HILL HAYDEN, Merchant,
CHAS. GREENLEAF, Sur. Dentist,
A. F. WHITTEMORE, Post-Master.

Remarkable cure of Hip Disease.

New-York, July 26th, 1843.

Messrs. Sands—Gent.:—My daughter, aged six years, was attacked with the hip disease when two years old, and since then she has been growing gradually worse until recently, and her suffering at intervals was most painful to behold, and baffles all description. The head of the hip bone was thrown entirely out of place, after which matter or pus formed in the socket of the joint, and for many months in succession she was entirely deprived of all natural rest. She was reduced to a mere skeleton and very often exclaimed, "Oh, Mother! I wish it might please the 'good Man' above to take me to himself." It was my fervent prayer her sufferings might be terminated and my anxious fears removed.

The Almighty has promised to be with us in six troubles, and in the seventh he will not leave us nor forsake us, if we put our trust and confidence in Him; and truly I can say it has been verified in the present case. Through His blessing and your instrumentality, my child lives—yes, is restored to perfect health, and is a living monument of the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. We had tried all the remedies within our reach, had the bone once set, had it blistered and purged, without effect. She commenced the use of the Sarsaparilla in April last, and in less than a week there was an evident improvement: a discharge came on from the hip joint, and in a few days it commenced healing, and in less than two weeks was entirely closed. During the time of using the Sarsaparilla she passed large quantities of Worms, which aided materially in hastening the cure. She rapidly improved in health and strength, her appetite increased, and she is now entirely restored, and wholly so by the use of your Sarsaparilla.

With the grateful feelings of a mother's heart and father's joy, we subscribe ourselves your friend,

WILLIAM S. BAILEY,
SARAH BAILEY,
No. 596 Fourth-street.

We the subscribers, being neighbors to William and Sarah Bailey, know the above statement in relation to their child and the cure performed by Sands's Sarsaparilla to be strictly true.

WILLIAM POWERS,
JOHN MYERS.

Scrofula Cured of Six Years Standing.

Philadelphia, July 23, 1843.

Messrs. Sands: Gent.—In the month of June, 1837, I was attacked with cramp in the stomach, induced by a sudden check of perspiration. By timely remedies I was relieved, but my system had received a shock from which I did not recover. About two months after this, a scrofulous lump appeared on my breast, which gradually increased to the size of a hen's egg, and then became excessively painful. I tried different Panaceas without deriving any benefit whatever, and continuing to grow worse, applied to a homœopathic physician, who left me suffering more than he found me. The scrofula now appeared in my right knee and ancle; my leg swelled to four times its natural size and threatened extensive ulceration, rendering me for years a helpless cripple, the greater part of the time suffering excruciating anguish. I now had recourse again to the old practice, was cupped and blistered very severely, but all to no purpose.

I then tried the Thompsonian practice with the same result, and now I despaired of ever being cured. My appetite entirely failed and I became a mere skeleton; for months I could not sleep in bed, but passed the night limping about the room; the moment I laid down the pain became insupportable. Iodine was used internally and externally