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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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THE TRIBUNE.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRIBUNE.

Letter from France.

To the Editor of The Tribune: PARIS, Feb. 28, 1845.

In the early part of the month, the discussions in the British Parliament excited a great deal of interest here. The Speeches were copied by the Ministerial Journals, to show that Sir Robert Peel was accused by the English opposition, of having committed the same faults with regard to the affairs of Tahiti, that the French opposition attributed to M. Guizot. Moderate men of all parties think that the difficulties were adjusted on just and honorable terms. The opposition, however, cite the satisfaction expressed by the British Ministry at the preservation of the peace of Europe, endangered by a trifling dispute, as proof that the National pride of England was gratified by concessions at the expense of the honor and dignity of France.

A proposition was made in the Chamber of Deputies, to modify the duties on imports into the French West India Islands, which gave rise to a discussion on the Treaty of Reciprocity existing between the United States and this Country.

From the data given it appears that of the Cotton imported into France, American vessels bring 93 per cent. and French vessels but 7 per cent. and that the proportion is nearly similar for all other articles. During the past year, French vessels made but 56 voyages—while American vessels made 680. The necessity of France increasing her commercial marine, in order to have seamen for her defence, was made the pretext for an amendment offered by a member for Dieppe and one of the largest ship owners in the kingdom, viz. that merchandise warehoused at Martinique or Guadaloupe, should be admitted into France at lower duties than if imported direct.

It was contended that this would be no violation of the Treaty of 1822:—as imports from the colonies were exclusively reserved to vessels of France, and that leaving both nations on an equality as regarded direct trade, would be complying with treaty stipulations.

The proposition was received with considerable approbation, for the marine of France, compared with her position, is too small—the impolicy, however, of placing differential duties on the vessels of her strongest and natural ally prevented its adoption. A treaty of reciprocity exists between France and England; recently the former government made large contracts for supplies of Coal, providing that they should be imported in French bottoms. It was stated in the Chambers, that the new contracts to be made for Tobacco (American) will contain a similar clause. The nett income on this article amounts to upward of 80 millions of francs. Common Virginia and Maryland smoking or chewing Tobacco, costs $1 20 cts. per pound.

The measure to reduce the rate of Postage to four cents per letter was defeated by a tie. The cost of transport to any part of the kingdom does not exceed three cents, while from Post Office to Post Office it costs two cents. Mr. Odillon Barrot made a splendid speech in favor of reduction. He stated that the greatest incentive to learn to read and write, was the pleasure of being able to correspond with friends and kindred—that the government, in exacting from 20 to 30 cents per letter, which at most costs but 3 cts., was imposing an insurmountable barrier to the diffusion of knowledge. A matter worthy of notice is, that the smallest bank note issued here is 250 francs. If you wish to remit a small sum you can get an order from the Post Office, on the place you wish to send it to. The government charges a premium of five per cent. and the amounts transmitted in sums of three francs and upward is immense. An effort was made to reduce the premium to two per cent. but defeated on the ground that it would interfere with bankers. The Post Office gives two receipts, one to forward and one to keep.

It is said that the appointment of the Duke de Broglie, as one of the commissioners on the Right of Visit, does not augur well for the modification of that measure. The Duke has been one of its strongest advocates, and negotiated the treaty allowing it. England promptly acknowledged the Revolution of July and the French Cabinet of that period assented to the measure now so ungopular as its equivalent. There are many rumors about the Substitute, emancipating gradually the Negroes in the French Islands; it is spoken of as the price that may be required to allow France to withdraw from the treaty on the Right of Visit. Others say that projects will be offered for the establishment of Colonies on the Coast.

On the 21st inst. the vote was taken on the granting of the "Secret Funds," and resulted in a triumph for the Ministry. A credit of one million of Francs was demanded, an amendment was proposed to reduce it 25,000 Francs, (the amount due Pritchard,) and after an animated debate, the amendment was lost by a minority of 24 votes.

The course of Mr. Peel on the income and other taxes, has elicited from all journals the praise it so well deserves: his example and the patriotic conduct of the members voting to tax their own property or incomes is extolled as being worthy of imitation here. The duty on cotton here is 8$ 50 per bale, average weight. The duties on French produce are equally as high—for instance, sugar, 49 1-2 francs per 220 American pounds; Coffee, 55 francs per same quantity. It is the effect of these duties, lessening consumption, that prevents the marine of France from increasing on a par with that of the United States or England.

In France there are but 4,800,000 hectares pasture land to over 25,000,000 of arable land. The result is a scarcity of cattle, forage, horses and manure. A law has occupied the attention of the Chambers to increase the fertility of pasture land by irrigation. France annually imports horses and cattle to the value of 100,000,000 of francs. I extract a comparison made between France and England:

	France.	England.		France.	England.
Horses.	40,000	170,000	Sheep.	130,000	770,000
Cattle.	800,000	1,250,000	*For each million of inhabit.*		
Sheep.	5,200,000	10,280,000	Horses.	1,667	32,692
For each million hectares.			Cattle.	33,333	221,154
Horses.	1,000	13,077	Sheep.	216,667	1,961,538
Cattle.	20,000	96,154			

The soldiers in Algiers have dug several canals to irrigate an immense plain, that has been almost useless owing to drought.

The numerous accidents and suicides occurring on the Seine have induced the Prefect of Police to have ten large Newfoundland dogs drilled, for the purpose of saving those who may fall or throw themselves into the river. The dogs are daily practiced to seize upon any objects floating upon the water, and in a short time will be able to render efficient service.

In Algiers, a French outpost was attacked by a band of 58 Arabs, who had been excited to the highest pitch of fanaticism by one of their Marabouts. They approached the outpost, believing themselves invisible to the enemy. They asked admission into the fort, which was readily granted, as they were reciting prayers, and appeared to be unarmed. The moment they passed the gates, they drew their weapons and killed the sentinels. The noise brought soldiers to the assistance of their friends, and half an hour afterward there were 58 Arab corpses.

Last night we had the last grand ball at the Opera for this season. The masked balls are suspended during Lent, except that one day (about the middle of that season) is devoted to the pleasures of the Carnival.

Two editors of German papers have been ordered to quit France in twety-four hours. On requesting to know the reason on their expulsion, the Prefect of the Police refused to give any. It is said that the Prussian Minister complained of some articles inserted in their journals.

There are 16 Railroads completed in France; they cost 286 millions of francs, and their length is 805 kilometres. There are 17 projected, whose united length will amount to 2,947 kilometres; the estimated cost is 470 millions of francs. The Chambers have voted 185 millions as the subscription of the Government.

Lakanal, one of the members of the Revolutionary Assembly of France, is dead. In the Reign of Terror, he sided with the majority; but also did every thing in his power to diffuse education, as he was President of the University. At the Restoration, he emigrated to New-Orleans, where he was Professor in a College. He was pardoned, and returned to assume the direction of a Board of Education.

The troubles in Switzerland are becoming more and more serious. Luzerne, Berne and Zurich are alternately the directing Cantons. Two years ago it was the turn of Luzerne. A seminary had been instituted, and the Council of Luzerne invited seven Jesuits to take charge of it, as it was a Cantonal school. This excited considerable opposition, and on being brought before the general Diet, the rights of Luzerne were sustained. The subject thus decided, the Council invited the Jesuits, but as other matters were involved in the question, it has led to a serious outbreak. There are two parties in Switzerland—the Conservatives and Radicals. According to the Confederation, each of the 22 Cantons is independent as regards its internal affairs. The Conservatives uphold the independence of the Cantons; the Radicals wish to centralize the power. At the head of this party is the Canton of Berne, which from its central position would be the capital of the Consolidated Republic. On this question the votes indicate the political views of the parties for the Protestant Cantons have sustained Luzerne, while the Roman Catholic Deputies have voted against her. The Canton du Vaud ousted its regular government to the cries of "Down with the Jesuits," "Down with the aristocrats." Luzerne has 26,000 men under arms, and all the other Cantons are placing their contingents on foot to repel the incursions of the Radicals.

The journal 'Democratie Pacifique' mentions the accident that occurred to the Tribune Buildings, and praises the generous conduct of the American press in offering their materials to repair the losses.

In haste, adieu. P. A. R.

Letters from Ireland.—No IV.

DUBLIN, Ireland, March, 1845.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Since the sailing of the last Steamer, we have had an active time in the political world, and measures of much importance to our national honor and greatness have been discussed. To give you a brief and succinct outline of the principal measures, shall be my object. The great event was the opening of the Imperial Parliament by the Queen in person on the 4th February, in great state. The speech from the Throne, as usual, was short, but of ominous importance, as foreshadowing the intended policy of the Ministers, especially on the subjects of Taxation and 'Justice to Ireland.' Its tone was unambitious, peaceful and conciliatory, and its substance was of a better state of things throughout the Realm than had been under a previous administration—the revenue had exceeded the expenditure, leaving a surplus of over three millions of Pounds in the Treasury—increased commercial prosperity had followed upon the Tariff—there was a visible diminution in agitation in Ireland, and many other matters of like character, tending to assure the public mind that public affairs were properly cared for by the Queen and her Council. Many measures were shadowed forth, which held out flattering promises of reform and amelioration. Ireland was to have her opportunities for academical education increased—giving to Roman Catholics a share of the advantages hitherto almost monopolized by the Protestants. The system of Banking in Ireland, also in Scotland, was to be in some way amended so as to assimilate as near as possible the currency of the Realm in the Provinces. The health of our populous towns is to be cared for by the Government by the establishing of Parks, &c. for recreation, and some measure for the relief of Irish-land occupiers—both Landlord and Tenant—is promised to be founded on the report of the Land Commission, which measure it is hoped will tend to put an end effectually to agrarian outrages, and to establish a better feeling between the owners and tillers of the soil. The speech did not excite much discussion, the opposition allowing the very pointed rebuke they received to pass over, without an effort at defence. Lord John Russell was captious rather than opposing—contenting himself with 'small insinuations' rather than combating the direct attack on his administration, made by Sir Robert in the speech, in reference to the Revenue. He sulkily reminded the Head of the Ministry that many of the proposed measures had originated with the Whigs, and when brought forward by them had met with the strong opposition of the very men who were now prepared to bring them into actual operation. Indeed, the unfortunate effort made by Lord John to raise a show of opposition by stirring up the Free Trade, Anti-Slavery, and Anti-Corn Law advocates, has been generally regarded as proving the want of any concerted plan of opposition for the present session. This gives strong grounds of hope to all the liberal minded politicians that Sir Robert will have an opportunity of getting into working order the machinery which he has set up at much sacrifice of popularity with his own party, even to the loss of one of the most active and influential members of his Cabinet on Commercial matters—I allude to Mr. Gladstone, who has retired from the Cabinet, as he could not conscientiously support the contemplated extension of education (not founded on scripture) in Ireland. This loss will be severely felt by Sir Robert, as Mr Gladstone had been his principal supporter and adviser in all his financial schemes, and which have so fortunately eventuated. Lord Dalhousie succeeds Mr. Gladstone, as President of the Board of Trade. The new incumbent is regarded as a clever financier, but not as thorough a commercial and business man as his predecessor in office. Sir Robert, in alluding to the retirement of Mr. Gladstone, avowed the highest respect and admiration for the talents of his late colleague and laid much stress on the separation as a gage of his sincerity in carrying out what he had purposed for the benefit of Ireland. Sir Robert appears to be actuated by a conscientious desire to do all within his power as the head of the Government, to carry it on in a liberal, firm and energetic manner. He seems to have shaken off the trammels of party, and to act independently for the good of the whole. Nor can his party help themselves; they dare not vote against them, lest they should be put to the inconvenience of a dissolution, or possibly of a resignation, in which latter case they would lose every place of influence, which they now possess as the strong party. The virulence of party spirit has, both in England and Ireland, succumbed to the advancing liberal spirit of the age, and the intolerant party-man of either side is certain to lose, no matter how the change may come.

On the 14th Feb. Sir Robert brought forward his budget. That is, he boldly exposed his policy and intended course of financial and general conduct, leaving not to trust in the integrity of his purposes for that support which he required to carry out his objects no matter how inimical some of these purposes might be to the unwavering supporters of his party. [As this is an important national document, I will make a short abridgment of it for the benefit of your readers.] He was occupied in the delivery thereof three hours and a quarter!

He commenced with a comparison of the estimate made by Mr Coulburn for the past year, and the actual revenue.

	Estimated.	*Received.*
Customs Revenue	£21,500,000	£22,500,000
Excise "	13,000,000	13,308,000
Total "	£34,795,000	£34,630,000
Expenditure		£30,646,000
Surplus		3,357,000

and by the end of the fiscal year it is believed the surplus will be over £5,000,000, of which £385,000 were received from China, and allowing a loss on the reduction of wool duties of £400,000. The estimate for the year ending April, 1846, supposing the Income Tax discontinued, was £31,100,000, including the balance from China of £600,000, and the produce of two quarters of the Income Tax, £2,600,000. Taking the expenditure at that of the year 1845, there would be a surplus of £2,543,000. He enforced the necessity of keeping up the Army at its present force by referring at some length to the Colonial dependencies, which, in 1792, were but 22, and in 1845 were increased to 45. The Navy estimate would be considerably increased, in order to meet the increased demand for men and ships on the stations in Africa, the Pacific, and in China. A reduction had been tried on the latter station, but owing to the very strong remonstrances of several distinguished officers, the complement had been restored. The total increase for the Navy and Navy Ordnance would be about £1,000,000, thus providing for 10,000 men more than last year, and for the completion of the basins at Portsmouth and Deptford. This proposed increase of the Navy will give rise to some warm discussion, but the general and popular feeling is in favor of keeping the "Wooden Walls" in sound repair, and ready for emergencies. The enlistmeut for the Navy at the stations in Ireland, as well as in England, is brisk, and no difficulty is experienced in obtaining good men. The same may be said of the Army, which is being rapidly filled up from the ranks of the "finest peasantry," who have grown tired waiting for Repeal and Revolution. The admonition of the Repeal Association, and of the Priesthood, not to enter the British Army, seems to have lost its effect, for scarce a day passes without seeing hundreds of young Irish peasants marched into the Head Quarters of the Recruiting Stations.

Returning to Sir Robert, and his budget, we come to the most important part of it, namely, the proposed reduction on Custom duties, chief among which is the Sugar duty. By the measure of last year the duty on our Colonial Muscovado sugars was fixed at 25s 3d, and foreign free labor at 35s 9d. Now he proposed to reduce the duty on Colonial to 14s (being a reduction of 11s 3d) on British India 15s 8d, and on foreign free labor to 23s 4d, thus maintaining a discriminating duty of 9s 4d in favor of Colonial sugars. On clayed sugars he proposed to reduce to 16s 4d—on British India 21s 9d, and on Foreign free labor to 28s. On refined sugars he proposed to fix a duty of 18s 8d, on double refined of 21s. The reduction on reduction on Muscovado sugars, applies to all the British Colonies—the Mauritius; the West India plantations and British India. On clayed sugars the amount of discriminating duty remains the same, only applied differently, giving 9s 4d protection to Muscovado, and an increased protection of 11s 4d on the more costly article of white sugar. The effect of the proposed reduction will amount to about 1 1-4d per pound on the revenue, and to the consumer of about 1 1-2d per pound.

The following estimate of the probable supply of British sugar for the ensuing year may be interesting to your sugar dealers. It has been collected from four independent sources.

	Tons.
Amount on hand January 1st, 1845	15,000
Estimated amount from W. I. and Colonies	135,000
Do. do. do. Mauritius	40,000
Do. do. do. British India	70,000
Total	260,000
The lowest estimate was	240,000
The highest estimate was	250,000
not including the amount on hand.	
Greatest consumption in one year	207,000
Estimated increase	43,000
Total	250,000

Of this there is	*Tons*	*Estimated duties.*
Of British Muscovado	160,000	£2,240,000
Of British Clayed	70,000	1,140,000
Of Foreign Muscovado	5,000	116,700
Of Foreign Clayed	15,000	450,000
Total	250,000	£3,946,700
Last year's revenue		3,200,000
Estimated loss of revenue for year 1846		£1,300,000

All export duties he proposed to abolish, including coal—and out of 815 articles liable to import duty, he proposed to strike out 450, which must necessarily be a great advantage to commerce as the articles consist chiefly of raw materials such as silk, hemp, flax, furniture woods, animal and vegetable oils, ores and minerals (with the exception of copper ore) dye stuffs, drugs, and staves &c. He considered it more desirable—retaining the power of examination, and of ascertaining the weights and quantities of imports, for statistical information—to abandon the duty altogether rather than to retain it when it is very trifling. He does not interfere with the duty on timber, with the exception of staves of a certain length and width.

The next article was cotton wool, and on this article he proposed a total reduction, as the duty now levied, being actually above ½ of a penny per pound, fell heaviest on the poorer classes as, the lower the price of the raw material, the heavier is the duty on the coarser fabrics—besides it exposes them to formidable competition in South America, China, and even in the colonies. The reduction of the duty on sheeps' wool has been productive of the best effects, and hence another argument in favor of the reduction on cotton wool.

The next article is that of glass, the duty on which has trebled since 1815, and amounts to 200 and 300 per cent on the value of the article, while the excise regulations impose additional cost. There is a great import of foreign glass into our bonded warehouses, and this being liable to duty, is exported, beating our manufactures not alone in foreign countries but in our own colonies. He took a review of the beautiful and useful purposes to which glass, fabricated under a system admitting the free adaptation of capital and skill, might be applied, such as chronometer springs, water pipes (which can be manufactured at 20 per cent less than iron pipe and capable of bearing greater external pressure. For the purposes of health glass pipes are greatly entitled to the preference, a hint not to be lost to your shrewd countrymen.) The reduction of this tax will be of especial benefit to Ireland, in increasing the light and comfort of the cabins of the poor people—a window glass is quite a rarity among the cabins of Ireland, and where one is found it is a sure sign of the residence of a Mathewite, or the more intelligent peasant; and it is generally marked with a border of white-wash, while the walls of the hut retain their pristine mud color. It will give increased activity to glass manufactures in Ireland, as we possess the alkali and coal and many other facilities, which have never been brought into operation owing to the severe duty.

The loss to the revenue by the proposed reductions, amount to £3,338,000. This is a bold experiment, but the Premier has great confidence in the elasticity of the resources of the country, and looks forward to the time when from the increase of revenue, consequent on these reductions, the country will be relieved from the Income tax. He expects that the indirect and incidental effect will be to cause increased consumption of many articles subject to duty; and by invigorating the industry, and extending the commercial enterprise of the country, to supply the void caused by direct taxation.

To supply the deficiency caused by this bold and comprehensive remission of duty, he asks the continuance of the Income Tax for the ensuing three years, and no doubt he will obtain it.

The Press of both parties, generally speaking, admire the sound, philosophical system of finance propounded by Sir Robert, though the Agricultural interests deem themselves harshly treated, by being entirely overlooked. He has boldly declared against any farther Protection, although he admits that the Agricultural Districts are suffering severely. This he ascribes to the partial failure of crops rather than to the want of sufficient Protection. And although the Agriculturists feel sore at Sir Robert's unceremonious treatment of their grievances, yet they dare not oppose him, lest the Anti-Corn Law League should have a strong influence in the Cabinet of his successor. When asked to afford some aid, he replied that it was not easy to find out a tax, the repeal of which would benefit the Agricultural interest!

Such is the budget, and it is only necessary to add that Sir Robert has carried his resolution for the extension of the Income Tax for the next three years, by a majority of 208 against the amendment of the Opposition! I have endeavored to give you the principal items of it, as succinctly as possible, without mixing up any of the debate thereon. For other items of news see my next letter. This Steamer brings out to you the news of the death of Rev. Sydney Smith, whose name will be remembered so long as Repudiation is to be found in a dictionary in Pennsylvania. He will be a loss to the Whig ranks, as he was one of their ablest writers. He expired on the evening of the 22d February, in the 74th year of his age. J. S. D.

New Publications.

ALISON'S HISTORY OF EUROPE, abridged by Edward S. Gould, *third edition*, has just been issued by A. S. Barnes & Co. 51 John-street. A Map of Central Europe is prefixed to it.

THE RECRUIT, A Compilation of Exercises and Movements of Infantry, Light Infantry and Riflemen, by JOHN T. CAIRNS, has been issued by E. Walker, 114 Fulton-street.

☞ "THE TRAVELER, an entirely original weekly book," is laid on our table. It commences the publication of Col. Stiff's 'Western Emigrant,' (132 Nassau-st.

RELIGION AS SEEN THROUGH THE CHURCH. New-York: Stanford & Swords, 139 Broadway.—This is a collection of narratives from the private note-book of the author, designed to show the admirable provision made by the (Episcopal) Church for the religious instruction of "all sorts and conditions of men." The volume is dedicated to Bishop DeLancey of the Western Diocese of New-York.

WEEKLY LITERARY PAPER.—We hear a plan is on foot to start a Weekly Literary Paper under the Editorial charge of Mrs. R. S. Nichols. We suppose it will succeed. Mrs. N. has a wide reputation, and strong friends who will spare no pains in her behalf. Success to their hearts' content with them! [Cin. Gaz.

WATER FOR BOSTON.—A bill authorising the City of Boston to procure a supply of water from Long Pond, was passed in the Senate on Monday by a vote of 33 to 2.

ACCIDENT TO THE SHETUCKET.—The steam propeller Shetucket, Capt. G. W. Gwer, one of the Norwich and New-York Propelers, while coming into this harbor on Sunday, ran foul of a buoy, by which one of her propellers was wrenched out, causing her to leak considerably. She was enabled, however, to make considerable headway, and succeeded in getting to within about three miles of Norwich, when the leak increased so rapidly she was run on shore to prevent her sinking. [New-London Morning News.

☞ **Fifteenth Ward**—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic Whig Electors of the 15th Ward, held at Constitution Hall, on Thursday evening, March 13th, 1845, GEORGE W. BRUEN was called to the Chair, O. E. HOSMER and A. C. KINGSLAND, were appointed Vice-Presidents; *Albert McNulty* and *Albert A. Rogers*, Secretary.

L. W. Stevens, Esq. reported the following names as candidates for Charter Officers:

For Alderman,
WILLIAM V. BRADY.
For Assistant,
JAMES D. OLIVER.
For Assessors—GEORGE RILEY, JOSEPH BRITTON.
For Constables—JAMES HOBTIN, WILLIAM EARLE.

For Inspectors of Election.

1st Dist	Andrew Van Blarcom,	Augustus L. Brown.
2d do	L. W. Stevens,	Jedediah B. Lester.
3d do	Henry E. Davies,	William G. Sterling.
4th do	Clarkson Crolius,	Giles M. Hillyer.

Which were unanimously adopted.

GEORGE W. BRUEN, Chairman.
O. E. HOSMER, A. C. KINGSLAND, } Vice Presidents.
ALBERT MCNULTY, ALBERT A. ROGERS, } Secretaries. m12 1w*

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 will be 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 became so far reduced by this enervating 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 reappeared, 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, who is 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 22 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 OLOSAGNIAN, 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? but, Where do they live who have 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 cases of

ASTHMA

will shew. A gentleman, residing in 13th street, had been suffering under Asthma for many years. It had become 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 declared 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 Olossognian as a remedy, and has 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 always recommend it as such.

MRS. THOMPSON, 352 Mousse 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 ARTHUR, 78 Water-st. was afflicted in the same manner, and has not been near the physician during the winter. He was very much reduced, and coughed constantly when he commenced the use of the Olossognian. He has used two bottles of the remedy, and is now able to return to his work, being entirely relieved.

CONSUMPTION.

MR. COMFORT, 35 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 Olossognian, and to his surprise it has so far recovered 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 Olossognian 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 unhesitatingly pronounce it

THE GREAT REMEDY.

A. M. Bininger, 102 Barclay-street, Mr. Wilson of Hoboken, Mrs. Bell of Morristown, N. J., Mrs. McGuan 20 Walnut-st., Mrs. Archibald, 140 Greenwich-st. and many 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 106 Nassau-street, one door above Ann; and at Mrs. Hays', 139 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. a20 3m*

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 and the surface similar to the original, that it is very difficult to detect the forgery, but on opening the boxes, which contain the pills, the deception will be apparent. The counterfeit pills are composed of soap, aloes, a drug 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 some are much 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, have taken the hard by motive compunction to endanger the public health, than to 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 or of their agents. There are, however, many persons, 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 deleterous 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 at the proprietors or of his authorized agents, for any thing less than THIRTY 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, Cholic, Dyspepsia, obstructions in the alimentary Canal, Habitual Costiveness, 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 Dr. Murphy, 50 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, engaged in the double rascality 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 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. Burt and Benjamin Arnold, and a gentleman named Brainerd, in the Mobile Mail Boat. Persons from 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. m16 1m

STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, 77 Maiden-lane, (between William and Gold-streets.) Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic STATIONERY, Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS, of which a large assortment, embracing every size and style of Binding constantly kept on hand.

PAPERS of every description, Writing, Ruled and Plain, Wrapping, Colored, Copying, Tissue, Bonnet, &c. &c.

FRANCIS' IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER.—This article should be used by all business men and those who desire an exact copy of letters, as by this invention the letter and copy are written and copied at the same time, and is perfectly indelible.

CROTON INK, particularly adapted to the use of Steel Pens, being entirely free from any corroding substance.

Southern and Western Merchants, and all who require articles in our line, will find it to their advantage to examine our stock, as all articles will be sold in quantities to suit the purchaser at the lowest price. FRANCIS & LOUTREL.

mh17 2m Manufacturing Stationers, 77 Maiden-lane.

NOTICE—PALMO'S OPERA.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken Palmo's Opera House for a short period, for the purpose of producing a Series of Legitimate Plays in a style of superior excellence, supported by a powerful Company. For a number of years the Legitimate Drama has been depreciated in public esteem—a reformation of its abuses, and the elevation of the character of the Stage, is a paramount object of the writer. The Drama is coeval with civilization; it promotes refinement while it is supported by it—and so long as the elements of life or the softer humanities of our nature are cherished, well-conducted Theatres, under favorable circumstances, must succeed. Scarcity of money, commercial embarrassments, or general prostration of business since the revulsion of 1837, doubtless affected the treasury of each and every Theatre in the United States—but men of taste will cheerfully forego other luxuries to witness plays written by authors of genius, sustained by artists of talent. The time there are many good and enlightened men who are conscientiously opposed to theatrical exhibitions. To these I would say, the Drama has long existed, and in all probability will continue to exist in every large city. When it is but poorly encouraged, it has a natural tendency to degenerate. Indifferent actors usurp the place of good ones, while empty rant and low buffoonery vitiate the taste, and lower the intellectual standard of the measure audience. To correct this evil let a temple be appropriated for the Drama, worthy its noble purposes and high destinies—a temple where talent, taste, fashion and beauty, may assemble to hear the eternal truths of nature, delivered with fluent speech and graceful action—to behold as in a mirror, the most sacred spirit of human passion—to see virtue triumphant and vice crushed—to smile at the quaint humor and the sparkling wit—the keen satire and the withering sarcasm—to admire the well turned period and the eloquent rhapsody, the harmonious verse, or nervous prose—to mingle their tears with those shed by suffering humanity, and ring out their joyous laugh with the wholesome mirth of those whose hearts are light with innocence and love: let these ends be attained, and the Drama becomes a great benefactor to civilized man. Such is the character of the Temple intended to be given to Palmo's Opera House. There is no third tier, no place for improper characters, no ardent spirits will be sold in the saloons, and none but temperate and moral people will be encouraged. These are the views of the undersigned, who earnestly calls upon his fellow citizens to second his efforts in this great work of reform. W. DUNNEFORD.

P. S. This Theatre will open on Monday, March 31. Persons applying for engagements must governed their conduct by the above hints, or their applications will be useless. Direct Palmo's Opera. m20 3t*

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The subscriber continues to give his special attention