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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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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.

CLERICAL PLEASANTRY.—Rev. M. P. Braman, author of the last 'Election Sermon' before the Legislature of Massachusetts, is something of a wag, or would be if his profession did not lay him under restraint. We rather guess there was some Yankee grinning among the members of the General Court when the preacher, with an imperturbable gravity all his own, read the following passage. That which has provoked unamiable passion in others seems only to have aroused his wit. We must give him the credit of offering the only sensible reason that we have seen presented in any quarter for refusing to grant the prayer of the petitions to which he so adroitly alludes:

The notion of religious liberty is one of the most cherished, sacred, and predominant ideas of the nation. It is so ingrained into the popular mind, that it sometimes assumes the most grotesque forms. The man who has no religion at all, is ready to contend to death for his religious rights. The disbeliever in the Bible vindicates his most Christian privilege to reject Christianity. The most insensible to moral obligation, entertains a conscientious belief in his right to have no conscience. The jealousy of religious freedom is so great in some States, that clergymen are prohibited from holding political offices. The "gallant" State of South Carolina, equally zealous for religious as for State rights, shuts the door of all civil offices in the face of her clergymen. It must be confessed that considering the wonderful courage which she exhibits, generally, she betrays a most excessive fear of the Christian ministry. So that we might, perhaps, expect if she should execute her alarming threats of withdrawing her protection from the General Government, and shutting the United States out of the Union, and a poor clergyman should appear within the walls of her Capitol, she would *nullify* nullification, and forthwith hasten back to the arms of the confederacy, craving protection against a hierarchy. We claim for Massachusetts as ardent an attachment for religious freedom, and as great an aversion to ecclesiastical despotism, as exists in the empire of South Carolina, although clergymen have full access to the legislative assemblies. But we respectfully request of the Legislature, who will pardon the digression on account of the importance of the subject, to repel every attempt unnecessarily and dangerously to enlarge their power; and that the proceedings of those persons who have repeatedly petitioned, that gallows might be erected by the churches, and that ministers of the gospel should be empowered to step from their pulpits to execute criminals, should be watched, lest, under the guise of philanthropy, and a pretended attempt to affix a stigma to blood-thirsty priests, their real aim should be to unite Church and State. If any clergymen put their names to those petitions, we are sensible that they do not represent the wishes of the ministry generally, whatever ambitious designs themselves may harbor; and we think that the great body of the incumbents of the sacred office are as unaspiring in their dispositions, and attached to the religious rights of the people as ever. We are persuaded, my respected auditors, that if such a request should be preferred again, the petitioners will be informed that they have mistaken the temper of the times, and will have leave to amend their petition.

STEAM POWER SUPERSEDED.—A scientific correspondent of a late London paper gives the following hint at a new discovery, which, *if it be proved*, will certainly rank as the cheapest invention of this wonder-working age, and of the result of which it may be hoped we shall hear by the next steamer: For centuries upon centuries, till within our own days, water, as the origin of motive power, has had the supremacy over steam. For the last 40 or 50 years steam has been making rapid strides towards the complete subjugation of water; but, like all unnatural or forced operations, its victory appears near its end, and the power of water once more assumes its wonted superiority, and eclipses once more and forever the power of steam.

No one can be surprised at this who reflects that, while the power or laws of matter are innate or inherent, the power of steam is only acquired, and may be said to be artificial or unnatural, being forced by the ingenuity of man into that state upon which its power entirely depends.

We have been led into these remarks by the circumstance of having been favored with the inspection of an invention for which a patent has lately been taken out; and if we may be permitted to judge of it from the opinions of some of our leading scientific men, who have investigated it, and who declare that "they cannot, however astounding its effects, see any error or fallacy in it, or any reason why it should not answer," we must look upon its success as certain.

But what inspires us with even more confidence is, that while the structure of the new invention is so extremely simple that a child may comprehend it; it does not violate any one law in natural philosophy. Moreover, the inventor (a professional gentleman) is a man of scientific acquirements, well acquainted with nature's laws, and perfectly aware of the various inventions and the causes of their failure, which have of late years been devised for the purpose of superseding steam, whether by condensed air, water power, mechanical contrivances, electricity, &c. He does not, he says, pretend to have *created* power; this, he properly observes, is impossible, but has merely availed himself of those laws or properties with which the Creator has endowed matter, and by a combination of the same to make them subservient to the use of man.

The fundamental principle on which the new engine is founded is precisely similar to that of the hydraulic press, the power of which every one knows, can only be limited by the strength of the materials of which it is made. But what has hitherto rendered the power of the hydraulic press inapplicable to the production of motive power, is that, just in proportion as the power is gained speed is lost, and *vice versa*. In the present invention, however, unlimited power is gained without the loss of speed, the piston of the large cylinder traveling at each stroke, with the power gained, just the same distance as the piston of the lesser cylinder. This power and this speed which are in inverse ratio of each other, appear by this most important invention (however paradoxical) actually combined.

We are not at liberty to give the public a more particular account of the nature of this invention than in the words of the title of the patent—viz: "The Hydro-Mechanic Apparatus, which, by a combination of hydraulic and mechanical properties on well known scientific principles, is intended to supersede the use of fire and steam in working and propelling all kinds of machinery and engines"—thus effecting an enormous saving, and avoiding the imminent danger arising from the explosive nature of steam.

It may well be asked, where will human ingenuity end?

DANCING GIRLS.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas, noticing the arrival in Paris of a troop of thirty-six dancing girls, between six and ten years of age, from the banks of the Danube, remarks—

Yet it is a sad thing to reflect, (and people DO sometimes reflect here) that these girls have been collected from their homes, to be trained for the stage, like Carter's lions. Few persons have any idea of the painful, Sisyphus-like toil of a *danseuse*, whose repose, flesh and liberty are sacrificed, like those of a race-horse, that she may triumph. "I have seen M'lle Taglioni," says one her friends, "fall insensible on the floor, after receiving a long lesson from her father; she would be undressed and carried to bed by her domestics. This was the price of the agility and marvelous bounds of the evening." Every evening that Fitz James appears in her best character, she lies for half an hour, face downward, upon two chairs, placed a yard apart, whilst her *femme de chambre* sits upon her back, that it may become supple. It is true that a stereotyped smile plays upon their lips, but it is only to conceal the workings of a heavy heart.

LABOR AND PRODUCE IN ANTIGUA.—We believe it may be asserted with truth, that not more than one-third of those who, during slavery, were employed in the field labor of estates, are now continuously occupied in that work; or it may be more correct to say, that not more than one-third of the amount of the manual labor which was formerly dedicated to the growth and manufacture of our staples is so engaged now. We have been told so by persons competent to judge, and from our own observations we are convinced of it. A great many have withdrawn from sugar cultivation altogether; the boys and girls who used to form the weeding and grass gangs of an estate are no longer there; many work only occasionally as jobbers, when their own independent settlements do not require their presence; others confine their labors to three or four days in the week, and very few give six days. Notwithstanding, however, this enormous limitation in the amount of labor actually applied, notwithstanding the idleness and thieving propensities charged against the peasantry, the first ten years of freedom, with one-third the number of laborers, have given at least as large, and I believe larger average crops than the last ten years of slavery, with three times the hands. How is this fact explained, and how does it comport with the heavy and abounding complaints which we constantly hear? And how does it affect or bear upon the future prospects of the Island? We should like to see the subject handled by some intelligent practical man, for really it suggests matter for consideration of great importance, and well deserving of mature and dispassionate consideration. It would also be satisfactory, and probably useful, to see correct and comparative statements of the expenses of an estate during slavery and freedom; for instance, what were the expenses of an estate that made 100 hogsheads during slavery, and what are the expenses of the same now; making the same quantity of sugar? Such and similar inquiries would enlighten, and lead to far different results than the mischief and ill-feeling which are created by the dogmatism and gratuitous railing which we so frequently hear in conversations and discussions relating to the state of the Island. It is certainly consolatory to reflect, that whatever may have been the fate of some other Islands, the average crop of Antigua has not diminished since emancipation, although she has had to strive against the disastrous effects of an unprecedented physical evil which the others in a great measure escaped. The prospect at present for next year is exceedingly favorable, and with a continuance of seasonable weather, and the blessing of God upon our agricultural exertions, the ensuing crop is likely to be as large as the present.

[Antigua Observer.

THE CURATE AND THE SINGING BOY.—The *Union* of Auxerre contains the following anecdote:

The Curate of A— one morning took a boy of twelve years as an assistant at the mass, who was both intelligent and witty. Instead of silently awaiting the arrival of the Curate, the rogue began *to play ball* in the sacristy. At this astonishing incident the mice, overwhelmed with horror, hid themselves away in the bottom of their dressing-rooms. The Curate arrived; and scandalized as he justly should have been by the irreverent conduct of his *aide-de-camp*, he picked up the ball and put it in his pocket. This act was considered by the owner as an abuse of authority; the reprisal was prompt and horrible; every sacristan can with fear and trembling perceive why. When the Curate held out the chalice to *his servant* for the purpose of having it filled, the cup-bearer stood immovable, and would not turn his flagon in the slightest degree.

"Pour out," said the priest.

"Give me my ball," answered the cup-bearer.

"Pour out, I command you."

"Give me my ball."

"You are a scoundrel."

"Give me my ball."

The dialogue began to grow monotonous and compromised the sacerdotal dignity. The curate, yielding to the inevitable necessity, put his hand in his pocket as if he had a dreadful cold in his head, and handed the rebel the ball, the cause of this ever memorable reprisal.

The Curate of A— is a man of parts, and laughed while he told this story: we laughed in transcribing it, and our subscribers will laugh perhaps when they read it. As for the owner of the ball he did not laugh at the decisive moment: and if ever this young Frenchman becomes a deputy or municipal counsellor, it is altogether probable that he will be a stubborn adversary of every abuse of power.

A TRUE PICTURE.—The following picture of a Southern planter, as we too often find him, is from the graphic pen of our friend Wilson, of the Planter's Banner. There is a deuced sight more truth than poetry in it. By-and-by our planters will probably learn a little gumption, and then we shall be happy to see the picture reversed, but until then candor compels us to acknowledge its correctness.

[N. O. Tropic

"Now for the picture of the *Planter*. *He* would not sell a chicken, nor a dozen of eggs, nor a bushel of peaches, nor a calf, for any consideration. He is *above* that! *He* raises *cotton*—*he* does! He rides in a six hundred dollar carriage, for which he is in debt. His daughters thrum a piano that never will be paid for. He buys corn which he could raise at ten cents a bushel, and pays sixty cents for it, after 2½ per cent. advance to his commission merchant. He *could* raise his own *tobacco*, yet he pays $3 a pound for "Richmond scented." He *could* raise his own *hogs*—yet he patronises *Cincinnati*. The consequences are disastrous. Being the possessor of one staple, he fluctuates with the market of that article. He takes the 'Price Current'—he pays postage—he gobbles down the English news like a cormorant. If he sells to-day he'll lose—therefore he'll wait for better advices. He is "mixed up" in cotton, and is a *gambler* therein—Meantime he wants money; drafts on his factor!—He wants cotton goods and clothes for his plantation, that he could make at home. He *orders* them, and feels 'large.' The manufacturer, the insurer, the shipper, the freighter, the drayman, the warehouse man, the seller, and finally the commission merchant, all have a finger in the *pie* of profits, and the proud, *foolish* planter pays them all. The year closes, and he is 'up to his eye-brews' in debt!—This is the result of his not 'calculating' nor even *guessing* the difference between *farming and planting*. One supports a *family;* the other supports *pride*, until he gets a fall."

CASSIUS M. CLAY.—I saw Cassius M. Clay, on Saturday last. He has a fine residence just in the suburbs of the city. As you will perceive by his prospectus, he issues his paper, "The True American," about the first of June, from Lexington.—He has already obtained three hundred subscribers in this city. The better portion of the community here will not only be opposed to all violent measures against his enterprise, but will, I think, to a considerable extent, give him their countenance and support. Yet it is impossible to foresee what difficulties he may meet with from some desperate individuals. Slavery is now a common subject of conversation here, and it is beginning to be discussed to some extent in the political papers. To use the language of the "Frankfort Commonwealth," the people of Kentucky are becoming convinced that "slavery is an unmitigated curse in every aspect." [Corr. Bost. Chron.

THE BAPTIST BOARD AND SLAVERY.—The Baptist Board of Foreign Missions adopted a report on Monday last, in which they say, "If, however, any one should offer himself as a missionary, having slaves, and should insist on retaining them as his property, we could not appoint him. One thing is certain, we can never be a party to any arrangement which would imply approbation of slavery."

INDIA.—The Governor General of India has lately taken an important step, having published a government order, applying to the province of Bengal, requiring that those natives who distinguish themselves by their studies and attainments, shall have precedence in appointments to civil offices.—This applies to those who are educated in missionary schools, equally with all other schools. The effect of this is to encourage Christian education, as well as to place those who are really meritorious in the condition which they deserve. [Bost. Rec.

AMUSING INCIDENT.—*Benclough*, the loftiest summit of the Ochills, is said to command one of the best views in the world. Our friend told us an amusing incident respecting this mountain. The owner of it was once viewing a fine landscape in Italy, when a tourist casually remarked, that the view before them was the finest he had ever seen except one, "a hill called *Benclough*, near Stirling, in Scotland." "I must confess I am the proprietor of that hill," replied the mortified owner, "but I never went to the top of it!" [Corr. N. Y. Evan.

SENATORIAL FUN.—In the debate on the Indian Appropriation Bill, upon an amendment to give removed Indians a funded annuity in place of the scrip for land, and to vacate Ex-Secretary Spencer's contract for their removal, Mr. Evans said the question at issue arose under the famous Dancing Rabbit Creek Treaty, which, as Mr. Buchanan said, had danced through two or three administrations, and he believed was destined to dance the Polka for the next four years.

FROM ICHABOE.—Capt. Chester, of ship Shakspeare arrived Tuesday from Ichaboe, with 1100 tons guano, states that when he left, the guano had been nearly all removed. There were about three hundred sail of British vessels, and some eight or ten American, loading or waiting a chance to load, most of which vessels would scarcely get enough guano to ballast them. There were two English men of war stationed there to preserve order. From thirty to forty British vessels were arriving daily at the Island, and seeing no prospect of getting a cargo, sailed to leeward in search of guano. Ichaboe being an open roadstead, great damage was sustained by the vessels chafing against each other. It was no uncommon thing to see ten or fifteen ships of a morning with loss of bowsprit. About fifty or sixty British vessels have been wrecked on the coast. [Evening Post.

GUANO.—This very fertilizing manure has been introduced into this Country by John C. Morrison of New-York. From a conversation with Mr. Morrison, we are advised that it is the best manure ever introduced into the United States. It is clean, and can be used by lady gardeners for improving the growth of their rose-bushes, bulbous roots, &c. &c. without the offence of common manure. For more important crops it can be used with great advantage. [Hudson Repub.

PERIL OF THE MANOR WAR.—A correspondent of the Albany Atlas gives the following account of the conflict between Mr. Steele and his 'Indian' enemies: "I meant to have told you about Steele's troubles. He and Charles Parker started for Andes and Bovina on Monday. They had finished their business, and were returning home, and had nearly reached the lake from Andes, when they were headed by fourteen Indians, in the night, and forced to go back (they being in a wagon) to Andes village; there they were met by a great number of Indians on the bridge, just as you go into the village. After remaining in the wagon an hour, Steele drew his six-shooter, and told them to open a passage for him, at the same time giving whip to his horses, and succeeded in getting to Hunting's tavern, when the Indians surrounded the house all night, and forced themselves up stairs into an adjoining room, separated only by a board partition. The Indians swore that they would have him, Steele telling them at the same time, that the first one that came through would be a corpse. At length a treaty was formed by the old chief and Steele, the chief agreeing, if he would go with him down into the road, he would return him safe as he found him; which promise he fulfilled, but not without much trouble, as the Indians took a number of votes in reference to the disposition of Steele, it being unanimous that they should take him over to Roxbury, where Steele had taken Squires, and that they intended to lacerate his back with briars, and then apply India ink, so as to mark him, &c. &c.

☞ The trial of Boughton, Belden and others is to take place in the Circuit Court at Hudson, at its present term.

A SLAVER.—We learn, with sincere regret, that a New-York vessel, heretofore often employed in the conveyance of liberated slaves to the Liberian Colonies, has been transferred to the dark service of slavery. The information comes from Governor Roberts to the Secretary of the Colonization Society, an extract from which is published in the National Intelligencer, as follows:

"We have no doubt be a little surprised to hear that the well-known brig 'Atalanta,' left the coast a week or two ago for the 'Havana,' with upwards of four hundred slaves on board, and in sight too of a British cruiser. It had been arranged, it seems, a month or two before, between the parties, that the 'Atalanta' should return to Cape Mount at a set time, land her officers and crew, deliver the vessel into other hands, receive a cargo of miserable human beings, and make the best of her way off the coast. This was done in a few hours. The 'Atalanta,' being an old trader on the coast, and known by most of the naval officers on this station, was not suspected by the officers of the men-of-war in sight: consequently no notice was taken of her, nor did they discover the delusion until the vessel was far, far away, and beyond their reach."

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.—Capt. Jewett, of the U. S. Army, a citizen of Kentucky, and who is still domiciled here, having been ordered to Fort Winnebago in the Territory of Wisconsin, proceeded thither in the year 1842, taking with him his slave Amelia, and kept her there performing service for him until 1844, when he sent her back to Kentucky. On the return of Amelia to Kentucky, she filed her bill asserting her right to freedom by virtue of these facts, and of the ordinance of Congress passed for the regulation of the North-Western Territory, which ordinance declares that "*neither* slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist in said Territory."

Chancellor Nicholas decided that the ordinance of Congress does not apply to mere sojourners or persons transiently in said Territory, and that Amelia is not entitled to her freedom. We are informed that the case will probably be taken to a higher Court. [Louisville Jour.

DEPARTURE EXTRAORDINARY.—This day the bark Muskingum will depart for Liverpool, England! It is just eight days since we announced her arrival here. In that time she has taken in a full cargo and several passengers for England.

The building of vessels on the Ohio is not very extraordinary. It was done before the last war; but the freighting one here with Western produce for Liverpool, is an extraordinary fact. Cincinnati, the reader will recollect, is a Port of Entry, and what strange ideas will fill the mind, even of an American, when he stands on the quay of Liverpool and sees an American ship, freighted with pork, lard and cheese from Cincinnati, Ohio! Sixteen hundred miles above the Gulf of Mexico must he trace the devious windings of that mighty stream on whose bosom she has floated to the Ocean! Five times the diameter of Great Britain has she floated down a fresh water stream before her keel touched the salt tides! [Cincinnati Chron. 10th.

DR. BUCHANAN'S LECTURE.—The lecture by Dr. Buchanan at the court house "Upon the Philosophy of Social Institutions" was listened to by a large and very attentive and intelligent audience. He spoke mainly of the defects in the present organization of Society, deferring the subject of remedies to his next lecture on Friday evening, when, as we should judge from the interest manifested last night, there will be a crowded hall.

He represented the present condition of society as most deplorable indeed, and brought the example of England and other densely populated countries to show the sad condition to which our country is tending from increasing population and overproduction. We have no doubt that, after looking at the painful picture which he gave, many were glad to hear that there was an easy, safe, efficacious and Christian remedy, and that there would be no difficulty in its perfect comprehension when it should be unfolded to them. [Louisville Journal.

AN INCIDENT.—A few days ago in one of the cars belonging to the Philadelphia train, a middle aged well dressed woman was quietly seated, and passing away the time by looking over the pages of a book which she held.—Behind her was a man, also well dressed, who seemed to take a great interest in her movements, but precisely what he did to her, is not fully known. The attention of the company was soon arrested by the voice of Madame, who was, all at once, in a towering passion, and turning around and looking the intruder full in the face she said, in a tone which all could hear:—

"Sir I wish you to understand that I have a piece of cold steel in my pocket and that I am not to be Outderdonked by you or any body else!"

Her eyes flashed fire as she spoke and the delinquent skulked away and found a seat in some other car, or sloped. [Newark Eve. Post.

FIRE.—A fire occurred in this village early on Monday morning. It broke out in the boot and shoe store of Ledyard & Harmon, on Main-street, one door West of the Post-Office. Mr. Harmon, who lodged in the building, had barely time to escape, and Mr. Ledyard succeeded with some effort in rescuing his account books, in doing which he received considerable injury from the flames.

The wind being in the direction of the building occupied by Collins & Lettingwell, as a Post-Office and Drug Store, the fire soon communicated to that, and bade defiance to every attempt made to arrest it. Loss $6,000.

[Ravenna (Ohio) Star. March 5.

LIFE OF JOHN B. GOUGH.—This young man has been for the last year or two, the most effective advocate of the temperance cause that has been in the field. In compliance with the wishes of his friends, he has published an account of his life, written by himself, in a neat 18mo. volume, pp. 124; with an appendix prepared by a friend. The autobiography is written in a frank, simple, truthful style, admirably adapted to its object. [Bos. Chron.

THE RIVERS.—The River rose here yesterday afternoon at the rate of ¼ an inch per hour, and was last night over about one-fourth of Third-street bridge, and the frame buildings below Fifth-street were standing in water. The Kentucky is still rising, and we cannot attempt to predict the ultimate hight of the water. The weather yesterday was clear and cool, which will tend to check the rise.

[Louisville Jour. March 12.

☞ The New-Orleans Picayune says—"Some thirteen free men of color, who came here on board of vessels from free States of the Union, were yesterday placed in confinement by the 2d Municipality police, in pursuance of the act forbidding free persons of color to come within the limits of the State."

☞ The body of Capt. Lemuel Dolbeare was found in the river near New-London on Wednesday. He left his vessel in a boat, in company with a young man, about sunset, and at midnight the body was picked up adrift. [New-Haven Herald.

MURDER.—We have been furnished with the particulars of a shocking murder perpetrated within twenty miles of this city. A man named Merrit Scoggin, who resided near Harrison, Dearborn County, Ia. was killed on Saturday evening last. He was shot through the head with a rifle, aimed through the window. The ball grazed the arm of Mrs. Scoggin and penetrated the centre of her husband's forehead. Our informant stated that a man named Jackson had been arrested on suspicion, and was at the last accounts, undergoing an examination before the proper authorities at Lawrenceburgh. Threats previously made by Jackson against the life of the murdered man, were the cause of his arrest. [Cincinnati Paper.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY.

Police Office.

THEFTS.—Barney McCabe was arrested and committed for stealing a quantity of meat from John S. Jones, No. 81 Roosevelt-st.

John Crazin was arrested and imprisoned for stealing a watch from Cornelius Driscoll.

Patrick Derrick was arrested and committed for stealing a bunch of keys from Thomas Morse.

Benjamin Warner was committed for stealing a pair of boots from William Hutchinson.

Daniel Keollard, of E. E. Camp notoriety, was arrested and committed for stealing $6 from his room mate named Edward Murray.

WOOL—2,000 lbs. American Fleece Wool, consisting of
5000 lbs. Saxony and full blood Merino.
6000 do ¾ and ½ blood do
2000 do common Wool.
3000 do tub-wash d do
4000 do unwashed do
23 For sale by WELLS & SPRING, 52 Pine-st.

PUMPS.—Double action light and force pumps of all sizes to raise from 20 to 400 gallons water per minute. Cast iron Fountains of various patterns. Fire Engines and Hose, &c. manufactured by
d23 3m* D. L. FARNAM, 29 Fulton-st.

MEDICINES.

CALL AND SEE THE ORIGINAL "DOCUMENTS."

Col. NASE, of Amenia, New-York, writes under date of January 28, 1845, as follows:

Mr. ISAAC BUTTS:

Sir: The high estimation in which Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is held is nothing more than it merits. Having seen its beneficial effects in my own family, I believe it to be invaluable in cases of incipient Consumption.

My wife, whose constitution is naturally feeble, in the fall of 1843 took a severe cold, which affected her lungs, producing a harassing cough and hoarseness, so that she could with difficulty speak.

While on a visit to her friends last spring, her attending physicians became alarmed at her situation, told her that unless her cough and other symptoms left her as the weather approached, it would be not likely as the warm weather became cold. At the same time he gave some medicine to take which tended to lessen her fever, but still her COUGH, HOARSENESS and RAISING OF BLOOD continued about the same time. At this alarming stage of the disease I procured a few bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which she began to take. After using one bottle I could perceive little or no benefit from it—(because she had become so far reduced by this emaciating disease)—but I prevailed on her to continue its use, though I freely confess it was hoping against hope. Before the second bottle was gone I thought there was some relief, and she persevered in its use till she had taken 6 or 8 bottles; and now, sir, the gratifying result is a PERFECT RESTORATION to her usual health. Not one of those alarming symptoms have re-appeared, and I should do myself injustice did I not fully and earnestly recommend it to others who may be in a similar situation.

Respectfully your friend, W. H. NASE.

E. M. Swift, Esq. District Attorney of Dutchess Co. writes: February 3, 1845.

I am acquainted with Col. W. H. Nase, of Amenia, whose a man of truth—and his statement of facts is entitled to full credit. Further, I know that the health of his wife is greatly improved. E. M. SWIFT.

Again we say, call and see the ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. They fully prove that this Balsam is the only reliable remedy for pains, weakness of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, Incipient Consumption, Asthma of one to 10 years' standing, Raising of Blood, and every disease produced by a cold and changing climate.

Remember, our certificates and statements of cures are in ALL CASES STRICTLY TRUE.

Principal Office 32 Ann-st, but sold by Druggists in all parts of the country. a27 6m*

NO DECEPTION.

Not a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of long continued Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Bleeding at the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and the various diseases of the Lungs, performed by

FOLGER'S OLOSAONIAN,

OR

All-Healing Balsam.

It has proved itself to be the best medicine ever offered to the public. The question is no longer asked, Can Asthma be cured? Nor do those who have long been under treatment by some of our best physicians, and by them given up as hopeless cases, but who have resorted to the use of this great remedy and are cured, and now in the enjoyment of good health, doubt, that a remedy can be found however hopeless the case may appear to be. It is approved by the Faculty and recommended by them as the following case of

ASTHMA

will show. A gentlemen, residing in 13th street, had been suffering under Asthma for many years. It at last became so severe that medical advice was obtained. He was attended by three of the first physicians in the city of New York. They could not relieve him, and told him that his case was hopeless. Hearing of this great remedy he purchased a bottle and tried it. He found perfect relief from it, and the physicians who attended him directed the medicine to be wonderful indeed.—They have since recommended it to many of their patients.

RAISING BLOOD.

A medical gentleman residing in Broadway, called this last week to say that he had been induced to try the Olosaonian as a remedy, and had found the most happy effects resulting from its use. His wife was troubled with a severe cough, and raised blood in some quantities. He had used one bottle and called for another, and stated that he thought the remedy an invaluable one, and should recommend it as such.

Mrs. Throckmorton, 252 Mercer st., who had been sick for some length of time, was relieved by one bottle of this great remedy. She had a severe cough and raised blood.

DENNIS KELLEY, 26 Water-st. was afflicted in the same manner, and had been under the care of his physician during the winter. He was very much reduced, and coughed constantly when he commenced the use of the Olosaonian. He has used two bottles of the remedy and is now able to return to his work, being entirely relieved.

CONSUMPTION.

Mr. COMFORT, 25 White st. was so low in the month of December last, that he was given up by his physician. His friends also had no hopes of his recovery. He was persuaded by a friend to try the Olosaonian, and to his surprise it has so far restored him to health that he is now able to walk about the streets.

A young lady whose name is left at the office, has so far recovered from diseased lungs under the use of the Olosaonian that she is now able to attend to her usual duties. She had been complaining for two years, and had been attended by the best physicians both in Brooklyn and this city. They all agreed in their opinion of her case and pronounced her lungs so far affected that they could not help her. Her cure is extraordinary and will shortly be published in full.

Other persons have experienced the curative properties of this medicine, and testimonials can be seen at

THE GREAT REMEDY.

A. M. Bininger, 102 Barclay-street, Mr. Wilson of Hoboken, Mrs. Bell of Morristown, N. J., Mrs. McGann 29 Walker-st, Mrs. Archibald 25 White street, and numerous other persons have been relieved from coughs of long standing, Difficulty of Breathing, &c. and have left their names as references at the office.

For sale at 166 Nassau-street, one door above Ann; and at Mrs. Hays', 139 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. j16 2m*

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

SOME POOR, MEAN DEVIL,

WHO IS TOO LAZY TO WORK, and too cowardly to go on the high way to rob, has issued a spurious imitation of PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS, and the above named reward will be promptly paid by the proprietor, at 125 Fulton-street, for such information as will enable him to convict, in a court of justice, any person or persons who may have been guilty of making and vending the counterfeit article.

The labels, directions, and boxes are so closely copied, and the signatures such perfect facsimiles of the original, that it is very difficult to detect the counterfeit, even on opening the boxes, which contain the pills, the deception will be apparent. The counterfeit pills are composed of soap, aloes, and a variety of drastic substances; they turn black when rubbed in the hand, and emit an odor different from the genuine, while they are not so round, and somewhat larger, instead of being a mild and gentle aperient, like Peters' Pills—they are composed of substances calculated to produce inflammation of the bowels, and aggrave the diseases they are sold to cure. The scoundrels who have fabricated this base imitation, seem to have had no more compunction in endangering the public health, than in robbing a private individual. New-York and Philadelphia are flooded with this infamous counterfeit, and many respectable druggists have purchased the imitation unwittingly, and in good faith of the swindlers who manufactured it for other agents. These are others, however, who have purchased the spurious Pills with a full knowledge of the circumstances—careless if their customers were poisoned, so that they could make an extra profit, by buying the deleterious trash under the market price of the legitimate article. The names of those individuals will at the proper time be held up to the execration of the American public, unless they promptly desist from their nefarious course.

As a means of detecting the imposition, it may be well to state that no quantity under one hundred gross of PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS can be obtained of the proprietor or any of his authorized agents, for any thing less than twenty five dollars per gross for the large size Pills, and eighteen dollars per gross for the small size. Small quantities by the dozen boxes, or from one to five gross are always sold at a higher price. We repeat emphatically for the information of merchants and druggists, that under no circumstances whatever can Peters' Pills be bought for less than the above named prices by any person legally authorized to sell them.

These Pills have now been eleven years before the public, and have become established as the most valuable aperient medicine in use. As a remedy for Bilious Complaints, Chronic Dyspepsia, obstructions in the bowels, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Colds, Fevers, Summer Complaint in Children Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Inflammation of Intestines, and all other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels and secretive organs, they have no rival in the field of Pharmacy. Composed entirely of vegetable gums, juices and extracts, they may be taken by the child as well as the adult with perfect safety.

The public will please take notice that hereafter, in order to guard them against imposition, the written signature of the present proprietor, M. A. F. Harrison, will appear on the wrapper of every package containing one dozen boxes, the counterfeiting of which will be a felony, subjecting the perpetrator to imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The only authorized agent in Philadelphia for the sale of the genuine Peters' Vegetable Pills, is J. S. Murphy, 30 North Sixth street, and any other person, whether stranger or resident, offering to sell them in that city at a reduced price, is an impostor, exposing himself to the imminent liability of cheating the proprietor and endangering the health of citizens.

The above remarks apply equally to New-York, Baltimore, and to other cities—and in conclusion, let it be distinctly understood that any individual in any part of the Union, who shall sell, or attempt to sell, an article purporting to be Peters' Vegetable Pills for prices less than those named in this advertisement are swindlers and impostors, and will be prosecuted as such if detected by the proprietor or his agents.

Take notice, that the only authorized agents for the sale of Peters' Vegetable Pills in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Tennessee, are George W. Burr and Benjamin Arnold, and a gentleman named Brainerd, in their employ. No other persons than the above named are authorized to sell Peters' Vegetable Pills in the States mentioned, and therefore any individual offering to sell the same within those limits at less than the foregoing prices is an impostor, and the public are cautioned against him.

Principal office for the sale of the genuine Peters' Vegetable Pills, 125 Fulton street, New-York. m13 1m

FOR THE PILES.

FOR THE PILES!—Are you afflicted with Piles? Try, then, without delay, Doctor Upham's Vegetable Electuary, the best remedy ever offered to public notice. This really excellent medicine is the result of a thorough medical education and a complete knowledge of the disease for which it is recommended. The most triumphant success attends its administration.

Read the following remarkable cases:

A lady, residing in Norfolk street, was seriously afflicted with Piles; so great was her suffering that, to use her own expression, life was a burden; for four weeks she had been attended by one of our most eminent Physicians, without the least benefit. Satisfied that it was an aggravated case of Piles, I prescribed the Electuary; two boxes were used. Six months after, the same lady called on me to prescribe for another complaint, and then informed me that she was perfectly cured of the Piles by the two boxes, and had experienced no return since.

Mrs. G. residing in Greene street, called on me last spring, saying, that she had been affected with Piles for two years, accompanied by pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, a sense of straightness across the chest, and oppression, she was unable to lie down without elevating the head and chest considerably; resting horizontally produced a sense of suffocation, followed by a cough. By using one box of the Electuary, the pain in the side, palpitation and oppression ceased, she could lie down without inconvenience, and the Piles were partially removed, and a second box made a complete cure, to the great gratification of the patient.

So far this City by the *Proprietor only*, a regularly educated Physician, confined to an office practice for the treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 196 Bowery. Medical advice in relation to the above, or any other complaint, gratis. Price of the *Electuary* one dollar. ☞ *Remember* that the *Electuary* is an INTERNAL REMEDY, and not an *external application*, and sold ONLY at 196 Bowery, four doors above Spring st. Office hours from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. j22 3m*

GRAHAM HOUSE—NEW ARRANGEMENT.—ROSWELL GOSS informs his friends and the public that he has enlarged his *BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT*, known as the Graham House, 63 Barclay-street, by adding to it the adjoining house, and is prepared to accommodate transient or permanent Boarders on the most favorable terms. All friends of Temperance desiring a quiet home, and freedom from the fumes of alcohol and tobacco, are invited to patronize this house. The Vegetable System, with the choicest selection of fruits, &c. which the market affords, will be strictly adhered to, but a table will be served for those who prefer the ordinary mode, or mixed diet.

Croton Shower, Warm and Cold Baths, free.

o5 tf ROSWELL GOSS.

☞ LEECHES AND CUPS applied by Mr. MAGNUSSON, corner of Broadway and Broome street, entrance in Broome st. New-York.

References.—Dr. Cheesman, Dr. Mott, Dr. Nelson, Dr. Francis, Dr. Stearns, Dr. Berger, Dr. Weed, Dr. Sinclair, Dr. D. Smith, Dr. Quackenbos.

Best Swedish Leeches constantly on hand. ja28 3m

JOB PRINTING AND BOOK BINDING.

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No. 7 SPRUCE-STREET.

All kinds of Job Printing, such as

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Cards,	Fancy.
Insurance Policies,	Political Bills,
Bills of Lading,	Circulars, (neat) &c.
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Promptly executed at the Office, No. 7 Spruce-street.

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(THIRD STORY.)

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Are prepared to execute Binding for BOOK-SELLERS, PUBLIC LIBRARIES, and private individuals.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to rebinding old Books, Periodicals, Music, &c. in good style and at reasonable rates.

Persons visiting the city can have their books rebound at short notice. j27tf

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The subscriber continues to give his special attention to all descriptions of

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