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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

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THE TRIBUNE

News by the Britannia.

We briefly announced the arrival of the Britannia in our Thursday morning's paper. She reached Boston at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and brought Liverpool dates to the 19th ult. The news possesses scarcely average interest.—The most important news is the tremendous sympathy in favor of O'Connell produced by his imprisonment, and the unparalleled increase of the Repeal rent—the amount collected during a single week being over three thousand guineas. Mr. O'Connell had been prohibited addressing the people from his prison yard, although in other respects he was courteously treated. In the meantime the writ of error is being carried before the House of Lords, and Thursday, July the 4th, is fixed for the opening of the case.

The Cotton market is slowly but steadily recovering from the depression it has long experienced, and the opinion of some of the best practical men is, that the corner has been turned, the staple has seen its lowest point, and the future is full of hope and promise. [European Times.

The Emperor of Russia, after a week's stay in England, took leave of the royal circle on Sunday the 9th inst. and arrived at Rotterdam on Tuesday, *en route* for his own dominions. He was gazed at, feted, and treated to all the sight-seeing which the wealth of the aristocracy and the power of the Crown had at their disposal [Ib.

PARLIAMENTARY.—Few measures introduced into Parliament have given rise to greater heart-burnings than the Dissenter's Chapels Bill. It was brought forward by the Government, in the upper house, for the avowed purpose of putting an end to the unseemly litigation which has long existed between the Unitarians on the one hand, and the Presbyterian and Independent bodies on the other, respecting the legal right to certain chapels where Socinian doctrines are now taught, but which, according to the assertions of the opposite party, have been diverted from the purposes of the original founders. It was just the measure calculated to evoke the acrimony which too often accompanies religious zeal; and, accordingly, the "unco righteous" in every part of the country have been up in arms against it. The "drum ecclesiastic" had sounded the alarm from orthodox pulpits—petitions, numerously signed, were presented against it—and the House of Commons was to be the arena where the rival religionists were to fight the battle. But the speech of the Attorney-General, from its coolness and great argumentative power, had an emollient effect on the passions of the heated partisans. He showed that many of the petitions presented against the measure were founded in ignorance of its provisions; and, tracing very clearly the justice and necessity of the measure, he proved that whenever a trust for a particular faith appeared on the title deeds of the chapel, the bill was inapplicable, and that it went no further than giving possession on a prescriptive enjoyment of twenty-five years. A long discussion followed, in which the arguments were all on one side, and the declamation on the other, and a majority of 190 in favor of the bill gave the *coup de grace* to its opponents.

A great Ministerial crisis had just been passed through by Sir Robert Peel and his friends in the Commons. After a protracted and angry debate on the sugar duties—the Government insisting on the first named duty, 24s. and refusing to listen to any compromise—they were *beaten* on the first vote, by a majority of twenty. After consulting and drumming, however, for a day and night, Sir Robert's firmness prevailed and the second vote resulted in giving him a majority of twenty-two—thus securing the passage of this favorite Ministerial measure, with which, it was boldly declared, they were prepared to stand or fall.

GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP.—A curious dispute has arisen between the Peninsular Company and the Great Western Company. The former, it appears, purchased the ship, the Great Western, for $32,000, the owners undertaking to do whatever the Admiralty Surveyors might deem necessary to qualify the vessel for the mail service. A considerable delay taking place in completing a set of new boilers on the tubular principle, some time was requested and granted. All being ready, a trial was had down the Severn, under the inspection of the Admiralty Surveyor, who found all right with the exception of the supply of steam, on which he declined to pass the survey. Some alterations having been made in the boilers, the vessel was announced as ready for a second trial, at the request of the owners. Some delay occurring in the appointment of the second trial, the Great Western Company declared the bargain off, and advertised her to sail to New-York on the 22d inst.

NEW YORK PACKETS.—Since our last publication there have been numerous arrivals from New York. The Columbus reached on the 4th, and the Ashburton on the 5th inst., the Stephen Whitney and the Yorkshire on the 6th, followed by the Queen of the West on the 9th. On the 12th the Ohio arived, making a quick voyage of eighteen days, and bringing us dates to the 24th ult. inclusive. The Britannia steamer from Boston, arrived at midnight on the 13th, after a very quick voyage of 12½ days, including her stopping at Halifax. The Sheridan, from New York, arrived on the 14th. [European Times.

DEATH OF CAMPBELL.—Thomas Campbell, the Poet, died at Boulogne, France, on the 15th inst.

It is expected that the accouchement of Her Majesty will take place in the month of July.

His Majesty Louis Phillippe is expected to visit England during the month of September.

The weather throughout England was favorable and crops very promising.

Public Feeling Towards Mr. O'Connell. The demonstrations of sympathy with O'Connell have been strongly evinced throughout the country. The repeal button has been universally adopted, and public meetings have been called and held for the purpose of expressing opinions on the State Trials, and on the incarceration of "the martyrs," in Glasgow, Birmingham, Dublin and Liverpool. Addresses to Mr. O'Connell have been voted by the corporate bodies in Dublin, Kilkenny, Newry and Limerick, and public prayers have been recommended by the priests to be put up for the protection of Heaven on the "Liberator," and for his delivery. The repeal papers have appeared in mourning. The contributions to the repeal rent have greatly increased.

The Corporation of Dublin, on the 6th inst. adopted an address to the Queen on the subject of Mr. O'Connell's imprisonment, and an address of sympathy to Mr. O'Connell himself. A petition to the House of Commons was also agreed to, praying that Mr. O'Connell may be liberated.

A very large meeting was held at Belfast on the 7th inst. in the Theatre, to adopt resolutions and vote an address to Mr. O'Connell. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting was addressed by several who were not repealers, but considered the incarceration of the conspirators, as they are called, was unjust.

Similar meetings have also been held in the districts of Ratcliff, Stepney, and Limehouse, London, and in the Amphitheatre at Liverpool; at the latter, Mr. Blundell, a gentleman of large landed property, presided.

REFUSAL TO ADMIT DEPUTATIONS.—A number of deputations from various places to present addresses to Mr. O'Connell and his fellow prisoners have been refused admission; there has been no attempt to prevent individuals having interviews with them. A deputation from Bruff, County of Limerick, having attended at Richmond Bridewell to present an address to Mr. O'Connell on Tuesday, were refused admittance. Mr. Smith O'Brien, one of their number, addressed the following letter to Sir James Graham:—

"TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BART.

"DUBLIN, June 11, 1844.

"Sir,—Having been called upon, on the part of a portion of my constituents, to accompany a deputation with a view to present an address to Mr. O'Connell this day, I was informed by the Governor of Richmond Penitentiary that the Board of Superintendence had given directions that no Deputation be admitted to present said address to the State Prisoners. Taking for granted that the Board of Superintendence would, in regard to such a proceeding, be willing to conform to the desire of the Secretary of State, I take the liberty to ask whether the exclusion of persons wishing to testify the respect and affection of their fellow countrymen to Mr. O'Connell, are the orders of the State Prisoners this our election. I may, perhaps, be permitted to add, that the local arrangements of the Prison are such as to allow of the reception of Deputations, without in any degree interfering with the ordinary discipline of the Prison.

"I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

"W. S. O'BRIEN."

THORWALDSEN'S STATUE OF BYRON.—A case of an extraordinary nature, and in which the names of two of the greatest characters of the age will figure, is about to be brought before the London tribunals. Thorwaldsen, as it is well known, had executed a colossal statue of Lord Byron, which he considered one of his best works, and *presented* it to the chapter of Westminster, on condition of its being placed in this cathedral, beside the monuments of other poets. The chapter, at first, *accepted* the offer; but it is equally well known that some scruples were raised afterwards against placing the author of *Don Juan* in this national mausoleum; and the case containing the precious marble was never claimed by the chapter. The testamentary executor of Thorwaldsen being informed of this state of things, made some inquiries, and the masterpiece of Thorwaldsen was found lying on the floor of a cellar in a state of extreme deterioration, amongst the fragments of the case, which the humidity of the place had reduced to a state of perfect rottenness. Consequently, a person duly authorised by the executor addressed a formal reclamation to the authorities, but when the Custom-House officers went with him to the cellar it was found that the statue had *disappeared*, and nothing but fragments of the case remained behind. The executors then addressed to the Custom-House a demand for indemnity. This, however, was refused, under the plea that it cannot be answerable for goods refused by the parties to whom they are addressed, and that such goods remain in their stores solely at the expense and risk of the parties to whom they belong. At this stage, in fine, the executors have resolved on bringing an action for damages against the Custom-House of London. The sum claimed is £30,000 (750,000f.) at which the statue was valued by the artists of Rome on its being shipped to London.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held in the Conciliation Hall on Monday, the 3d of June, Mr. Caleb Powell, M. P. in the Chair. The meeting was addressed by the chairman, Mr. W. S. O'Brien, M. P. Mr. M'Nevin, Mr. D. O'Connell, Jr. and others. Resolutions were passed expressive of a strong determination in favor of repeal and of sympathy with O'Connell, and numerous sums of money from America and elsewhere, including £1000 from Boston, U. S. were handed in. The repeal rent for the week was announced to be £2596 15s. 3d.

On Tuesday an adjourned meeting was held, Capt. Seaver in the chair. It was determined to date the proceedings, in future, from the 1st, 2d, 3d, &c. weeks of the captivity. It was also resolved, that an address to the Queen, on the subject of "O'Connell and his fellow-martyrs," should be transmitted "in the third week of the captivity."

The usual meeting of the Repeal Association was held in the Conciliation Hall on the 10th June. It was one of the fullest ever witnessed. Lord French, H. Grattan, Esq. M. P. Sir F. Blake, Mr. O Gorman and other influential persons were present. Lord French took the chair. The meeting was addressed by Lord French, Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Daniel O'Connell, Jr. who read a letter from Lord Stourton, and Mr. H. Grattan. The meeting was most enthusiastic, and received the statements of donations to the repeal rent with loud cheers. At six o'clock the meeting adjourned, when the total sum received was announced to be £3229.

The usual meeting of the Association was held on the 17th June. The proceedings commenced at one o'clock, and five hours were almost entirely occupied in handing in money to swell the amount of the repeal rent; many of the announcements were received with loud cheers, and the whole meeting was most enthusiastic. The precise amount of the week's rent was not precisely ascertained, but it considerably exceeded *three thousand pounds.*

GENERAL TOM THUMB.—The career of General Tom Thumb, which has been so triumphant at the Egyptian Hall, London, is drawing to a close at that fashionable rendezouz. The Court Circular shows that he has been visited by the Duke of Devonshire and other distinguished personages since our last.—So great has been his attraction, that one of the ordinary features of the Hay Market Theatre was the introduction of a rival General, almost an infant, some three or four inches taller than the American wonder, in a piece called the "Drama at Home."—The illusion was most striking, produced by the similarity of dress and other artificial means introduced to pass the counterfeit for the real "General." At present the real Simon Pure is giving a series of concerts at the Adelaide Gallery in the Strand, a place of fashionable resort, assisted by the popular American vocalist, Mr. Sherman. Here the General has his songs encored. Mr. Barnum is, we observe, about visiting Paris, for the purpose it is stated, of adding additional attractions to his American museum. Having an eye for the marvellous in the works of nature, he is about shipping to that establishment the largest giant in creation—some "shapeless monster whom the world never saw." Baron Brunnow, the Russian Ambassador, during the stay of the Emperor Nicholas in this country, sent for the immortal Tom Thumb, to present to his Imperial Majesty. Thus the smallest and the greatest personages in existence met *vis-a-vis*, and the interview is described as being—what no doubt in reality it was—a strange encounter.

It is now positively announced that his excellency Earl de Grey, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Countess de Grey will take their departure from Dublin within a fortnight; and it is added upon competent authority, that that departure will be final, as it is not his lordship's intention to resume the government of this country.

At Berlin the report is revived that a great congress of sovereigns will shortly take place in Germany, at which the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia will take part. Carlsbad is spoken of as the place of meeting.

Leigh Hunt has recently received an income for life of £150 annually, from the father of Shelly, the poet.

Mr. Healey, an American artist, is at present in London, executing a commission for the King of the French.

In 1841 the total quantity of foreign sugar exported from Great Britain was—unrefined, 425,473 cwt.; refined, in bond, 312,75.

Mr. Hood, the comic writer, has been laboring under severe and dangerous illness. We rejoice to learn that he is convalescent.

Mr. Villiers's motion for a repeal of the corn laws stands, at present, for Tuesday, the 25th inst.

Lieut. Parsons, formerly her Majesty's mail agent in the British and North American Royal Mail Steamer Britannia, has received a more lucrative appointment on the mail route between Liverpool and Dublin.

The East India Company have agreed to the introduction of corporal punishment in the native army of India.

The Newcastle Chronicle states, that the Earl of Carlisle intends to rebuild Naworth Castle in a style of princely magnificence.

On the 5th inst. an estate of 12,470 acres, situated in Maryland, U. S. was put up for sale by auction, in London. There was not a single bidder.

FRANCE.—It is announced in the French journals that the Emperor of Morocco has proclaimed a holy war against France, and, in conjunction with Abd-el-Kader, is making active preparations for invading the territory claimed by the latter country. It appears, from despatches just received from Algiers, that actual hostilities have already commenced on the frontiers of Morocco.

The suspended departure of the Prince de Joinville to take command of the squadron to act against Morocco, had been the occasion of much surprise.

Louis Phillippe gave a splendid fete at Versailles on the 8th to 1,500 of the expositors of National Industry.

SPAIN.—There is nothing of much interest in the accounts received from Spain since our last publication. The journals are nearly occupied with the details of the royal tour.

PORTUGAL.—Advices from Lisbon of the 10th instant have been received. We perceive that the change of Ministry announced in our last, on the authority of the French telegraph, is a hoax, concocted by some Portuguese wags.

ITALY.—The Cologne Gazete assures us that the Papal Government has addressed a note to the Cabinets of London, Vienna and Paris, on the subject of the late disturbances in its territories. The note declares that there has been no real cause for political discontent, and that the disaffection is chiefly to be ascribed to the machinations of anarchists in France and England.

The Journal of the Two Sicilies announces that several steamers left Naples on the 21st ult. with troops destined to relieve the garrisons of Sicily. The Railroad between Torre-Annunciata to Nocera, by Pompi, Scafati, Angri, and Pagani, has just been opened to the public. The King was present at the inauguration.

GREECE.—We learn via Paris that the President of the Greek Ministry, M. Mavrocordato, had resigned, and that all his colleagues were about to follow his example.

TURKEY.—Advices from Constantinople to the 22d of May report that the Turkish forces sent against the Albanian rebels had twice defeated them, between the 13th and 17th.

INDIA.—The Supreme Government had adopted further measures for bringing the sepoys to a sensed duty, and the dissatisfaction which prevailed amongst the troops had disappeared. One regiment had been disbanded with disgrace, and the others had proceeded to Scinde. Five regiments had, however, it will be remembered, gained their demand for batta before they consented to go to Scinde. A revolt had been brought about to the north of Shikarpore, by a chieftain of Bejee Khan, who, having placed himself at the head of some cavalry, attempted to plunder the country. A party of horse, under the command of Captain Tate, was sent to take him prisoner, but he repulsed them and cut down ten and wounded twenty of the British troops. This event had taken place near Poolajee, and had awakened all the energies of Sir C. Napier, who was determined to put down the disturbance in the bud.

The news from the Punjaub represents that country in as disturbed a state as ever. Another member of the Dogra family has fallen, the victim of his own nephew.

CHINA.—The news from China extends to the 19th of March. A ship was seized with opium on board, in the port of Shanghan, and sent down to Victoria, where she was subsequently liberated on the payment of a fine of five hundred dollars. This seizure appears to have been brought about by a British merchant, who compelled both the Chinese authorities and the British Consul to take official notice of the opium being on board. Several chests were thrown into the sea, and others injured. This step has brought the question of the treaty and of the opium smuggling into discussion.

The total proceeds of the opium sale at Calcutta, on the 15th of April, was 5,263,279 rs., or over half a million sterling, leaving a clear profit to the Company of about four hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Commerce was in a very depressed state in the ports of China. Raw cotton and opium were particularly dull.

REPORT OF THE COTTON MARKET—JUNE 18.

There were symptoms of reaction in the Cotton market at the date of our last publication; the improvement has since become more apparent, and we have now active demand from the trade, who have allowed their stocks to diminish very considerably, in anticipation of prices falling still further. The contrary has, however, occurred, and the quotations are advanced, though the imports of the past two weeks have proved exceedingly heavy. It is understood that manufacturers have many extensive orders to execute, and the altered feeling of the market is therefore likely to continue.

The sale since Friday having comprised 22,000 bales, of which 10,000 were sold yesterday, and 8000 to day. We do not alter the quotations this week, but the market closes extremely firm, with an upward tendency.

Cheap Postage in England.

Prof. E. WRIGHT now on a visit to England has the following remarks on Cheap Postage in one of his Letters published in the Boston Chronicle:

"You may send a letter of no matter how many pieces of paper, or containing no matter what dry substance, if it does not weigh over half an ounce, to any part of the kingdom for a penny or *two cents*; if it weighs less than an ounce, four cents, and so on. This has wonderful consequences. It sets all the people to corresponding, resuscitates old friendships, creates new ones, facilitates all manner of traffic, *and pays the government a clear profit of* $3,000 000 *per annum!* It may be called the grand civilizer and universal educator of the people. The poorest girl that can express her ideas by pothooks, now corresponds with her poor parents while out at service; and if she wishes to remit them a few shillings of her earnings, she has only to pay three pence or six cents at the post-office for a money order and inclose it in her letter, and the government then becomes not only the bearer, but the insurer of the money. It cannot be lost, and the party to whom it is sent is as sure to get it as if it were handed over in silver. The convenience of this arrangement to making little purchases, collecting little debts, &c. must be felt to be understood.

"In connection with the great carriers, whose arrangements for the delivery of parcels, after the manner of Harnden & Co. ramify all over the kingdom, the cheap postage and money order system give the country all the advantages of the city. They give a life-blood circulation, which make people strong, wise and happy. I wish I could blow a trumpet on this subject that "would reach every log-house beyond the mountains." Fellow-countrymen, we have the power in the United States to have a system as good and as cheap. For Heaven's sake, do not let us pick our own pockets any longer for the benefit of people who will not ever thank us. If our Federal Government cannot do this for us, it is not worth having. This postage system is the best thing I have seen in England. For the sake of it, I could almost put up with the monkey tricks and the *mean* tricks of the aristocracy. And the aristocracy are cutting antics about these times, I assure you. At dinners and balls, these are every day matters, or rather every night. For instance, the Duke of Wellington has a ball at Apsley House. The company begin to assemble at 11 o'clock, P. M.—900 of the highest nobility, all riding in their coaches, with 3 or 4 liveried flunkies apiece, all loaded with diamonds and enriched with fandango inconceivable.—They pass through gorgeous rooms hung with paintings and perfumed with tropical hot-house plants; they look at each other's diamonds, dance the *polka*, or see it done, sip head-aches or guzzle the gout, in the shape of champaigne, and it is one, two, three, or four o'clock, and they go back as they came. This is their ordinary business, the every day work of these 900 highest nobility, for which they are truly to be pitied. The head-aches and the heart-aches, (if they have any hearts,) and the toe-aches they have to bear, but as to the expenses, they do not have to bear them; for they really come out of the tea-pots and the bread trays of the common people.

PROGRESS OF A LIE.—We notice in the last Charleston Mercury, copied from the New York Evening Post, an account of Gen. Waddy Thompson's speech in this city a fortnight since in which that gentleman is represented as having taken strong ground in favor of *Annexation*. This falsehood originated with the Albany Argus. We exposed the fabrication at the time. Instead of favoring annexation Gen. Thompson took the strongest and most decided stand against the Polk and Tyler project. [Alb. Eve. Journal.

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☞ **James T. Hodge,** who is practically familiar with Mining operations and the working of Ores in the United States and Cuba, may be consulted on the value of mining-lands, ores, and minerals, at his room, No. 22 Granite Building, corner of Broadway and Chambers-St reet.
He will analyze Minerals, Soils, Waters, and articles of Commerce, as Potash, Barilla, White Lead, &c. &c. Specimens of Minerals, Ores and Earths may be sent to him from the country, and he will either state their value and uses at once, or submit them to an exact analysis, as may be required; and his charges will vary accordingly.
References: Grinnell, Minturn & Co., Prof. J. Revere, M. D., W. C. Redfield, Esq.
We have employed Mr. Hodge to perform some chemical analyses for us, and from the exact manner in which they were executed, we can cheerfully recommend his services to those requiring such work. A. B. SANDS & CO.
New-York, June 1, 1844. jy2 eodtf

☞ **Hardware, Cutlery, &c.**—LEWIS BENEDICT & CO. respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have removed to this city, and have taken the Store 81 Pearl-street, (opposite the Pearl-street House,) where they are now opening a large and well-selected assortment of Goods, both Foreign and Domestic, to which ey would call the attention of those wishing to purchase. ap30 tf

☞ **Graham House,** 63 Barclay-street, by ROSWELL GOSS. je6 tf

Polk against Abolishing the African Slave Trade!

The benevolent resolution of Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, met with almost unanimous approval.

May 13, 1841. Mr. Mercer introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to renew, and to prosecute, from time to time, such negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America as he may deem expedient FOR THE EFFECTUAL ABOLITION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, and *to stigmatize denunciation as* PIRACY, under the laws of nations, by the consent of the civilized world.

On adopting this resolution, the Ayes were 118, Noes 52.—Mr. POLK VOTED IN THE NEGATIVE.—*Cong. Debates Vol. 8. p. 830.*

Mr James K Polk is likely to prove, in all respects, eminently worthy of the confidence and suffrage of Locofocoism. He continued to vote as long as he had a seat in Congress, steadily against every effort to protect American Manufactures and to encourage Home Industry. He voted, while there, as uniformly and obstinately against all propositions in favor of the surviving Soldiers of the Revolution. He voted also, as will be seen by this extract from the Congressional Debates, against a Resolution directing the President to persevere in all efforts for the effectual ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE! This last vote should even startle that distinguished philanthropist and pious man Benjamin F. Butler, who went all the way to the Hermitage for the purpose of *communing* with Gen. Jackson. Yes, if Mr. Butler be the saint he passes for, he will hesitate about voting for a man who is in favor of a traffic so hellish that almost every civilized nation has prohibited it. But Mr. Butler will not hesitate. He would support Polk if in addition to voting against a Resolution to abolish the Slave Trade, he had commanded a Baltimore clipper engaged in that infernal traffic.

How is it with other citizens? Will honest, patriotic men confide in a person who, during the ten years he was in Congress, voted constantly against a Tariff, constantly against the Soldiers of the Revolution, against a Resolution for the effectual suppression of the African Slave Trade and who now avows himself in favor of extending the American Stripes and Stars over Slavery in Texas? [Alb. Eve. Jour.

MORE FACTORIES IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Compiler says: We learn a company is about being organized to take the Spring Hill property, in land, under the charter already granted by the Legislature, to embark in manufacturing. The Spring Hill property is located on the opposite side of the river, immediately beyond Belle Isle, and commands the extensive water power of the upper falls of the river. As far as we can learn, the terms and plan upon which the company is formed, are such as to secure for them a safe and profitable investment.

Commerce was in a very depressed state in the ports of China. Raw cotton and opium were particularly dull.

The Junius Tracts.

No. I. THE TEST: or Parties Tried by their Acts.
No. II. THE CURRENCY.
No. III. THE TARIFF.
No. IV. LIFE OF HENRY CLAY.
No. V. POLITICAL ABOLITION.
No. VI. DEMOCRACY.
No. VII. LABOR AND CAPITAL.
No. VIII. THE PUBLIC LANDS.
No. IX. ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

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☞ Orders must be accompanied with cash.

GREELEY & McELRATH,
Publishers for the Author.
ap22 5taw

☞ **Sylvania Association.**—This Association, located at Darlingville, near Milford, Pike Co. Pa. (8) miles from New York direct, 30 hours by way of the Erie Railroad to Middletown, 5 miles from the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and from the route of the Erie Railroad) is desirous of establishing some branches of Manufacture which will give employment especially to Women and Children—and to this end solicits advice and cooperation from all friends of Social Reform and from philanthropic practical men. Lucrative employment is not expected; but a fair reward of Labor *is*. The Council would like to treat with any just person able and disposed to establish some proper branch or branches of Manufacture, and who does not consider Money the sole object of life. Please address "S. Kinzer, Darlingville, Pike Co. Pa"

The Association is ready to receive proposals (post-paid) from persons desirous of uniting in the attempt to elevate and improve the condition of the Laboring Poor. The members regret that their necessities will not enable them to receive at present any resident associate who cannot take stock to the amount of at least $100, and this only for single men of capacity for immediate usefulness. For families, and especially those comprising many children, a considerably larger subscription would be requisite, as the means of employing profitably the labor of women and children here have not been perfected. Subscriptions to their stock in shares $25, from non-resident members, are earnestly solicited and an annual dividend of at least six per cent. is guaranteed. Inquirers in New-York and vicinity are requested to call on Mr. E. Fundy, 15½ Bowery, who will gladly impart information and answer inquiries. 5t taw Wtf

☞ **North American Phalanx,** Monmouth Co N. J. (Address, Leedsville, P. O.) 35 miles from New-York, via steamboat ORUS, from Fulton Market to Red Bank daily during the summer. Mr. EDWARD GILES is the accredited Agent of the Phalanx in New-York, and may be consulted on its business from 3½ to 6 o'clock P. M. at his residence, No. 122 Walker st. jy1 3m

☞ **The Tariff as it is,** *compared with the Substitute proposed by its Adversaries in the Bill reported to the United States House of Representatives by Gen. McKay of N. C.* By H. GREELEY.

The whole Tract is ready and for sale at The Tribune office. Price $15 per 1000.

☞ **Water Cure.**—J. Shew, M. D. an author on Water Cure, 288 Fourth-st. is ready to visit his friends and others who care to be treated medically *without drugs*. Water Cure, for efficacy, is a system without a parallel in the healing art.—Most cases, if not all, can be as well treated in private dwellings as elsewhere. The poor advised gratuito ly. jy2 3m*

☞ **The Books of Subscription** to the Capital Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Co. are now open at the Office of the Company, No. 34 Wall-street, between the hours of 10 and 5.
WM. M. GOULD, Secretary.
New-York, April 24th, 1844 ap26

SEVENTH WARD BANK, New-York, June 28, 1844.
☞ **Dividend.**—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of two and one half (2½) per cent. from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 2d of July. By order of the Board,
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
je29 1w

☞ **Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York.**—This Institution, during the month of June, has issued fifty one policies, viz:

To Merchants	20	To Clergymen	2
" Manufacturers	1	" Physicians	3
" Clerks	2	" Agent	1
" Grocer	1	" Student	1
" Gentlemen	3	" Watchmaker	1
" Stationer	1	" Druggist	1
" Farmer	1	" Ladies	2
" Broker	1	" Miner	1
" Auctioneer	1	" Porter	1
" Dentist	1	" Tailor	1
" Publisher	1	" Cooper	1
	16		15

Total Lives Insured....51
jy1 1m

☞ **Dr. Felix Gourand's Italian Medicated Soap.**—For curing freckles, pimples, eruptions, blotches, scurvy, morphew, tetter, pole, mosquito bites, and all irritation and roughness and sallowness and darkness of the skin. This Soap is one of the most remarkable of recent chemical discoveries. Its emollient and healing qualities are spoken of in all directions, and every one who use, recommend it. One cake 50 cents. We warrant it for all ordinary purposes, and it is to be had genuine only at 67 Walker street, one door from the corner of Broadway. Agents—2 Mille street, Boston; 76 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; Gray, Poughkeepsie, Tousey, Rochester; Myers, New Haven; Dyer, Providence; Carleton, Lowell; and Tripp, Newark. je17 1m

☞ **Dr. Felix Gourand's Poudre Subtile** will completely and permanently eradicate superfluous human hair from females' upper lips, the hair concealing a broad and elevated forehead, the stubborn beard of man, or any kind of superfluous hair. Be sure to get the genuine at the original office, 67 Walker street, one door from Broadway.
$1 per bottle: directions French and English.
Agents—Guthrie, 4 Maiden Lane, Albany; Myers, New-Haven; Brown, 76 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; Jordan, 2 Milk street, Boston; Gray, Poughkeepsie; Green, Worcester; Carleton, Lowell; C. Dyer, Jr. Providence; Matthewson, Norwich, Tousey, Rochester, N. Y: Guild, Bangor; White, Calais.
Can be seen and tested before buying. Proof positive this, and no mistake. je17 1m

☞ **Dr. Phinney's Family Pills** constantly for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton street, 273 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway je5 6m*

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA

HEALTH AND HOPEFULNESS AT HOME.—Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of our citizens annually resort to foreign climes in pursuit of health. In a timely use of the proper means at home, in a large proportion of cases, this expatriation would be unnecessary, and health could be re-established, and the constitution invigorated as well here as abroad. It is a fact generally admitted that most diseases have their origin in an impure state of the blood, which causes unhealthy secretions, and this soon produces a complete disorganization of the whole system. We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to a valuable medicine called SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA, which will effectually eradicate all impurities from the system; and for Scrofula and Chronic maladies it is considered an unfailing means of relief and cure. [N. Y. Com. Advertiser, June 18, 1844.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, a purely vegetable preparation, has been thoroughly tested in a variety of diseases, and is from experience, known to be a safe and effectual cure for scrofula or enlargement of the Glands, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, Scald head, Eczema, Rheumatism, Palpitations of the heart, and other diseases originating in an impure or depraved state of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. The proprietors are daily receiving written testimonials, giving interesting details of its extraordinary virtues. Original manuscripts of various certificates, letters of the clergy, magistrates and private citizens, all confirming the previous statements, are constantly received, and will be cheerfully exhibited on application. Facts are recorded sufficiently clear and convincing to satisfy the most incredulous of the treatments of this invaluable medicine.

☞ The following certificates (if the read with interest, particularly by all suffering in a similar manner:

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 10, 1844.

MESSRS. SANDS—GENT: Most cheerfully do I add to the numerous testimonials of your valuable preparation Sarsaparilla. I was attacked in the year 1839 with a painful inflammation in my inner lip, and continuing upward, forming back of my nose and surrounding parts, until the passages for conveying tears from the eyes to the nose were destroyed, when caused an increasing flow of tears. It also affected my gums, causing a discharge very unpleasant, and my teeth became so loose that I would not have been surprised at my falling out, which would not have been a hard task to pull them out with ease. My sight was also much injured at the time, but I was rendered perfectly miserable. I consulted the first Physicians in the city, but with little benefit. Every thing I heard of was tried, but all proved of no service, and as a last resort I was recommended change of air, but this, like other remedies, did no good, the disease continued gradually to increase until my whole body was affected. But thanks to humanity, my Physician recommended your preparation of Sarsaparilla. I procured from your agent in the City, Dr. James A. Reed, 6 bottles, and in less time than three months was restored to health and happiness. Your Sarsaparilla alone effected the cure, and with a desire that the afflicted may no longer suffer, but use the right medicine and be free from disease, with feeling of joy and gratitude I remain your friend,
DANIEL McCONNIKAN.

Any one desirous to know further particulars will find me at my residence in Front street, where it will afford me pleasure to communicate any thing in relation to this cure.
DANIEL McCONNIKAN.

Personally appeared before me the above named Daniel McConnikan, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement. JOHN CLOUD,
Justice of the Peace of the City of Baltimore.

WEBSTER, Monroe Co. Feb. 10, 1844.

MESSRS. SANDS: Gentlemen—It is difficult to find words to express the gratitude which I feel towards you for the great benefit you have conferred on me by your medicine. Fourteen years since, there appeared a small sore on my under lip, which my physicians informed me was that cancer; it remained without much change until within the last two years, when it commenced eating. At the same time seven hard tumors appeared under the surface on my right leg, which finally broke and ran very badly. My throat and neck were much affected, and also my under jaw was so diseased that the teeth fell out. My under lip is now nearly eaten off, and the inside of my right cheek is greatly affected. The dreadful pains through my face have been very severe. For the last year my sufferings have been intense, beyond my power of description. I have taken many different kinds of medicines, all of which have failed to relieve me. During most of this time, I have been attended by many of our best physicians, also by one cancer doctor, who all decided that my disease was beyond the reach of medicine, and that I could live but a short time. Fortunately, however, for me, I was informed of your valuable preparation, which I procured of your agents, Messrs. Post & Wills, of Rochester. Although, at the time, I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, I was enduring the most severe pain, and there appeared to be no hope, still the virtues of this medicine were such, that while I was using the first bottle, the sores on my leg healed; and by continuing the use of the Sarsaparilla, my face, mouth and throat have been gradually healing, and now, gentlemen, I am enjoying life once more. I shall now take much pleasure in recommending others similarly afflicted, to obtain this best of medicines to effect their cure.

I am, with gratitude yours, &c. AARON BUCK.

I place full confidence in the statement made by Aaron Buck, having known him the past six years.
WILLIAM RICHARD.

I place full confidence in the statement made by Aaron Buck, having known him the past sixteen years.
H. H. RANDOLPH.

I know Aaron Buck, and believe what he states in this document to be perfectly true. GEORGE HEART.

The writer of the above, A. Buck, being a member of my family, I know his statement to be correct in every respect.
E. WHEELER.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton-street, 273 Broadway, 77 East Broadway.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that this Sands's Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases, is a totally different article from any other Sarsaparilla. Prepared only by the Sole Proprietors, and sold by them only at their Wholesale Office, 79 Fulton-st. New-York.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY
Richardson & Co.'s Celebrated
AMERICAN PAN