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 At the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

The Legislature—State Prison, &c.—Senator Smith.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

ALBANY, Friday, March 8.

Legislation drags its slow length along. The proceedings of Monday and Tuesday burst forth in a perfect storm of indignation, on Wednesday. HOFFMAN's iron rule was too galling. His wand is now broken and he has himself only to thank. More it is not necessary to say, except that the end of the matter is not yet. The Admiral has to thank *fourteen* of our Whig friends that he was not crushed upon the spot. So many voted to sustain him, and yet he was upheld by a majority of only *eight!*

The State Prison bill is yet under consideration. It meets with ardent supporters and unflinching opponents. It, however, gains ground daily, and its passage in the Assembly is considered almost certain. It is not improbable that a test vote will be taken to-morrow.

'Constitutional Reform' has been hung up to dry. Not a word has been said about it for an entire week. The Senate, to-day, made *its* entry into this arena of humbug.

This Legislature, and especially the Assembly, has an unusual quantity of "Buncombeites." Resolutions for an early adjournment—for three sessions per day, &c. &c. are offered with as much gravity, as if this game were an entirely new one, of which the sovereign People were in utter ignorance. One of the most conspicuous of these movers is one of your Representatives, whom I would name, did I not fear the mention of his good deeds, so often, would mantle his cheek with a perfect suffusion of blushes.

The notice taken by me of the Hon. JOSHUA E. SMITH, has, as you have perceived, after some two week's anxious deliberation, called forth a reply through his next and dearly beloved friend EDWIN CROSWELL, Printer to the State and champion extraordinary to the "Old Hunkers." That the shaft aimed by me was not pointless, but found its way home, is easily to be seen, from the extra malignity of the paper Goliah who has opened his batteries upon your humble correspondent. Certainly, the sneers at "anonymous Whig scribblers," were hardly required to defend the good fame of so unspotted and so unsuspected and unsuspectable a *Democrat* as the Argus alleges Judge SMITH to be! Why, too, was Judge SMITH *senior* thrown into this already overburdened scale? Is a man to be condemned or acquitted by the politics of *his Father?* If so, I submit that the Teat would be a most unfortunate one for the State Printer! for certainly, whatever doubt may exist concerning the Democracy of the present race, none can possibly be entertained concerning that of the parent stock! The "Balance," of which my special friend the State Printer has heard before this, tells too plain a story to need confirmation, or admit of refutation. I therefore with Mr. C.'s permission, will dismiss the *Father* of Senator SMITH from the Stand. He is doubtless a very worthy man, and need not be called upon to stand sponsor for either the good or evil deeds of his Honorable son.

As to the question of veracity between Mr. State Printer and myself, I need no confirmation of my own, *here* where all the facts are known. But distance often lends enchantment to the view. No one knows better than Edwin Croswell that my notice of the extraordinary course of Senator SMITH was *not* the mere scribblings of an "anonymous" *Whig* correspondent. No one knows better than he that every assertion made by me was literally true. My information came not from *Whig* sources—I had no *Whig* object to gain. Perhaps it would require no great stretch of ingenuity on the part of Judge S. to "guess" at whose request he was so particularly recommended by me to the attention of his immediate constituents. I shall have no personal quarrel with the Senator. I never passed a word with him, friendly or unfriendly. I am willing to leave him in the hands of Suffolk Loco-Focoism. I content myself at present with re-affirming the correctness of my previous assertions concerning the extraordinary course of Judge S., though I may subject myself to the hazard of another avalanche of the wrath of the State Printer.

With the latter functionary I must have a parting word.—The secret of his wonderful sympathy for the wounded feelings of the immaculate Senator is not very deeply hidden.—The epidermis, if not thin, is perfectly transparent, at least to the dwellers at the Capital. In all human probability, the vote of Senator SMITH will decide the fate of the bill which, if passed, will take about $5000 from the pockets of the State Printer. That bill, once through the ordeal of the Senate, will pass the Assembly with a rush. Is not here an object to call forth an extra quantity of patriotism and indignation from the State Printer? The labor of writing the eulogy was but light—the wear and tear of conscience not to be mentioned—the return (for who can now doubt the gratitude and *vote* of Senator Smith) $5000 per annum!! With this explanation I dismiss the subject. The house of the State Printer contains too much glass to admit of a too free use of stones on *his* part! Yours, WATCH-TOWER.

ELEMENTARY GEOLOGY; By EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LLD. with an Introductory Notice by John Pye Smith, D. D. F. R. S. &c. a new edition, revised and improved, has just been issued by M. H. Newman, 199 Broadway. The work is already almost as widely known as the study of Geology in the English Language.

☞ The AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY at Washington appeals to the benevolent for funds to enable it to send to Liberia two families of slaves in Virginia, which their owner is willing to manumit on condition that means are provided to send them to the land of their forefathers.

UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.—Corporal GOLDER, at Jefferson Barracks, being sent out on the night of the 26th ult. to bring into Barracks a couple of soldiers who had absented themselves, found one of them in one of the vile houses in the vicinity. While looking about for the other, he was seized by the keeper of the house, and two other men, and, after warning them that he was armed, discharged a revolving pistol three times, which wounded one of the men in the leg and also a woman in the breast, the latter, as was thought, dangerously.

THE RECENT RIOT IN ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis Republican states that one of the results of the late excitement about the Medical Department of the St. Louis University, was the destruction of the valuable museum pertaining to it. The museum was extensive, and was the result of the labors of many years. Some of the most valuable parts were obtained from Europe at considerable expense; others had been made in this country, but required years to prepare them.

☞ A bill is now before the Legislature of Maryland which provides that in any Ward or Election District where a majority of the voters may so decide, no license for the sale of intoxicating drinks shall be granted. The second section prohibits all taverns, eating-houses, &c. from selling on Sunday any intoxicating drinks, except to boarders.

☞ The U. S. frigate Cumberland arrived at Mahon on the 7th of January, 46 days from Boston. She had a detention of one week at Gibraltar, where she found the U. S. frigate Congress, on her way to Rio de Janeiro from Mahon. The officers and crews of both vessels were well. The Fairfield was absent at Marseilles when the Delaware sailed from Mahon.

FATAL AFFRAY.—Mr. John Wimbish, a planter of West Feliciana, La. was shot dead in an affray with Mr. John Baker, his son-in-law, on the 27th ult., near the mouth of Bayou Tunica. Both were very wealthy planters and 'much esteemed.'

MURDER.—A Mr. Joseph Conner was killed near Thomaston, Maine, on the 5th by blows inflicted on the head by some person unknown. Lemuel Conner of Cushing has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder.

☞ HOSEA COOK has been convicted at Brookville, Ia., of the murder in January, 1840, of John Champe, and sentenced to be hung on the 22d inst.

PROMPT JUSTICE.—Wm. Stone, convicted of gambling in New-Orleans on the 29th ult., was on the same day sentenced to twelve months imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000.

☞ Dr. Smith, an intelligent and perfectly well informed German of Cincinnati, says that *the third of the voters in Ohio are Germans or descendants of Germans*, and that 10,000 more will be naturalized this year.

☞ The New-Orleans Bulletin says it is in contemplation by the Company which owns the steamers Great Britain and Great Western to make two trips with one of them to that city during the coming season.

Bronson's Lectures.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

I am not fond of cant, and would not therefore wish to indulge in that language, which we sometimes hear, and which asserts so roundly that the present is altogether an age of humbugs, and that our city above all other places is distinguished for them. Still, if any thing would justify such a declaration, it would be the noise that is just now made by the lectures of Prof. Bronson, as he is styled. Hardly a newspaper can be opened without meeting with the most extravagant notices of his performances, sometimes in the shape of long paid advertisements, again in the form of purchased editorials, and at other times with the appearance of spontaneous recommendation. Even the grave observer and evangelist are found to some extent enlisted in the same cause. The thought of such extensive and combined patronage ought perhaps to induce me to distrust my own judgment respecting these lectures.—Feeling, however, that I am perfectly disinterested in the matter, and that I have some pretensions to an acquaintance with some at least of the topics discussed by the *Professor*, I find it impossible altogether to surrender my own private judgment—and that private judgment, after a most careful examination, can come to no other conclusion than that a more egregious humbug, a more superlative quackery, has never been practiced in our City than that presented in these lectures. Curiosity and the temptation of a free ticket induced me a few weeks ago to attend them. It was supposed that something might be learned from him respecting the voice, and that there might be some useful illustrations of Anatomy from his dissections of the Mannikin. For these expectations (for the first lecture at least), I was not altogether disappointed. But in regard to his Philosophy, his Metaphysics, his mixture of Swedenborgianism, Transcendentalism, Correspondences, &c. his original discovery that the Universe is *governed by laws*, and that the man who neglects the laws of gravitation may get his legs broken, his crude attempts to talk profoundly about Matter and Spirit, Cause and Effect, Synthesis, Analysis, &c., his reference to ancient writings and systems of philosophy of which he evidently knows nothing except what he may have gleaned in the most superficial manner from Digests of Philosophy and Classical Dictionaries—in regard to all this, it was our only wonder how any audience, claiming to be intelligent, could listen to him for ten minutes from any other motive save the love of amusement. It certainly seemed to be a greater marvel than any thing contained in the lecture itself.

Since then I have heard him several times, and with the same astonishment, on finding any persons having the least claim to scholarship, or even general intelligence, the dupes of his pretentions to learning. Not to make this communication too long (only stating that if time allowed I could more fully substantiate the view here taken of the nature of these lectures) I would ask whether their advertisements themselves as exhibited in handbills, and in almost all the newspapers, are not sufficient to stamp the charge of quackery on the whole affair? Why, even Aristotle and Bacon (of whom the lecturer talks so glibly and of whom it is evident to any true scholar that he never read a page)—even Aristotle and Bacon combined, with all their immense powers of *Synthesis, Analysis, &c.* could not in years have executed a tenth part of the plan proposed to be carried out by our modest Professor in a few evening lectures, to say nothing of the very entertaining songs with which they are interspersed. Besides, he not only discusses most loftily, and explains to the *lowest capacity* all the deep things of Philosophy with all their sects from Moschru down to George Combe, but he also announces himself at home in all the depths of Theology. He will, to use the language of his advertisement, *remove all mysteries*—he will explain the philosophy of the Incarnation with as much ease as he would take to pieces his mannikin. The Trinity in his hands becomes as plain a matter as the rule of three, and the whole subject of Redemption—that awful mystery into which the Angels desire to look—is made as clear as flux and reflux, action and reaction in physics.—Does any serious-minded and intelligent man need any other evidence than such an advertisement, that all this is the grossest quackery; and if this is, as it seems to me, it must be the general conviction of most persons who heard him, what must we think of that machinery of the press which brings such a man into notice, and enables him to pass himself off as one of the most profound philosophers and scholars of the day? Surely in this respect, New-York is behind many a village in the country, which although boasting of far less refinement and general intelligence would not tolerate such a lecturer for two successive evenings. O. S.

HAS HE SENT IT?—One of the speakers at the Loco-Foco gathering on Monday night, announced his intention to despatch the result of the city election to *one* HENRY CLAY, of Ashland. The The question is—has he sent it? [Roch. Dem.

A BOY ATTACKED BY A LEOPARD.—As Driesbach, the lion tamer, was passing through the streets of Baltimore the other day with a leopard in his arms, and a crowd of boys following him, one of them came too near the animal, when he immediately grasped the boy's head in his mouth. Mr. D. immediately thrust his hand down the animal's throat, and with some difficulty succeeded in rescuing the lad from his grasp, though badly, and, it is feared, fatally, bitten. Mr. D. has been arrested, and is confined in prison for manslaughter by means of the animal.

☞ A lady named Hannah Haines, of Waterford, Ct., came to her death by taking poison in mistake, a few days since.

☞ Fast day in Vermont, Friday, April 5th.

☞ The Hartford Journal of the 9th reports a heavy rain in that region, which was likely soon to clear the Connecticut of ice.

NEW IRON WORKS.—A Pennsylvania paper says that new Iron Works have just been established at Venango, Pennsylvania. The iron is said to be equal if not superior to Juniata. The whole establishment is now in order and perfection, and the "regulator" of the power excites curiosity. It is a "fly wheel," 42 feet in circumference, cast iron rim of several tons, and turns with fearful velocity, making 140 revolutions in a minute, and speed sufficient to perform a journey of 25,000 miles, or once round the earth, in sixteen days.

FRIDAY, March 8, 1844.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Ferry G. Ellsworth, Esq. of New York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 35. A. L. Adams et al. plaintiffs in error, vs. J. Roberts. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Brent for the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. Bradley for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 38. S. Ladiga, plaintiff in error, vs. R. Roland et. al. This cause was argued by Mr. Coxe for the plaintiff in error.

No. 45 James Rhodes, plaintiff in error, vs. M. Bell. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Brent for the plaintiff in error, and continued by Mr. Hoban for the defendant in error.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

AMERICAN POST OFFICE.—*The American Letter Mail Company* have established Post Offices in *New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore* and *Boston*, and will transmit letters *daily* from each city to the others—twice a day between New-York and Philadelphia.

Postage 6¼ cents for each half oz. payable always in advance. Stamps 20 for a dollar.

They will carry only *letters*.

Their purpose is to carry letters by the most rapid conveyances, and at the cheapest rates, and to extend their operations (as fast as patronage may justify,) over the principal routes of the country, so as to give to the public the most extensive facilities for correspondence that can be afforded at an uniform rate of postage.

The Company design also (if sustained by the public) thoroughly to agitate the question, and test the constitutional right of free competition in the business of carrying letters.—The grounds on which they assert this right, are published and for sale, at the offices, in pamphlet form.

Letters containing money will not be received.

Until further notice, letters, on arriving at their destination, unless promptly called for, will be delivered by carriers, or deposited for delivery in the Government Post Office.

The mails for Philadelphia will be closed at half past 8 A. M. and quarter past 4 P. M. Those for Boston at half past 3 P. M.

Mails will commence running from New-York to Boston and Philadelphia on Tuesday, the 23d inst. P. M.; from Boston on Wednesday, from Baltimore on Thursday.

Office in New-York, 56 Wall-street; Philadelphia, 109 Chesnut-street; Boston, 12 State-street; Baltimore, Museum Buildings, Calvert-st.

Refer in New-York to *Josiah Howe*, Esq. 58 Merchants' Exchange; *Silas Jones*, Esq. 60 Wall-street.

If the public approve the enterprise, they are requested to give it their support *from the outset*.

LYSANDER SPOONER.

New York, January 20, 1844. ja20 3tis ostf

COTTON WARPS—20 bales Nos. 19 to 25, 45 inches long, a very superior article, for sale by

24f tf MUNN & PETTIBONE, 85 Maiden lane.

☞ **To Shepherd Knapp, Esq.**—SIR: On the 26th day of January, 1843, you insulted me in the grossest manner. Before closing this communication, I shall have occasion to recite the opprobious epithets that you then employed. As no reply has been received to any one of the several communications that I have heretofore addressed to you, and as you have refused either to retract or justify, I deem it to be my duty to state the grounds on which you founded the insult, and the circumstances which gave rise to it, together with some other important facts.

A petition to the Legislature signed by a large number of stockholders praying for the passage of a Bill to reduce the capital stock of the Mechanics' Bank, *but not for any other alteration of the charter whatever*, was forwarded to Albany, on or about the first of January, 1843, by the Cashier of the Bank, and it was understood that he was to use his endeavors to procure the passage of a Bill in conformity with the prayer of the petitioners.

The Capital of the Mechanics' Bank was Two Millions of Dollars, divided into Eighty thousand shares of Twenty-five dollars each. The existing provision in the Charter regulating the manner of voting for Directors is as follows—

"The number of votes to each Stockholder shall be according to the number of shares he shall hold in the proportions following, that is to say, for each and every share not more than twenty, one vote, for every five shares above twenty, and not exceeding one hundred one vote, and for every ten shares above one hundred, one vote."

Whatever objections some of the stockholders might have had to this provision in the Charter, I trust that none can be found who will undertake to justify the manner in which it was attempted to get it altered.

I had been a Director of the Mechanics' Bank more than twenty years, and I have no recollection of ever having heard any expression of dissatisfaction with the foregoing provision, prior to January, 1843, and then not until after the attempt to alter it had been discovered; *yet you, after having disapproved of the intended alteration by your vote of the 18th January, 1843, was the first man* (that I knew of) *who made objection to the existing provision in the charter;* I presume however that some others must have been dissatisfied with it, or the following section would not have been introduced into the Bill which was reported in Assembly in January, 1843:

§ 4th. "*The fourth section of the act incorporating said Bank, passed March Twenty-third, Eighteen hundred and ten, shall be and is hereby so amended as to allow each stockholder to be entitled to one vote on each share owned by such stockholder at any election of Directors of said Corporation.*"

This amendment (the effect of which would be to place the control of the bank in the hands of a few large stockholders,) was not asked for by the petitioners, nor was it approved of by the Directors, as they had not been consulted in relation to it; the first intimation that they had of it was on Saturday, the fourteenth of January, 1843. At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors on Wednesday the eighteenth of January, a resolution disapproving of it was offered, and passed unanimously, the yeas and nays being called, *you voting with the other members of the Board:* a copy of the resolution was forwarded to the agent at Albany, but before it reached him, the Bill was reported in Assembly.

About this time I had some conversation with you on the subject; you remarked that the Legislature could do as they pleased with it. This remark of yours, in connection with what a certain professional gentleman said to me, induced me to address letters to several members of Assembly, dated 27th January; they were approved of by six other Directors, but on the same day it was agreed not to forward them, fearing that by so doing the main object of the Bill might be thereby defeated, yet at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors on Wednesday 28th January, when you knew that those letters were not forwarded, and that it was intended not to forward them, you arose from your seat and in presence of the Directors, charged me with having made a "*cold-blooded, black-hearted, jesuitical, assassin-like attack, to stab the reputation of as pure a man as the sun ever shone upon.*" I presume that your motive for uttering this gross attrade was to divert the attention of Directors from a certain fact. "*As an election for Directors of the Bank will be held on the second day of April next, would it not be well for you to lay before the public the letter on which you founded the insult?* If you have lost the copy that I handed to you, I will furnish you with another if you desire it. I had supposed that any stockholders, whether Directors or not, had an unquestionable right to remonstrate against the passage of a Bill to alter an important provision in the charter, especially when such alteration had not been asked for by the petitioners, nor approved of by the Directors—yet for exercising that right, three of the Directors were ejected by surprise on the fourth day of April last, and by you insulted to their faces (in presence of the Board of Directors) the next day thereafter.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors on Saturday the first of April last, it was understood that no change in the Direction was intended, and in accordance with that understanding, you called on the printer on Monday the third of April (being the day preceding the election) and directed tickets to be printed with the names of the then directors; yet on the evening of the same day you met in conclave with a number of individuals where an arrangement was made for ejecting Directors by surprise, and accordingly three of them were ejected the next day.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors on Wednesday the 5th of April (being the next day after the election) Mr. S. one of the ejected Directors called on you for some explanation in relation to your conduct as connected with the election; after he had closed his remarks, you arose from your seat, and in an exulting and pompous manner replied as follows: "*I saw the elements in motion, and I was told that I had a mutinous crew, and that it would be unsafe to proceed to sea with them.*" thus insulting the ejected Directors, by treating them as mutineers: you stated at the same time, that a greater change in the Direction was intended, but that you opposed it, and you added that on the day of the election you held in your pocket proxies for three thousand shares on which you did not vote; yet notwithstanding all this, you have repeatedly asserted that you had nothing to do with turning out the Directors. Such trickery has already prostrated several of our moneyed institutions, subjecting the stockholders to great loss, and is calculated to destroy confidence in other moneyed institutions, and bring them into disrepute.

And now for the letters about which you have said so much and have labored so hard to make the basis of an impression unfavorable to me. Directors were not bound to ask your permission to write letters, nor to consult you as to what they might write; an attempt had been made to procure an alteration of an important provision in the Charter, without consulting them.

On the 27th January, 1843, I addressed letters to several members of Assembly; they were submitted to, and approved of, by six other Directors, but not forwarded for reasons heretofore stated, yet you made those letters a pretext for pouring forth on me a torrent of abuse, and on the 31st January, I addressed letters to three Senators, enclosed them in an envelope, and placed them in the hands of a gentleman and requested him to return them to me if the objectionable clause in the Bill should be stricken out in Assembly, but if not, then to hand them to the Senators; not hearing any thing from the gentleman who took charge of those letters, I dined on the —— day of March, again address letters to Senators, and forwarded them by mail; the three letters were however returned to me with the seals unbroken, but not until some time after the adjournment of the Legislature; the letters were all in substance the same, and contained a plain statement of facts; I wrote them in compliance with what I believed to be my duty; I had conceived the idea that it was the duty of Directors to guard the rights of the mass of Stockholders, and not connive at a proceeding calculated only to gratify the cupidity of a few.

GEO. IRELAND.

NEW YORK, March 6, 1844. mh11 2tiaw

☞ **Health, Quiet, and Comfort.**—The Graham house, 63 Barclay-street, 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. j25 tf

NEW EATING HOUSE,

No. 5 Spruce-street, (Tribune Buildings.)

THE subscriber having taken the house No. 5 Spruce-street, (Tribune Buildings,) and refitted the same as a House of Refreshments Plates will be served at the following prices, viz., Turkey, Goose, Chicken and Duck, 1s.; Meats of all kinds, 6d.; Puddings and Pies of all kinds, 6d.; Tea and Coffee, 3 cents. The Dining Saloon is neatly fitted up, and nothing shall be wanted on the part of the proprietor to make his house equal to any of the kind in the city. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

M. BERSICK & H. LOTS.

☞ Open on Sunday. m5 2wisood

NEW ORLEANS PACKAGE EXPRESS—Through in from 10 to 15 Days!!!—ADAMS & CO. having had their arrangements in successful operation for several months, are prepared to receive and forward tri-weekly Packages for New Orleans by the central route in the above unprecedented time. For further information please apply at the office, No. 7 Wall st.

N. B. Packages for all the intermediate cities will be delivered in much less time than by any other line. d5tf

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—This Institution has issued from the 1st of February, 1843, to 1st February, 1844 (one year) Four Hundred and Seventy Policies, viz:

For Life	229
" 7 years	180
" 5 years	2
" 3 years	9
" 2 years	9
" 1 year	36
" less than 1 year	4
Policies	470

By the above statement a very great business is shown, far exceeding that of any Company during its first year's progress either in this country or Great Britain. It will also be seen that nearly one half the policies are for the whole continuance of life, giving a much larger proportion of whole life Policies than the experience of other Life Offices in this country exhibit—this being about 1-6th of the whole number. The very large number of insurances with this Institution for the whole duration of life arises from the special advantages growing out of the mutual plan to such policies, which the stock company principle does not give. mh7 10t

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This long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation upward of 30 years, continues to insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise and other property against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. JOHN NEILSON, Jr. Agent,

55 Wall street, New York.

d8 2aw 3m*

AGENCY OF THE WILLIAMSBURGH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 82 Wall-street, (Well's Buildings) continues to insure against loss or damage by Fire throughout the United States, on as favorable conditions as other offices.

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WASHINGTON POST, Agent. f12 2aw3m

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Professional examinations and books Daily and Evenings, at 131 Nassau st. in Clinton Hall. His splendid cabinet of Busts free to visitors. f-28 1m*

☞ **Spring Course of Lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons,** No. 67 Crosby-street, New-York.

The "Spring Course of Lectures" at the College of Physicians and Surgeons will be commenced on Tuesday, 12th of March, 1844, and continued until the first of June. Three Lectures will be delivered daily, except Monday and Saturdays.

The Course will consist of the following Lectures on

Diseases of the Skin, by H. D. Bulkley, M. D. late Physician to the New-York Dispensary.

Pathology Diseases of the Chest, by A. Clark, M. D. Professor of Pathology Berkshire Med. Inst.

Infancy and its Diseases, by Chandler R. Gilman, M. D Prof. Obsts. Col. Phys. and Surg.

Poisons, by Benjamin W. McCready, M. D. Prof. Mat. Med. N. Y. Col. Pharmacy.

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