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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, AT 160 NASSAU-ST. (OPPOSITE CITY HALL,) NEW-YORK. And delivered to City Subscribers for **Nine Cents** per week, or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Dec. R. at six months or a year at the same rate. Single copies **Two Cents.** Mail subscribers Five Dollars per annum in advance; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which it is paid. Subscriptions taken for Six Months.

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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.

Literary Notices:

THE POEMS, Sacred, Passionate and Humorous, of NATHANIEL PARKER WILLIS: New-York, Clark & Austin, 129 Fulton-street.

WILLIS is a Poet—there is no mistake about it—not always, even when he writes verses, but in the main, and decidedly. He has been a little hackneyed by the sensations of a life too public and a career too flattered for the Poet—he shows this in his every-day prose and in his pleasant but not masculine tales of Society, but his verses, even those written on the sober side of thirty, bespeak a still warm, sunny heart. Yet we like his early Poems better—such as these:

THE SOLDIER'S WIDOW.

(Written for a Picture.)

Wo for my vine-clad home!
That it should ever be so dark to me,
With its bright threshold, and its whispering tree!
That I should ever come,
Fearing the lonely echo of a trend
Beneath the roof-tree of my glorious dead!

Lead on, my orphan boy!
Thy home is not so desolate to thee—
And the low shiver in the linden tree
May bring to thee a joy;
But oh, how dark is the bright home before thee,
To her who with a joyous spirit bore thee!

Lead on! for thou art now
My sole remaining helper. God hath spoken,
And the strong heart I leaned upon is broken;
And I have seen his brow—
The forehead of my upright one, and just—
Trod by the hoof of battle in the dust.

He will not meet thee there
Who blest thee at the eventide, my son!
And when the shadows of the night steal on,
He will not call to prayer.
The lips that melted, giving thee to God,
Are in the icy keeping of the sod!

Ay, my own boy! thy sire
Is with the sleepers of the valley cast,
And the proud glory of my life hath passed
With his high glance of fire.
We that the linden and the vine should bloom,
And a just man be gathered to the tomb!

Why—bear them proudly, boy!
It is the sword he girded to his thigh—
It is the helm he wore in victory—
And shall we have no joy?
For thy green vales, oh Switzerland, he died!—
I will forget my sorrow in my pride!

The following are written recently, and are good, though in a different vein:

THE PITY OF THE PARK FOUNTAIN.

'T was a summery day in the last of May—
Pleasant in sun or shade;
And the hours went by, as the poets say,
Fragrant and fair on their flowery way;
And a hearse crept slowly through Broadway—
And the Fountain gaily play'd.

The Fountain played right merrily,
And the world looked bright and gay;
And a youth went by with a restless eye,
Whose heart was sick and whose brain was dry;
And he prayed to God that he might die—
And the Fountain played away.

Uprose the spray like a diamond throne,
And the drops like music rung—
And of those who marveled how it shone,
Was a proud man, left, in his shame, alone;
And he shut his teeth with a smothered groan—
And the Fountain sweetly sang.

And a rainbow spanned it changefully,
Like a bright ring broke in twain;
And the pale, fair girl who stopped to see,
Was sick with the pangs of poverty—
And from hunger to guilt she chose to flee
As the rainbow smiled again.

And all as gay, on another day,
The morning will have shone;
And at noon, unmarked, through bright Broadway,
A hearse will take its silent way;
And the bard who sings will have passed away—
And the Fountain will play on!

—But why stand we here attempting the Critical at one o'clock in the morning with eyes that *will* close without leave? Let us give Mr. Willis's ingenuous, excellently sensible Preface, and go home:

PREFACE.

During the publication of a cheap, popular edition of the following poems in extra numbers of a periodical, it was thought by the publishers of the present volume, that there would be a demand for a handsome library edition. The author was induced by the spontaneous offers of his present publishers, to make a more careful collection of his Poems than has yet appeared, and the result is this fairly printed volume.

A preface to these Poems would be, in any case, but a repetition. The author has suffered, as others have done before him, by a reputation too early acquired. Many of the poems which follow would have been very different, could the popularity of the thought embodied in them have been foreseen, and time and pains given to make the vehicle more worthy of its freight. Mending them has been thought of; but the mending of well-known poetry with new verses, shows as ill as new pieces of mahogany in old furniture.

Thus much said as to the defects of his poetry, the author has no hesitation in acknowledging the pedestal on which public favor has placed him. He wishes that he could climb to it again by a better considered path—(by a path less accidental, indeed, for he has written from present feeling, or for present gain, and with no design upon the future.) But, leaving, on the turn of the acclivity of life, all he has written, up to his meridian, he promises to himself more care in what shall occupy the downhill side—care, probably, come too late, though he feels, in truth, as if his ripeness of poetical feeling and perception were all before him.

To those who read him in his youth, the author commends this book.

New-York, March, 1844.

These Poems form a neat octavo volume of 331 pages. Very few Americans have written so much verse from which so little could well be spared. We need not commend them—Willis *commands* readers, and rightfully.

CHATSWORTH—OR THE ROMANCE OF A WEEK.—The title of this Novel, by the Author of 'Tremaine,' 'De Vere,' &c. very imperfectly indicates its character. It is made up of six short romances, written upon the model of the Tales of the Decameron, and for the special purpose of illustrating certain critical principles. They are beautiful productions, and challenge the admiration of all tasteful and judicious readers. The book is published by the Harpers as No. 33 of their Library of Select Novels, at a shilling.

☞ THE UNIVERSALIST QUARTERLY AND GENERAL REVIEW: No. II. for April, is just received. Its articles are as follows:

The Christian Church: By Rev. S. R. SMITH.
In my Father's House are Many Mansions: By Rev. HOSEA BALLOU.
The Reformation: D'Aubigne's: By H. BALLOU, 2d.
History: By Mrs. L. J. B. CASE.
Explanation of Mat. v. 29, 30, &c.: By H. BALLOU, 2d.
Dr. Thomas Chalmers: Rev. W. M. FERNALD.
Vision of Piers Ploughman: Mrs. E. H. CORP.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico: H. B. 2d.
The Susquehanna—A Tribute: By Mrs. C. M. SAWYER.
Literary Notices—Neander's Church History; Smith's Progress of Universalism; Spear's Punishment of Death.

This work is more scholarly and less dogmatic than Theologic Quarterlies are apt to be. It should be a welcome visitant to readers of the denomination it champions, while the general reader will find much of interest in its pages. It is in form a fair octavo of 112 pages, handsomely issued by A. Tompkins, Boston, and for sale at the Union office, 149 Fulton-street, New-York.

YOUNG AMERICAN'S LIBRARY.—As pretty a little book for little people as we ever saw. It is full of beautiful pictures, which convey some useful lessons to the child while he is thinking of nothing but the pleasure. It strikes the great secret of education. The getting up of this book is unusually fine, and we learn it is the first number of a series corresponding to the name. (Wiley & Putnam.)

THE ROVER.—This pretty weekly is improving. The following verses from the number for the present week are by a favorite of the public:

SONG.

BY CAROLINE M. SAWYER.

Go, let me weep! the storm is dark
That beats around my troubled soul,
And o'er my trail and quivering bark
Despondency's deep waters roll!
Leave me! for Hope's sweet song hath died
In mournful cadence on my heart,
And, down the deep and roaring tide,
With riven anchor I depart!

Leave me! for oh, I can but pain
Thy heart, if still it care for me;
Go, mingle with the crowd again,
And gay, and bright, and joyous be!
Aye, go! around thy noble brow
The wreath of deathless fame to bind—
Alas! it little matters now,
The wild regret thou leav'st behind!

Tears?—gushing tears? And dost thou give
Those dear and precious drops for me?
Come back! how could I ever live
Thus parted and estranged from thee?
Oh, come! for anguish, keen as death,
Is quivering at my bosom's core—
Let me still live upon thy breath,
And part, oh, never, never more!

New-York, April, 1844.

RECORDS OF THE HEART, and other Poems: By Mrs. SARAH ANNA LEWIS. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. (12mo. p. 256.)

We have already spoken of this volume. It is the production of a lady of Troy, and embodies smoothly written verse, evincing a cultivated taste and correct feeling. The work is a very fair first appearance before the public, and has been published by Appleton in his very best style.

☞ 'TEXAS; ITS GEOGRAPHY, NATURAL HISTORY, AND TOPOGRAPHY,' is the title of a neat pamphlet of 116 pages, by William Kennedy, Esq. just issued from the press of Messrs. Benjamin & Young, 62 John-street. For sale by Burgess, Stringer & Co, 222 Broadway.

☞ GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR MAY is quite ahead of all its contemporaries is those attractive matters, the Fashions. Its other embellishments are pretty, and the reading matter as good as usual.

LADIES' MAGAZINE.—The May number of this Magazine is very interesting. It is edited by T. S. Arthur, Esq. one of our most industrious writers, and published by E. Ferrett & Co., Philadelphia. The ornamental monthlies this Spring are considerably farther advanced than the season.

LADIES' COMPANION.—A new volume, with a new and very much improved face. It is now perhaps the most elegant of the monthlies, and seems to have taken a new lease of life.

☞ "MANURES: A Prize Essay, by S. L. DANA," is a small pamphlet published by Bixby & Whiting, Lowell, and for sale in this City by Wiley & Putnam, and by Saxton & Miles. We don't know the price, but we know that to any Farmer the work is worth it twice over, be it what it may.

☞ A Map of New-York, together with Brooklyn, Jersey City and Williamsburgh, is published in a very convenient pocket form, and for sale by W. H. Graham. It is an invaluable guide to those unacquainted with the city, as well as extremely useful to citizens themselves.

☞ 'Get off the Track!' is a first rate easy going paraphrase on that respectable old gentleman, Aged Daniel Tucker, Esq., just published by Henry Prentiss, 33 Court-street, Boston.

Fermented Substances.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

If fermented *liquors* are to be excluded, why should not fermented *food?* Much is said about the use of the one, and nothing about the use of the other. The common 'light bread,' it is well known, is fermented. In the Scriptures it is called *leavened.*

This kind of bread is now in common use in this community by invalids, children, and even infants, and all supposing it to be the staff of life itself. If, then, it is injurious or contains poison, it is productive of more serious consequences than even the liquor itself, as the evil results are more extensive in this case, and the sources of danger more unexpected.

This kind of bread was not used at the Jewish Passover, it is said, for this especial reason, its impurity—fermentation being one step toward putrefaction. Of one thing, however, I am certain, judging by my own experience, that its use at the present time is one great cause of *dyspepsia* among students; the cause, too, of that morbid acidity in the organs of digestion during the summer months.

But what say our men of science upon this subject? I will leave it to them entirely, since I well know that what I could say upon the subject, individually, would effect no good purpose.

The following is from 'Turner's Chemistry,' a late English work of great repute in this country:

"The fermentative process which takes place in dough mixed with yeast, and on which depends the formation of good bread, have been supposed to be of a peculiar kind, and is sometimes designated by the name of *panary fermentation.* The ingenious researches of Dr. Colquhoun, however, leave no doubt that the phenomena are to be ascribed to the saccharine matter of the flour undergoing the vinous fermentation, by which it is resolved into alcohol and carbonic acid. Mr. Graham first procured alcohol by distillation from fermented dough; and a Company was formed in London for collecting the spirit emitted by dough in the process of baking."—*Page 979.*

The same thing is also asserted in 'Silliman's Chemistry,' Vol. II. p. 512. See also 'Liebig's Animal Chemistry,' and many other late works.

DYSPEPTIC.

To the Whigs of the Union.

THE CLAY TRIBUNE.

At the suggestion of many Whigs, the undersigned will commence, the first week in May, and publish till the close of the Presidential campaign, a cheap Whig paper of moderate size, to be thoroughly devoted to the advancement of the Whig cause and the election of HENRY CLAY.

THE CLAY TRIBUNE will be half the size of the present Weekly Tribune, (or exactly the same as the Daily Tribune prior to its recent enlargement,) and will contain substantially all the Political matter which appears in the Daily and Weekly Tribune, with a brief summary of the News of the Day. It will be well printed on good paper, and transmitted to subscribers for the full term (a little over six months) at the following rates:

For a single copy.....50 cents.
" 5 copies.....$2.
" 15 copies in one package...$5.

And in the latter proportion for any number below 100. One Hundred Copies will be sent to any one Post Office for the whole term for $30, or scarcely more than a cent a copy.

We shall endeavor in this paper to do thorough justice to the Tariff question, showing the vital necessity and uniform beneficence of the Protective policy, and the respective positions of the two great parties on the subject.

Those who may see fit to favor us with their patronage will oblige us by sending in their names as early as possible, so as to secure full sets, since we cannot afford, at the price above stipulated, to print large editions on the chance of selling them. We can only agree to supply with the first numbers all orders which shall reach us before May 10th.

☞ The first number of the Clay Tribune will contain the Proceedings of the BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

☞ Subscriptions may be remitted through the post offices at our risk.

☞ When single copies are ordered, the price of which is 50 cents for the term, the names of the subscribers will be written on the envelope, but in all other cases where clubs of five or more are formed, the packages must be directed to some individual of the club or to the Post Office.

Orders are respectfully solicited.

GREELEY & McELRATH,
Tribune Buildings, 160 Nassau St.

New York, April 10th, 1844.

Manufacture of Hemp in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, 8th April, 1844.

To the Editor of The New-York Tribune:

Besides the hemp manufactures alluded to in my last, Louisville gives promise to excel in other branches. We have now in this city and vicinity two large and increasing establishments for the manufacture of the heavy cotton nad Osnaburgs and negro jeans and linseys, immense quantities of which are consumed in the Southern States. The quality of the Osnaburgs is much superior to those made at Lowell, and can be sold as low, which gives them the decided preference in the Southern markets. All that are produced here are sold on the instant, at remunerating prices, which demonstrates the practicability of all these goods being manufactured in the West. And the time is not far distant when the whole South will be supplied from Western looms. The same capital and skill employed here in this manufacture will yield much larger profits than in the Northern States, from the much greater cheapness of the raw material, and labor. The manufacture of negro jeans and linseys is also becoming a very important one. These goods compete chiefly with the "negro kerseys," manufactured in New-England, but are so much more economical to the consumer that they must eventually supersede them. The manufacturers of these goods find quick sale for them at fair prices, and as wool is becoming a favorite article of production with our farmers, a very large increase in the manufacture is confidently anticipated. In addition to those we have two large establishments for the manufacture of "Cotton Yarn," an article of almost unlimited consumption in the Western country, which are doing a very thriving business. But instead of two we should have ten, as the product of the whole could be readily sold in this market. A large part of the yarns now sold here are manufactured at Pittsburgh, and some of our interior towns; but we trust the time is not far distant when our own factories will supply the market. There will soon be erected an additional factory of 1,500 spindles for the manufacture of heavy brown sheetings; and from the experiments which have been made no doubt is entertained it will pay handsomely. The transportation of these goods from Lowell here is of itself a fair profit upon their manufacture; but when we add to this the lower cost of the raw material and labor and the advantage of having the consumers at our doors, it is evident our manufacturers have a large margin over those of New-England. Louisville ought to be and must be the seat of a large Cotton Manufacture.

The cotton yarns, Osnaburgs, and brown sheetings sold here would employ in their manufacture 30,000 spindles and half a million of capital. Cotton is sold here as low and frequently lower than in New-Orleans, being brought here in considerable quantity from the western district of Tennessee and the northern part of Alabama and Mississippi; labor is low, fuel low, the necessaries of life extremely low, and we have a home demand for the goods. Then what is to prevent our manufacturing them? *We only need a little more of Yankee ingenuity and enterprise to insure it.* And may we not hope ere long to have some of the "right sort" from New-England? Our citizens would welcome them with open arms. They are all alive to the importance of manufactures and disposed to render every aid to manufacturing enterprise. And here let me say that very erroneous opinions prevail in the northern States in relation to a supposed difficulty in procuring white labor in Slave States. At all events no such difficulty exists here. Our factories are filled with white operatives, male and female, and cannot employ near all who apply. The market for labor they opened has induced the immigration of a large number of families to this city, and to this there will be no limit but the failure of employment. And more frugal, industrious, temperate and manageable operatives are not to be found. Riots and mobs are unknown here. Our laws are just and stable; the rights of property well guarded and tested rights protected; our currency sound and well regulated, and our banking capital ample. Then let any New-England manufacturer who is languishing under excessive competition, or alarmed by Mortonism in Massachusetts, Dorrism in Rhode Island, or the rots in Philadelphia; make his home in Kentucky, and we will guarantee to him eternal exemption from these radicalisms and violences, remuneration for his labor, skill and capital, and *protection* of the amplest kind for all.

In politics Kentucky is known to be sound, but the indications are that in the approaching contests, all that remains of Loco-Focoism will be finally eradicated from her soil. A JUNIOR.

☞ There have been several very short passages made by ships to this port lately. Among others, the ship St. Mary, Capt. FOSTER, made her run from port to port in thirteen days. We are assured by Capt. F. that from losing sight of the highlands of Neversink, to making the Balize, was only 7 days. A quick run for 1500 miles. [N. O. Bulletin.

☞ True bills have been found against Marshall C. Halliday, James B. Watson, and John M. Breedlove, for altering U. S. Treasury notes. They are to be tried shortly.

☞ Feinagle, the teacher of Mnemonics, dined at a hotel after having given one of his lectures. A few minutes after the professor left the table, the waiter entered with uplifted hands and eyes, exclaiming, "well, I protest, the memory-man has forgotten his umbrella."

☞ Christopher North, Blackwood, who, it seems, has but little 'music in his soul,' has lately been to a Concert, where he tried to faint—*that he might be carried out*—but he couldn't come it.

☞ **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 street. jy25 tf

☞ **Lots in Williamsburg for Sale**—Six eligible BUILDING LOTS of extra size, located on the main thoroughfare East from the South Ferry, surrounded by new and good buildings. They will be sold cheap to close a partnership. Apply to P. J. FISH, 77 Nassau-st., New-York, or in the evening at his residence in Williamsburg. fe28 tf

☞ **Water Power and Mills for Sale.**—THE HUMPHREYSVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY offer for sale their entire establishment, situated at the Rimmon Falls on the Naugatuc River, in Derby, Connecticut, 4 miles above the head of sloop and steamboat navigation on the Housatonic river, where is the flourishing village of Birmingham with its 5 or 16 mills and factories, and ten miles northwest of New Haven, by a good turnpike road.

POWER.

The fall is seventeen feet perpendicular. The tumbling dam is made by a ledge of rocks jutting up from the river, forming the most natural, and perhaps, all things considered, the best dam in the United States. The water power has been in use about forty years, and its least capacity has been tested as well as accurately measured and it is known to be sufficient at the driest season of the year to operate upwards of 10,000 cotton spindles, while during 15 weeks in the year it may be estimated as unlimited. This water power is at least one third greater than that at Birmingham, and may be considered entirely exempt from drought. The mills and works are not endangered by either ice or water freshets. The Company own the lands on both sides of the river, and has many good locations for mills unoccupied. The lands are for the most part level and are situated in the healthy and pleasant village of Humphreysville, which contains about 600 inhabitants, and has three churches, with stores, taverns, and several extensive mills for the manufacture of augers, plane irons, axes, leather, &c. There is a daily mail to and from New-York, which city can be reached in seven hours. The transportation of freight to and from New-York costs but $2.50 per ton, in summer, and $3.50 per ton in winter.

THE MILLS ARE

1st. A Cotton Factory of 1000 spindles and 50 looms, in good order.
2d. A Paper Mill with two engines.
3d. A Grist Mill with two run of stones.
4th. A Saw Mill, all in full operation.

THE BUILDINGS

Consist of eleven Dwelling Houses, Store, Warehouse for cotton, and goods, Machine Shop and Blacksmith Shop.

The Company has a perpetual charter from the State of Connecticut, with all necessary corporate powers.

The title is perfect, and the property free from all incumbrance. Reference may be made to Thaddeus Spencer, Esq. Suffield, Conn or No. 59 Wall street, New York; to John Clowes, Esq. Civil Engineer, 63 Barclay st.; and to George F. De Forest, Agent, at Humphreysville, Conn.

m12 2awdlm*

Interesting Items in the History of Wiskonsan Territory.

FIRST JUDICIAL COURT.—The district of country now embraced within the limits of the Territory of Wiskonsan, as is probably generally known, did not come into the possession of the Government of the United States until the year 1816.—The French and British authorities, while in the possession of the country, governed by martial law—a very disagreeable mode of enforcing justice among freemen—and for many years the United States Military gentry were not behind their predecessors in acts of oppression and favoritism: so that the early settlers were forced to the conviction that the difference between a Monarchical and a Republican Government, as evidenced by their acts, was scarcely perceptible.—Although nominally attached to Michigan, the civil jurisdiction of that Territory was not enforced until 1823, when the Counties of Mackinac, Brown and Crawford, being set off into a Judicial District, were organized by the appointment of JAMES DUANE DOTY as Judge; and the first Court in Wiskonsan was accordingly held at Green Bay during that year.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—The Territory was embraced in two counties in 1830, viz: Brown and Crawford. The population of the former, including six companies of United States Troops stationed at Fort Howard and Fort Winnebago, was only *fifteen hundred and seventy-five.* Of the population of the latter, we have no correct data; but we feel safe in estimating that the whole Territory did not contain *three thousand white inhabitants.* The population of the original County of Brown, in 1840, was about 18,500; of the original county of Crawford, about 12,300—total in the Territory, about 31,000. In 1842, the population of the Territory amounted to 46,000. At the present time, (April 1, 1844) the population is estimated at upwards of 90,000. And before Wisconsin can enter the Union—allowing that the preliminaries will occupy the next two years—we shall undoubtedly number 130,000 souls.

AN ENORMOUS STEAM ENGINE—by far the largest ever constructed—is now in process of manufacture at Harvey & Co.'s foundry, Hayle. The piston rod, which was forged last week, is 19 feet long, 13 inches in diameter in the middle, and 16 inches in the core, and weighs 3 tons 16 cwt. It will work in an 80-inch cylinder, which will stand in the middle of another cylinder of 44 inches diameter. Five other piston rods will work between the inner and outer cylinders. We conclude, for this has not been explained to us, that the piston of the external giant cylinder will be perforated in the middle for the 80-inch cylinder to stand in it, and will work between the two.—The 80-inch cylinder was cast last weeck, and the large one will be cast soon. The pumps are to be 64 inches in diameter, a measurement which may afford some idea of the size of the engine.—It is intended for draining Haerlem Lake, in Holland, and it is expected that other orders for similar engines will be received from the same quarter.

☞ A fire occurred in Albany on Tuesday night, in the neighborhood of the Jersey street Methodist Church, which destroyed a bakery and two other frame buildings. The furniture of the poor occupants was all lost.

The residence of Rev. Mr. Saxe, the minister of the Methodist Church, suffered considerable damage and it was feared the church would be destroyed.

The injury done to this building is covered by insurance. We do not know whether the furniture of Mr. Saxe is insured. He had for some time been unwell and was carried from his burning house in a sick bed, to the dwelling of Mr. E. H. Pease.

FIRE IN EAST WINDSOR.—The dwelling house occupied by Mr. Charles Griggs, in East Windsor, about five miles from Hartford, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Most of the furniture was saved. Insured at the Hartford Mutual Insurance Company for $450. The building was owned by Lieutenant Green, U. S. N. The fire lighted the steeples in this place. The bell in East Windsor, and the noise about the fire, were heard distinctly in this city by the watch.

[Hartford Courant.

SUICIDE.—A mysterious circumstance took place between nine and ten o'clock last evening. A man, name unknown, dressed in light pantaloons and dark coat, was observed on the platform of the new steam-boat landing at the South Market, walking to and fro in a very hurried and abstracted manner. Suddenly he gave a plunge into the river and was seen no more. The man was apparently insane, and took this manner of ridding himself of life.

[Albany Atlas of Wednesday.

SUICIDE.—A boy named Theodore Lovering, aged about 15 years, committed suicide in Reading, Pa. on Friday last, by hanging himself in a stable. He had been missed for several hours by the family, and was afterwards found suspended by a rope fastened to a beam. The cause for committing the act is not known.

☞ A man named John Dorman, of Georgetown, has been arrested in Gloucester, Mass, for passing in that town *on the same afternoon* eleven counterfeit two dollar bills on the New-England Bank, Boston, and having in his possession a large amount of the same spurious paper. He was committed to the Ipswich jail to await his trial.

OPENING OF CANAL NAVIGATION.—The Canal is within two feet of being full of water this morning, and we suppose about ready for use.—The weather is decidedly cool—the thermometer four degrees below the freezing point—a variation of from 40 to 50 degrees from this time last week.

[Utica Gaz. 18th inst.

The Hon. SAMUEL WILLISON has given the sum of $20,000 to the Academy that bears his name, at Easthampton, Mass., making the whole amount given by him since its establishment $50,000. This institution is one of the most respectable in New England.

☞ Elias Hicks, Esq. Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State was buried yesterday afternoon. Mr. Hicks was grandson to Whitehead Hicks, who was Mayor of this City some years before the Revolutionary war, and was formerly editor of the Daily Advertiser and an able writer.

☞ The Great Western leaves Liverpool for this port on the 27th instant, under the command of her late first officer, Lieut. B. R. Matthews, and will depart from here on the 23d May.

☞ Mr. Anson Brown of Senneti, Cayuga co. committed suicide on Thursday of last week by taking arsenic. He left a wife and one child.

THE VOICE OF NEW ENGLAND.

MESSRS. WALLACE & CAMPBELL, Extensive Merchants at Henniker, N. H. write that "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry *is doing wonders here for the Sick.*"

Mr. James Emerton, Druggist, of Salem, Mass, writes that it had cured a gentleman who, for eight months had had most strongly marked symptoms of Consumption.

Mr. Edward Mason, Wholesale Druggist, Portland, Maine, says that Mr. James Johnson, who gives the following statement, is one of the first citizens in the community in which he lives. Let every one read it:

NORTH YARMOUTH, Maine, March 4, 1844.

I have been more or less severely afflicted with a disease of the lungs for EIGHT YEARS. During that time I have been attended by eminent Physicians, and have also made use of a number of kinds of the most highly recommended medicines in the country, all of which gave me but partial relief. Last May I was seized with a violent cough and pain in the left side and bleeding of the lungs. A skilful Physician was called who said it was of no use to take much medicine. As the weather grew warmer my health improved a little, but still I was very weak. In November I was again attacked with a racking cough and raising of blood. I was running down very fast and had but little hopes of ever recovering my health again. About the first of December, finding no relief from medical advice, I began to take Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and can cheerfully testify that I have derived more benefit from a *single bottle* than from all other medicines I have ever taken. I have now used two bottles and am in better health than I have enjoyed before for SEVEN YEARS. MARY JOHNSON.

Mary Johnson is my daughter, and I am well acquainted with the facts narrated above. The statement is correct in all respects, and I feel sure that it was owing to the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, that she recovered her health.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Those who still doubt are invited to call and see our numerous testimonials. Among others we have the written signatures of Recorder Tallmadge and John Power, D. D. testifying to its wonderful efficacy and virtue.

☞ Beware of imitations and be sure to get Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

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Further important points, including *Catalogue of Students, conditions of patronage, terms, &c.*, will be found in the circular for this year, to be had on application at the Institute, or at the Book Stores of Bartlett and Welford, Broadway, Crowens, 683 Broadway, Baynes, 76 Broadway.

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Reference may be made to Rev. Samuel Nichols, Greenfield, Conn.; Rev. N. E. Cornwall, Southport, Conn.; P. B. Wakeman, Esq., American Institute, N. Y. ap19 2D&3W*

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The next session will commence the first Monday in May next. fe13 1aw 1Iw

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