THE TRIBUNE.

CLAY LAUGHING GLEE.

AIR—*Martini's Laughing Tarietto.*

Together here we've met,
To laugh at that dull set,
Who fondly think they may—
Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha!
Compete with Harry Clay.

The Locos think they can—ha, ha!
With force elect their man—ha, ha!
But soon, we trow, they'll find—ha, ha!
Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha!
How far they are behind.

For what have we to do,
Old Polk, with such as you—
No, no, your only gains—
Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha!
Are——laughter at your pains.

And thus alike at all—ha, ha!
Who seek our Harry's fall—ha, ha!
Let e'er our voices ring—ha, ha!
Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha!
While merrily we sing.

For The New-York Tribune.

HISTORY OF TEXAS....No. V.

BY A TEXAN LADY.

On the eventful 21st of April, 1836, the impatient Texans heard the desired, the *demanded* order to form for battle. Five minutes sufficed for the work. Sherman, burning to wash away the very name of retreat, held the left; brave Burleson led the centre, while the courteous Lamar* reined his steed at the head of the little band of cavalry at the right. The Texans counted something over 700, and knew the Mexicans, who were awaiting the onset in their entrenchments, were much the strongest—double their numbers perhaps. They cared not, the fury of fight was upon them. There was no tactics, no plan, no manœuvre—the word was given. Col. Sherman answered with the cry of "Alamo! Alamo!" and dashed impetuously to the charge. "Remember the Alamo!" ran along the line as the whole army rushed upon the foe. The Mexican's line was broken at the right and left,—for a brief space the centre stood firm, but only for a brief space—in eighteen minutes the Mexican army was retreating—flying—before the hot pursuit of the Texans. They fled towards a bridge which spans Vina's Bayou, between their camp and the Brazos. Smith, the paragon of scouts, had caused it to be cut away. The rout was complete. As Burleson's regiment carried the Mexican breastwork, Gen. Houston received a wound just above the left ancle; he called a halt. "I am wounded!" he exclaimed—"Halt, glory enough had been gained and blood enough shed for one day." Gen. Bush and the officers saw that to stop, to hesitate at this critical moment, would change their victory to defeat, and giving no heed to the order, rushed on, while Gen. Houston, who could not believe the triumph of the Texans was so absolute, again forbade the advance and escorted by a company or two retired to the camp. The Mexicans, with Gen. Santa Aña in their midst, fled towards the demolished bridge, closely pursued by Lamar's cavalry; it was gone, and almost unresisting the unfortunates were mowed down to the appalling shout of Goliad and the Alamo!

Santa Aña found a temporary shelter in a grove a few hundred yards above the site of the bridge, and in the night he escaped in disguise into the prairie where he was taken the next day, but from noon to sunset the Bayou ran red with the life-blood of his best and bravest. Six hundred and thirty fell in battle and flight, and seven hundred and thirty rendered themselves as prisoners. The carnage might have been less but for the remembrance of Travis and Fannin. Mercy is not born of such deeds as stained that Palm Sunday of Goliad.

On the evening of the 22d, a plainly dressed prisoner was brought to the tent of Gen. Houston. In a courtly but firm manner he announced himself as Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Aña, President of Mexico, and prisoner of war. Less than justice has been done to the graceful and soldierly bearing of the Mexican Chief—to the chivalric son of the old Aztec Princes—Almonte, the noble, Castrillon, and many other brave men who suffered in the defeat of San Jacinto. The rank and file of the Mexican army had no personal interest in the matter, and always would run when they had an opportunity; but the officers, if less enthusiastic, were not inferior in courage, and assuredly not in military skill to the Texans. The atrocities at Goliad are inadefensible, but they originated in the belief that a stern, well applied blow would end the rebellion. The history and usages of the old Nations teem with such examples, but however congenial with Kingship, they belong not to Republics, and will not be perpetrated by Republicans.

It was now the turn of the Mexicans to plead for the mercy they denied to others; their lives were in the hands of the men whose kindred they one month before had so unpityingly slaughtered. Their chief who "would keep no terms" was now forced to receive them from the victorious and resentful Texians.

> Behold the desolater, desolate!
> The victor overthrown!
> The arbiter of others fate—
> A suppliant for his own!

An armistice was proposed and concluded two days after the battle, between Gen. Houston assisted by Rusk, the Secretary of War, and President Santa Aña in these terms.

Hostilities were to cease instantly; the Mexican army still in field, was to fall back upon Goliad and San Antonio, and Gen. Santa Aña was to be sent as early as possible to Mexico, and he engaged on his arrival there to procure a formal recognition of the independence of Mexico.

President Burnett hastened to the camp and expressed much surprise at finding Gen. Houston had gone into the civic duties of treating instead of following up his military successes. However, as the armistice was made, and Santa Aña had fulfilled part of the conditions by ordering his generals to retreat, he was disposed to carry out the arrangement. "Let us not," he said, "incur the stain of faithlessness." Suppressing all private feeling the First President of Texas convened his cabinet to decide what was due to justice and the common weal. The army and the people loudly demanded some retribution for their murdered children and wasted homes, but Burnett was not to be moved from the course of duty by the popular impatience. He was a humane, far-sighted man, and cared less for revenge than to obtain from the illustrious prisoner a favorable treaty.

Mirabeau B. Lamar, who had succeeded Gen. Rusk in the War Department, was opposed to the release of Santa Aña and his officers. He wished to retain hostages against future aggression, and equivalents for the lives of future Texan captives. His arguments were stern, energetic, and, as later events developed, prophetic. His read at a glance and distinctly predicted the inefficacy of the treaty. "I would not negotiate with him," said Lamar. "First, because he is a prisoner, and not free to act; secondly, because he is faithless and unworthy of confidence; and thirdly, because, even if he were willing, he is unable to fulfil his promises." He maintained that it would be wisdom as well as justice to deal with Santa Aña, not as a prisoner of war, but as a criminal who had violated all the laws of civilized warfare. "Let the first act of this young Republic be to teach the Caligula of the age that its impartial justice falls alike on prince and peasant. He has given to the sword," contended the indignant soldier-statesman, "the bravest of our fellow citizens, after they had grounded their arms under the most solemn pledge that their lives should be spared; he has fired our dwellings and laid waste our luxuriant fields; excited servile and insurrectionary war; violated plighted faith, and inhumanly ordered the butchery of prisoners who had been betrayed into capitulation by heartless professions." The milder counsels of Burnett seconded the humane policy of Houston, and the Mexican chief was embarked on board the Invincible, one of the two or three armed schooners which formed the incipient navy of Texas, and prepared to sail for Vera Cruz early in May. The citizens, full of fear and anxiety for their country while a hostile army was still on their soil, would not permit him to depart, and compelled him to land at Velasco. This infraction of the treaty was a profound mortification to President Burnett, who saw it would furnish a reasonable excuse to Santa Aña for evading the promised recognition of Texas—for an early departure was in fact a necessary preliminary and condition of that recognition.

Gen. Santa Aña remained in Texas until, upon the application of the President of the United States, he was sent to Washington City, and thence to Mexico in a national vessel.

For the third time Texas had dispersed the powers of Mexico, and bleeding, exhausted and desolate, she arose from the turmoil of strife, to rebuild her household altars. Despite the misgivings of Burnett and the predictions of Lamar, the Texans were full of hope. Mexico would acknowledge them free, and the United States would accept them as children. Eight years after, neither trust was realized, and the honest and true were mourning over the indecision which in 1836 threw away the fruits of victory—which exchanged inevitable results for magnificent fallacies. With the battle of San Jacinto, and the departure of Santa Aña in the summer, ended the paramount influence of the people—that is, the people in masses and without legal organization.

The Convention met at Washington on the Brazos on the first of March, at the moment when Goliad and the Alamo were in the death struggle. The commander-in-chief was a member of that Convention, and occupied by the Indian claims, refused, until they were settled, to join the army. The Convention deliberated with arms in their hands, yet their Declaration of Independence, on the 2d of March, was temperate and dignified. They were discussing the articles of the Constitution, on the 15th, when the tidings of the fall of the Alamo came to send a shuddering chill to the stoutest heart, but they did not despair. Amid threats and lamentations the Constitution was drawn up and signed. David G. Burnett, a son of New Jersey, was elected the first President of Texas. Cabinet officers were then elected, and the Convention adjourned on the 17th of March.

President Burnett is a scholar and a gentleman; of fine talents, comprehensive views, fiery, uncompromising temper and rigid unconciliatory integrity—altogether a man more calculated to serve than to please his high spirited and unmanageable constituents. The tenor of his policy was to harmonize and render the laws, policy and wishes of Texas identical with those of the United States, and to prevent any ruggedness which might interfere with what might be called the first and unanimous desire of the Texans—annexation to the mother-land. An early object of solicitude was to provide against the introduction of slaves from any other country than the United States—thus forestalling the objection which might arise to an increase of slave population, for then in case of annexation the Union would have but her own again.

President Burnett convened his cabinet at Harrisburg, when the rapid approach of Santa Aña and the conflagration of the town compelled the government to retreat to Velasco, where it remained until after the capture and liberation of Santa Aña. It was at Velasco Burnett made his admirable reply to Santa Aña's indignant protest against detention. It is certain the people and army of Texas caused that detention in open opposition to the government, and that Burnett sustained the armistice with dignity and firmness.

In the Fall of '36 Gen. Samuel Houston was elected President for the constitutional term of three years. On the first of March, 1837, the United States recognized Texas as an independent and sovereign State, and from that moment she steadily advanced in prosperity. With such rare advantages in soil and climate, an enterprising untrammelled population will rapidly create prosperity. Agriculture revived, commerce flourished, schools and churches rose, and on every hand the indomitable character of the Anglo American race left its sign manual. The merit of Gen. Houston's administration was humanity to the Indians and economy, not always well-applied or rigidly consistent, but to our mind a nation in it was a most salutary and important example.—Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar succeeded him in 1839. Brave, generous, confiding, loving his friends with earnest and unchanging truth and hating his enemies with cordial and unconcealed bitterness, an ardent and determined supporter of liberal principles, and above all things solicitous for the honor of his adopted country, Gen. Lamar's administration was brilliant and effective, but too expensive for the means of the young Republic.

Gen. Houston had pursued a kind and generous policy with the Indians, but he neglected to chastise their outrages and they became a scourge to the citizens. The Indian, ferocious and cruel in his own wars from his earliest history, and exasperated by three centuries of wrong from the White Race, is not to be subdued by concession alone—he suspects the forbearance that omits to repress injury, and is more ready to impute it to cowardice and deceit than Christian forgiveness. Encouraged by a system which loaded them with presents and caresses even while they were robbing and murdering the citizens at their own doors, the Indians pressed fearfully on the borders of the Western settlements. Lamar, though ready to make and to keep treaties with those who would respect them, dealt sternly with faithless and refractory tribes. Before his energetic rule the more savage tribes were driven back, but scarcely had his plans begun to take effect when his term of office expired, and the reelection of Houston changed the whole course of policy, and more dangerous, because suspicious than ever the Indians were lured back again. This fluctuating conduct has been fatal to the frontier settlements of Texas. It is unsafe to settle any where west of the Colorado, and will be while the savages are permitted to enter the towns with impunity and carry off the cattle and horses from the doors of the inhabitants.

Gen. Houston's second administration has been remarkable, and twenty years hence if it were not attested beyond dispute, a fair record of his acts would not be accepted as true or possible. He has destroyed every semblance of national defence, broken up the constitutional seat of government, refused to pay the seamen discharged from the navy, neglected to provide for the Texans who were lingering as prisoners of war in the prisons of Mexico, and placed the Congress of the country in the false and ludicrous position of a travelling caravan—but he has cheerfully submitted to the inconvenience of this state of things and has reduced the expenses of government to the measure of its abilities. It is true the interest of the national debt which has unavoidably gone on increasing, is unprovided for and the national credit certainly not improved: but in his situation he could do no better, and upon the whole is well calculated, as his triple election, once as Commander-in-chief and twice as President, goes to prove, in this their "transition" state, to govern Texas and the Texans.

* Their own officers must share that reproach with Santa Aña.

☞ MRS. MORELAND, the wife of a respectable citizen of Clay County, gave birth, a few days since, to three infants, two boys and a girl. One of the boys she named Henry Clay, the other Theodore Frelinghuysen, and to the girl she gave the name of Lucretia Clay, after the worthy lady of Ashland. Of course the children are all hearty and "doing as well as could be expected." God bless them and their patriotic mother.

[Richmond (Ky) Chronicle.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, August 26.

$27,000 U S 6s, '62, coup	115	50 Canton Co	37
5,000 Penna 5s	80 7/8	25 do	37
5,000 do	80	50 do	b30 37 1/8
2,000 Indiana Bonds	44 1/4	10 Aub & Roch Rrd	108
500 Ohio 6s, '56	97 1/2	500 Norw & Wor Rrd	61
100 shrs Union Bank	17 3/8	20 do	b15 61
5 Bk of America	97 1/2	200 do	61 3/4
1 N Y Bank	s30 117 1/2	50 do	54
50 Farmers' Trust	99 1/2	350 L Island Rrd	83
110 Vicksburg Bank	b10 7 1/2	100 do	b30 83 1/2
150 do	7 1/2	200 do	83
75 Morris Canal	13	100 do	b60 84
25 Erie Railroad	28 3/8	100 do	83
100 Reading Rrd	50 3/4	100 do	83 1/4
100 do	50 3/4	50 Stonington Rrd	43
150 do	s30 50 1/4		

SECOND BOARD.

2,000 Ohio 6s, '60	b30 af 15 97 1/4	70 Norw & Wor	b3 60 1/4
1,000 Ill special	46	125 do	60 1/2
75 shrs Canton Co	37	50 L Island	83 1/2
50 do	b3 37 1/8	50 do	s10 82 1/2
25 do	s30 37		

Public Stock Exchange, Aug. 26.

$1,000 Ohio 6s, '60	s3 97 1/2	25 Vicksburg Bk	b3 7 1/2
2,000 Kentucky 6s	99 1/2	25 Farmer's Trust	b3 99 1/2
1,000 do	b w 10 1/2	25 L Island Rrd	82 1/2
1,000 do	s3 101 1/2	50 Harlem Rrd	s30 8 1/2
1,000 Illinois 6s, '60	98	50 do	b30 70
25 shrs U S Bank	s30 8 1/2	50 do	b60 70
50 N A Trust	b3 12 1/2	100 Norw and Wor	61
50 do	b3 13 1/2	200 do	61 1/4
25 do	13 1/2	100 do	60 1/2
25 Canton Co	36 1/2	50 do	b10 61 1/2
25 do	s3 36 1/2	50 do	s3 60 1/2
200 do	s10 36 1/2	125 do	60 1/2
50 do	s3 36 1/2	25 do	s w 61
25 do	36 1/2	25 do	s3 61 1/2
50 do	s10 37	25 do	b3 60 1/2
25 do	s3 37	50 do	b10 61 1/2
25 do	tw 37	50 do	tw 60 1/2
25 do	37 1/2	25 do	s30 60
25 do	s10 37 1/2	25 do	60 1/2
25 do	b10 37 1/2	25 do	b10 61

SECOND BOARD.

25 Norw & Wor	6	25 Norw & Wor	b3 60 1/2
50 do	s3 60 1/2	50 Canton Co	s3 37 1/2
25 do	s3 60		

At the Railroad Meeting held at Rutland, recently referred to, a Committee was appointed to procure a particular survey to be made of the route from Bellows Falls to Burlington; and the Chairman of that Committee, Gen. Brown of Rutland, is now in Boston for the purpose of engaging a competent engineer and making other necessary arrangements for commencing said survey immediately. At the same meeting a resolution was passed expressing a decided preference for the Keene and Bellows Falls route over all others.

The stock of the Portland and Saco Railroad has been sold at Boston at $98 and 98¾, and one sale of fifty shares has been made at $99. The expenditures are said to be judicious and economical; the semi-annual statements which have been made to the stockholders and the public have been very satisfactory. It appears by the annual report that the whole number of passengers for the year was 103,283.

Gross Income	$104,945 29
Total Expenditures, 39¼ cents per mile	46,048 99
Net receipts	$58,896 30

A Circular of the Committee in relation to the proposed Railroad from Middletown to Providence states the distance from New-Haven to Boston by this route at 148 miles. The length of the new road required is about 69 miles.

It is said that some persons on the proposed route of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, in New Hampshire, refuse to permit the road to pass through their lands at any price or on any terms.

The amount of Revenue received at the port of Boston from July 1st to Aug. 9th is $1,020,000—a period of 40 days. The amount of imports for July, 1843, was $310,863. During the same time in 1844, $712,077—showing an increase of $401,114.

The Buffalo Commercial says: "In 1842 the Ohio crops came in quite early, as they also did this season. By the 1st Aug. that year 20,000 bushels of Wheat had reached Cleveland by the Canal; but last year it was the middle of August before supplies of any extent came forward, and reports from that place did not assume any importance until September. The whole receipts of August scarcely reached 100,000 bushels. The aggregate seeking that outlet this season will exceed last year considerably, but will scarcely meet that of 1842. We append the Canal receipts there for the first twenty days of August for three seasons:

	Wheat, bu.	Flour bbls.	Corn, bu.
1842	139,000	33,000	7,400
1843	57,000	4,000	45,000
1844	78,000	22,000	29,000

The whole amount of Coal shipped from the Pennsylvania Coal Region the present season up to Thursday last is as follows:

By R. R. and P. Railroad	240,333 tons
Schuylkill Canal	192,477
Little Schuylkill Railroad	28,849
Total	461,819

Correspondence of Livingston & Co.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22, 1844.

A variety of samples of wheat are offered. The best of Michigan samples command nothing over 71 cents, unless very choice. Chicago has sold as low as 61 cents. Flour has been going off tolerably freely, at a decline in quotations. Choice Ohio Flour is selling at $3 62½, Michigan and Indiana at $3 44. Corn, fine, at 40 cents.

Some of the invoices of wheat arriving are immediately taken to the mills at Black Rock, for milling, on shares. One choice cargo of Chicago, which cost 67½ on board at that place, is thus disposed of to day.

The manufacturers at Utica and other places on the line of the canal, give tone to the operations in hard here, by occasionally coming in and taking large invoices, some 250 bbls. have thus gone this week. Present quotations $3¾.

The New-Orleans Price Current of the 17th inst. says:

We have little or nothing of interest to notice in the course of the market since our report of Saturday last. Somewhat fuller prices are obtained for some few articles of Western Produce, but it is rather from lightness of stocks than from extensive demand.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 9th instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi 746 bales, Tennessee and North Alabama 194, Mobile 44; together 2764 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool 1198 bales, Havre 1, Ecr 217, New York 326, Boston 43, Philadelphia 128; together 2,913 bales—making a reduction in stock of 149 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared on the 9th inst. a stock of 13,168 bales.

The review of last Saturday morning left the cotton market with a very limited business doing, and with prices largely supported. The news of Saturday brought us advices from Liverpool to the 19th, and from Havre to the 17th July, per steamer Caledonia at Boston. The dullness which prevailed in our market was rather increased, owing to the unfavorable nature of the accounts. Sales on all other points have not had any important influence on account of the very limited stock on sale. Of the old crop about 1,200 bales have been sold during the week, and as prices varying so little from the rates before quoted, that we have continued our figures without change. The receipts of new crop this week amount to 474 bales, which make the total arrivals of new this season 528 bales. Sales of new crop of which particulars will be found below, have been made to the extent of 178 bales, and at prices ranging from 7½ to 8 cents, in st of the points sold however, being at 8 cents, and in quality about fully fair. The week's business amounts to some 1400 bales, as follows, viz: 25 bales Louisiana and Mississippi at 6⅞; 355 at 7; 26 at 5¼, 73 at 6½, 26 at 4, 27 at 6¼, 83 at 7½, 32 at 7, 40 at 7½, 3 new crop at 8, 47 do. at 8, 11 do at 7½, 57 do. at 8 6 do. at 8 54 do. at 8, 12 do. at 8, 340 North Alabama (old) at 4½ cents per lb.

N ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION—(As estimating to that of Liverpool.)

Louisiana & Mississippi		Tennessee & North Ala. Average lots:	
Inferior	4 a 5½	Good	a
Ordinary	5½ a 6½	Common	5 a 5⅞
Middling	6½ a 7		
Middling fair	7½ a 7½		
Fair	7½ a 8		
Good fair	nominal		
Good and fine	nominal		

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand 1st Sept. 1843	bales 4,700
Arrived during the past week	2,764
Arrived previously	501,225—503,989
Total	508,689
Exported past week	2,983
Exported previously	331,877—334,860
Burned at Orleans Press	7,145—337,505
Stock on hand and on ship board	bales 15,168

Passengers Arrived.

In the brig Aranda, from Belize, Honduras—M Bodsgner E Baw, Dunn, Lanne.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, AUGUST 26

Cleared.

Ship Adler, Hobort, Bremen, E Pavenstadt.
Brigs Seine, Dunham, Laguayra, Brett & Vose; St Lawrence, Griffin, Thomaston, Buck & Peters.

Arrived.

Brig Aranda, Howland, 16 days from Belize, Honduras, mahogany, specie, &c. to B Blanco. Left no American vessels.
Br brig Helen Mar, Card, 12 days from Windsor, Ns, plaster, to master.
Br brig Wanderer, 3 days from Nova Scotia via Norwalk, in ballast, to master.
Schr A L Ackerman, Wicks, 2 days from Virginia, corn, to master.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Predmore, 2 days from Virginia, wood, to master.

Sailed.

Packet ship Siddons, Liverpool
Schrs Pawtuxet, Matanzas; October, Curacoa; Wm Bryan, Galveston, Texas.

Disasters, &c.

The brig Pioneer, Knowles, from Baltimore, bound to Braintree, Mass. with a cargo of bread and corn, put into Philadelphia on the 24th inst. in distress, leaky, &c. On the 24th, 70 miles SE of Cape Henlopen, came in contact with a British bark, supposed the Christiana, from Philadelphia for Quebec, which struck the Pioneer about amidships, stove in her broadside, broke both plank sheers, carried the decks, carried away fore and foretopmast yards, spritsails, injured fitting, backstays and stays, &c. and it is supposed the cargo is considerably injured.

The schr Florida, Reed, at Philadelphia from Bristol, R I, reports that on Friday, at 8 o'clock, when off Bombay Hook, she was run into by steamship John S McKim—was struck on the larboard bow, carrying away the rail and bulwarks, split the plank-sheer and two streaks forward of the fore rigging.

The steamer Congress, on her passage from Richmond to this port, with several passengers on board, broke one of her propellers off Newcastle, and was towed into the bight of the Hook by the steamer Orus.

A piece of the bows of a ship was fallen in with in Bay Chaleur by schr Charles, arrived at Gottsate, from which she took a chain cable of 100 fathoms and a small quantity of sheathing copper.

A violent gale was experienced at Cape May on Friday night which swept away all the sharves on that island in its career. Fortunately that was the principal damage sustained.

A junk bottle was picked up on Welch's Point, in Milford Harbor, this morning a strip of paper with the following inscription: "Ship Neptune, London, 103 lee—Lord have mercy on our souls." Probably the hulk of some famous wag.—The bottle had been some time in the water.

[New-Haven Herald, Aug 24.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Aug. 5.—The Alexander Washington, from Pensacola, leaking badly, struck in about 8 feet of water, in sight of this harbor, about 10 o'clock, A M, yesterday, (Saturday.) Vessel a total loss; crew and part of the cargo saved.

To Mariners.

It is generally understood by captains of vessels sailing across the Bahama Banks that there is no channel northward of the Orange Keys, as is laid down in Blunt's Pilot. But such an exists between the Orange Keys and the Riding Rocks. For the information of mariners, Captain Clark, of the Hawkinet, says that he has sailed over the shoal on half down manner of times, and has found a channel either about a quarter of a mile from the Riding Rocks, or within half channel of the Orange Keys, and has found it 2½ fathoms deep at low water, and observed no difference in the depth of the water from the banks surrounding where the shoal is so laid down.

[Journal of Commerce.

A new light house, with a revolving light of the first class, has been erected on the Island of Biguet, in the river St Lawrence, and was shown for the first time on the 8th inst. It will continue to be shown every night from sunset to sunrise, from the 15th of April to the 15th of December in each year.

Spoken, &c.

August 17, lat 21 33, lon 74 51, schr Robert Miller, of and for Providence, R I, 4 days out from Matanzas.

Foreign Ports.

At London, 24 inst, ship Nestor, Moses, to load for New-Orleans 25th 31st ult, or later, bark Autoleon, Howes, Newcastle, to load for Boston.

Sld from Glasgow 23d ult, ship Diana, Howes, Boston.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

AT PRIVATE SALE—In the Second Municipality of New-Orleans—Six Building Lots adjoining each other, situated in the most preferable part of the City of New-Orleans. A map of the City, showing the location of the property, can be seen at the office of the subscribers, from whom further particulars can be obtained.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.,
No. 7 Pound street, near Wall-street, N. Y.
a24 1w

FIFTEEN THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE I WILL sell at private sale, 15,000 acres of land belonging to the estate of Alexander Henderson, of Dumfries, Va. It is situated on the waters of Potomac River, and principally on the first fork of that stream, from its source to its junction with the main river. This region of country is very fertile, well watered, and admirably adapted to grazing purposes. The land lies in Jackson county, about 22 miles from Ripley, the county seat, 30 miles from Charleston Salines, and the same distance from the Ohio River at Ravenswood. A good road is opened into the heart of the land from the Charleston road. It will be sold in tracts of 500 acres or more, as may be desired by purchasers. The title is undisputed, and as good as any in Western Virginia. Any further information in regard to the land, title, and terms, may be obtained on application to Fenton M. Henderson, at Parkersburg, Wood county, Virginia, who will also show the land to any one disposed to purchase.
ORRA M. HENDERSON,
Adm'r de bonis non with the will annexed of Alexander Henderson, of Dumfries.
jel8 1awsm

EXTENSIVE WATER POWER, IRON MINES, AND VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE, lying in Orange County, on the Ramapo River, 35 miles from the City of New York, the New York and Erie Railroad, Orange Turnpike, and Ramapo River passes nearly through the centre of the tract. The water-power is capable of driving Machinery to almost any extent, as there is a great body of water with several falls. There are about 11,000 acres of land, heavily timbered with wood of 25 to 40 years' growth. There are also extensive iron mines of first quality, and limestone possessing great strength. Part of the land would make excellent farms.—The Tuxedo Lake, two miles long and one mile wide, lies in one part of the tract, the scenery of which is beautiful. The place is remarkably healthy. It is known as the Augusta tract, and is three miles above Pierson's Works.

Access can be had to it in three or four hours from the city of New York by the New York and Erie Railroad, or in five or six hours by the way of Hackensack and Orange Turnpike, or or by the way of Nyack or Haverstraw on the Hudson River. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham st.
au26 6m*

PAPER MILL TO LET, with two Engines and about one acre of water, situate within 24 miles of this city. Enquire of GAUNT & DERRICKSON,
au31 159 south-street.

COTTON FACTORY FOR SALE.—The Ashland Factory, situated in the town of Sharon, Conn. near Hitchcock's Corner, will be sold on a great bargain. The property consists of a valuable water power, three or four acres of land, one dwelling house, and the Factory building, in which are 18 looms, with the necessary preparation, dressing frames, tools, &c. &c. nearly new, and all in complete order for starting up. The property will be sold entire or the machinery separately, as may suit the purchaser, at reduced prices and on easy terms. Persons wishing to examine the property will call upon Mr. Amariah Hitchcock, at Hitchcock's Corner; and for terms of sale, &c. inquire of
WM. A. DAVIES, of Poughkeepsie,
E. P. BENJAMIN,
au9 1m*

COTTAGE FOR SALE, with a few acres of good Land, pleasantly situated on Long Island, four miles from the ferry on Sound; the cottage is suitable for a genteel family of ten or twelve persons, and right in all respects. Stages pass the door frequently. One half can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply to
J. SMITH DODGE, 47 Bond-st. N. Y.
au24 3t*

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Thirty-two Lots of Ground for sale at Hoboken, N. J. bounded by Jersey Avenue, and Erie, Harrison, and South-streets, about one mile from Jersey City. For particulars, inquire at 6 Chatham-street.
ae28 6m*

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE—One near Coldspring, Long Island, 180 acres, 4 miles from the Railroad.
One near Westchester Village, 150 acres, 1 and 2 miles from Railroad—11 from the City.
Will be exchanged for City property. Apply to
C. BOLTON, 58 Greenwich-street.
au22 2m*

FOR SALE—An Elegant Country Residence, and Farm of 20 acres of excellent Land, near Newburgh—The House is large, convenient and situated in the outskirts of a grove of old forest trees. The Lawn, which comprises about 10 acres, is well filled with fruit and ornamental tree—adjoining the Lawn and within a few rods of the House is a beautiful Lake of 8 or 10 acres, whose banks are ornamented by walks and large trees. The outbuildings are a Barn, Carriage-House, Ice House, &c. Inquire of Arnout & Co 36 South, Gray & Ancell, 17 Cedar, or E. L. Fancher, 34 Cedar-street.
au21 2w*

ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE FARMS IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT is now offered for sale on very low terms. It contains 130 acres of highly cultivated land, and on the premises is a large dwelling house in excellent repair, together with all other necessary outbuildings. It being situated within 6 miles of New Haven and 70 of New York, the location will be found to be exceedingly desirable. For further information apply to
RUSSELL SMITH, Attorney and Counsellor,
51 Liberty-st. N. Y.
je10 tf

FOR SALE—A most valuable FARM, containing about 115 acres in whole or by divisions, delightfully situated on New York, Hudson, N. J., about three miles south of Jersey City. The quality of the soil cannot be surpassed for productiveness, being in a high state of cultivation. The prospect is high and commanding, embracing an extensive and highly interesting view of the city and Harbor of New York, Brooklyn, Long Island, Staten Island, the East and Hudson Rivers.

Fishing and fowling, in the season, can be enjoyed to any extent. There are three good Dwelling-Houses, with outhouses, on said Farm, with fruit of various kinds.

The situation is peculiarly favorable to health, and the neighborhood ever way respectable and agreeable.

Said Farm can be advantageously divided into a number of country seats, with elegant country and harbor prospects.

Lithographic maps of said property may be had of FRANCIS PRICE, Esq. at his office, second floor No. 3 Pine-street, or of T. S. WAKEMAN, Esq. at the American Institute, who are authorized to give further particulars, if required, and to state the price, terms &c
au23 3t&w

PARTICULARS of the Farm in Huntington Township, L. I. advertised some time since by W. & J. T. Tapscott, can now be had at their office, 76 South st. corner of Maiden Lane.
au16

TO BE LET.

AN EXTENSIVE WATER PRIVILEGE to lease near New Haven, Ct. for a term of years—having a fine large building for manufacturing purposes of any kind, with out-buildings and dwelling-houses attached. The mill now contains a complete set of Paper Machinery, viz: a Fourdrinier and dryer, 3 large press-pts, 4 engines, &c. which can be bought on the most reasonable terms, but are to be removed if the privilege is rented for other purposes. The Fall is about 12 feet and the stream never failing, which for a mill seat renders it equal if not superior to any in the State. It can be navigated from the Sound to within a few rods of the Dam. For information apply to
ELI WHITNEY.
New Haven, June 25, 1844. je27 3taw TuTh&Stf

STORE TO LET—Store No. 10 Cedar st. will be let. Possession 1st of September next. Inquire of the occupant.
a7

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

The subscriber has for sale, at a small advance, Girandoles, a splendid list of new and rich patterns, 1, 2, 3 and 5 lights.
Solar Lamps and Hall Lanterns.
Sandwich, Gothic and Convex Waiters.
Plated Cake Baskets, Castors and Candlesticks.
Britannia Tea Setts, Coffee Urns, &c.
Silver Tea and Table Spoons, Table Cutlery, &c.
GREAT REACH,
114 Chatham st. near Pearl st.
a21 1m*

J. STOUVENEL & CO'S Manufactory of Cut and Plain GLASS of every description. Solar, Land and Camphene Lamps, warranted; new patterns of Girandoles, Candelabras, Brackets, Chandeliers from one to twelve lights, Hall Lamps and Lanterns of every pattern. French China Lamps altered, repaired and refinished equal to new. We call the attention of country merchants and others to call and satisfy themselves in regard to prices and quality of articles.

Constantly on hand a complete assortment of all the above, Glass made and cut to order. All articles matched to every pattern. Factory No. 29 Gold street, N. Y. Wholesale and Retail Store, No. 3 John st. near Broadway.
J. STOUVENEL & CO.
au14 2m*

COUTHUOY & NEVERS, 341 BROADWAY, MANUFACTURERS OF LAMPS, GIRANDOLES CANDELABRA, &c. and Dealers in HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS generally.—Being connected with one of the largest manufactories in the United States, they are enabled to offer Lamps, Girandoles, Steamboats and Packets, on the most reasonable terms, and of a quality not to be surpassed in this or any other country. Especial attention is invited to their Solar and Ship Lamps, for economy and light, superseding all other before the public. No less than 1,000 Lamps and Two-story Girandoles have, within the last seven years, been awarded to the manufacturers for their superiority in this class of goods. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ COUNTRY TRADERS supplied at factory prices.

BRITANNIA WARE, revolving castor frames ditto with bottles, soup ladles and tumblers, lamps and candlesticks, stillcocks, pitchers and tumblers, coffee and tea pots, sugars and creamers, tea and table spoons, coffin plates, &c. For sale by J. WEEKES, Manufacturer's Agent, 61 Maiden lane, up stairs.
aug23 3m

SARATOGA, PAVILION AND IODINE SPRINGS.—The water of the celebrated Pavilion Fountain and also of the Iodine Spring can always be procured fresh for family use, and packed in time order for shipping, at very reduced prices and in any quantity, will be prepaid.
GANSSER & YOUNG, 122 Chatham-st.
y28

MACHINE PRESSED OAKUM—300 bales Machine Oakum, 50 barrels Pitch; 20 barrels Wilmington Tar, 100 kegs Out Nails, 50 kegs Ship and Boat Spikes, together with a full assortment of Ship Chandlery, for sale by
M. O. ROBERTS, 118 West-street.
a6

ECONOMY AND FASHION.—The subscriber has produced his superior imitation Moleskin Hats on for be does to the extreme low price of $2 25.

The above are an elegant Street Hat, and will compare advantageously with hats sold at $3 50 and $3. Also, constantly manufacturing Fur and Silk of the best quality, latest patterns, and at the lowest prices.

N. B. Country dealers supplied by the case as low, if not lower, than any other house in the city.
J. W. KELLOGG, 122 Canal-street.
au12 3m* corner of Thompson street.

HENRY CLAY SILK HANDKERCHIEFS—AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.—1-6 pieces Heavy 30 inch Twilled Bandanas of *American Manufacture*, beautifully printed in various patterns with a fine likeness of HENRY CLAY in the center. For sale by
J. S. SHAPTER, 153 Maiden-lane.
aug 1w

MEDICINES.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
Richardson & Co's Celebrated AMERICAN PANACEA.

THIS Medicine, compounded solely from vegetable matter, free from adulteration, and warranted free from any ingredients detrimental to health, was discovered about two years since, by an individual nearly afflicted with ULCERATED SCROFULA, and who has been quite well since the treatment of the most eminent physicians in the United States for eight years, without the least apparent hope of restoration to health, and was by them pronounced incurable, but who, after taking the above named medicine for five weeks, was restored to perfect health. That medicine has been sold with unprecedented success, and has never failed in any instance (when taken in accordance with the directions) to effect a perfect cure of the following diseases, to wit:—SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, ULCERATED SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, FEVER SORES, KINGS EVIL, THISTLE OR INFLAMMATORY, AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CRYSTIPELAS, BLIND SCALD HEAD, CHRONIC SORE EYES, BLOTCHES, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, SCALD HEAD AND ALL CUTANEOUS DISEASES, OR PAINS OR ULCERS ARISING FROM ANY INJUDICIOUS S