NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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A VERY LARGE PAPER, FOR THE COUNTRY,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

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THE TRIBUNE.

The Passengers of the Swallow.

The *Troy Whig* has published the list of the passengers on the ill-fated Swallow, made up from record of the Clerk. It appears that the whole number of passengers *known* to have been on board is 254. Of this number 14 are known to have been lost, and with a single exception (that of the son of Gen. Mather) their bodies have been recovered.—It is positively ascertained that 194 were saved.—This leaves 46 of the number known to have been on board still unaccounted for *by name*, though it is believed by the officers of the boat that they were all or nearly all saved either in the Rochester, Express, or some of the small boats that went out from the shore.

The Clerk of the Rochester states that there were collected of the Swallow's tickets 152, and says there were as many as 10 came on board from the Swallow without tickets. One of the owners of the Express states that they collected of the Swallow's tickets 30, and that there came on board from the Swallow as many as 20 without tickets. There were taken from the wreck, in small boats, as many as 30, which were taken to Athens and Hudson. The above, with the 14 found drowned, makes in all 256 passengers accounted for. As neither the Rochester nor Express ascertained the names of all the passengers that came on board from the Swallow, it is impossible to give a perfect list of the persons saved or missing.

The list of those not accounted for *by name*, but who, it is hoped, were included among those saved from the wreck, and whose names were not afterwards given, is as follows:

Eddy,	Mrs. Gilson,	Bevier,
Anderson,	Mrs. Wilson,	Watkins,
Graham,	Leach,	Church,
Andres,	Stevens,	Cogswell and lady,
Wakeman,	Norton,	Dyer,
C. L. Gregg,	Delany,	Miss Outis,
Earl,	Shillon,	Mrs. Jackson,
Flack,	Mrs. Mayher,	Maxon,
Potter,	Gilden,	Williams,
Crandall and lady,	Davidson,	Donaldson,
Carpenter,	Eaton,	Ricket,
Mrs. Cramer,	Ornest,	Cary,
Perkins,	Carpenter,	Mrs. Cramer,
Ladue,	Carpenter,	Mrs. Wilson.
	Watkins,	

How many there were on board beside those thus conditionally or positively accounted for, is of course unknown. It is to be feared, however, that when the news of the disaster has been spread throughout the Country, it will be found that others must be added to the list of the lost. It must also be remembered that the numbers paid to have been saved in the Rochester and Express are not positively known to be correct. The number who went on board those boats without tickets being matter of guess-work.

New-York Legislature.

MONDAY, April 14.

IN THE SENATE—Mr. Folsom presented the proceedings of a delegated meeting of the Temperance Societies in the city of New-York, disclaiming all connection with a certain handbill circulated during the recent election. Mr. Corning made a long report on the bill and petitions for compelling the banks of the State *to redeem their notes at par in Albany and New-York*,—coming to an adverse conclusion. The report was referred to a Committee of the Whole, and several motions to print were referred. The Senate then proceeded to the third reading of bills. Among those passed, were those, to provide for the payment of the debts of insolvent Safety Fund Banks. A long debate arose on a bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to the taxation of lands of non-residents. The bill was finally recommited to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report a limit beyond which the value of the lands may not be reduced. On motion of Mr. Folsom, the several bills to incorporate the New-York Academy of Music, the Colored Home and the Gallery of Fine Arts, was referred to a Select Committee, to report complete.

In the HOUSE, the bill to authorize the Supervisors of Dutchess and Madison, to restore the distinction between town and county poor, was amended, on motion of Mr. Walrath, by striking out Madison, and on motion of other gentlemen, by adding Sarratoga, Greene, Allegany, Essex, Oneida, Columbia, Ulster and Putnam, and in this shape, the bill was ordered to a third reading.—The Committee of the Whole reported to the House the bill concerning attachments against non-resident and concealed debtors—and it went to a third reading. The House went into Committee, Mr. Bevins in the Chair, on the bill "recommending a Convention of the people in 1846." Mr. Bailey resumed and concluded his remarks in favor of the bill. The Committee then rose and reported progress. The general orders were resumed, and the House went into Committee, Mr Brown in the Chair, on the bill to amend the charter of the Leake and Watts Orphan House (in relation to the age at which the Orphans might be bound out); but without going through the bill, the Committee rose, and the House took a recess.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

ALBANY, Monday, April 14, 1845.

In the Assembly this afternoon, the bill to authorize the Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House to bind out apprentices at 12 years of age, was passed in Committee. Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Oakley made unsuccessful attempts to strike out the limit 12 years, so that no child should be apprenticed until 14 years of age. Power is also given to the Trustees to bind out children in the State of New-Jersey. One of the conditions of each indenture is to be, that the child shall receive at least three months' schooling in each year of the apprenticeship. In the House the bill was referred to Messrs. Thompson, Wheeler and Morrison to perfect.

Also, a bill to lay out a road along the line of the Chenango Canal. (This, I take it, is a rich burlesque on that *valuable* improvement, *Marcy's* Chenango Canal! The next thing will be a farther imitation of the Farmington Canal, where, if I am rightly informed, the only dividend ever made was from the sale of hay *cut on the towpath!* The Chenango Canal has never yet been thus far profitable.

Also, the bill for the relief of Patrick Cooney, whose salt lands at 'Salt Point' had received some undefinable injury.

Also, the bill for the relief of Yates & Vanderbogart, Canal Contractors, who did not get quite as much out of the State as they thought they were entitled to.

Also, the bills to authorize the lease of certain surplus Canal waters at Acadia, Wayne County; for the relief of Messrs. Pearson; to annex a part of the town of Busti to Ellicott, Chautauque County; for the relief of George Gardner and others, (a very old acquaintance,) and for the relief of John Watkins.

The House also passed in Committee the bill to extend the charter of the Commercial Bank of Albany, until 1856. The history of this bank is well known, and as the charter contains all the limitations that the most strict Barnburners could desire, it did not meet with much opposition.—Whether it will receive a two-third vote on its final passage, remains to be seen. I think it will.

The bill to reduce the salaries of the officers of the Auburn State Prison 20 per cent. called out considerable debate, but was carried. The same incend of justice was then measured out to the officers of the Sing-Sing Prison.

THE MANCHESTER MURDER.—*Arrest and Discharge.*—On Saturday morning, in Charlestown, Mr. Benish S. Ellworth of Manchester, N. H. was arrested upon suspicion that he was connected with the murder of Mr. Parker, on the 27th of March. A despatch was sent up to Manchester for the Committee of Investigation, and they came down in the evening, and held an informal examination of Ellworth, and satisfied themselves that he could not be the murderer. He was thereupon released. [Boston Post.

The Blind.

Correspondence of The Tribune:

BOSTON, March 29, 1845.

I send you with this a copy of the *Annual Report of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind.* This document is always looked for with great interest by the Public, and you will doubtless be able to find a place in your paper for some extracts from it. In the appendix you will find an account of the case of Laura Bridgeman who you probably know is deprived of sight, hearing, speech, and even taste and smell, yet by the aid of her remaining sense they have been enabled to impart to her some knowledge of the world in which she is placed, and of those by whom she is surrounded. Most of your readers have probably read the account of her contained in Dickens' Notes. An account of her progress during the last year, may not be altogether uninteresting. This is furnished in the appendix to the Report to which I have already refered. I shall occupy the remainder of this letter with a few facts in relation to the Blind and their Education.

This subject must continue to be of deep interest to all those who have the good of their fellow men at heart. It may seem surprising to the Philanthropist that nothing was done to meliorate the condition of the blind until within about a half a Century. The fact can only be accounted for upon the supposition that society was never conscious that it had in its bosom so many of its ill-fated children. "To suppose it was and that it had done no more in their behalf would be an impeachment of its charity and its justice;" for, if there be any class of mankind whose claims upon the sympathy of their more fortunate fellow-men, cannot for a moment be denied, it is surely those who can never behold the light of Heaven or look upon the face of a friend. But I am generalizing, when it was only my intention to give you facts. And first I will remark that blindness varies in different climates and upon different soils. In Egypt there is one blind person to every two hundred inhabitants, or between twenty and thirty thousand; but the number of those with partially defective eyes, that is, with one eye, or distorted eyes, is much greater. The prevailing cause of blindness in Egypt is Opthalmia, a species of inflammation.

In Europe as a whole the proportion of blind is one to about fourteen hundred. It of course varies in different parts of Europe. In Sweden one to every 747; in Denmark one to every 847; in some of the Austrian Provinces one to every 545. Further North between the 50th and 70th degrees of latitude the number of the blind decreases. In Norway there is one to every 960, and in Prussia one to every 1,000. The exact number in the United States is not known; it has been variously estimated as from 8 to 10,000. It is a curious and instructive fact which we cannot omit here that not only are the number of those born blind decreed by the statute of the Governor of the Universe, but the number of those becoming so by disease or by what *we call accidents* is governed by laws just as fixed and immutable. Thus blindness is an evil entailed upon man, and nothing can be more clear than the duty of society to mitigate its effects. This of course can only be accomplished by giving the blind an education. This so far as we have any accounts was first attempted in Japan. "Academies," says an old writer "were early established in Japan for the education of the blind, where they were instructed orally." Their education consisted in their being required to transmit from one generation to another the acts of their government and the exploits of their great men.

The first attempt made in Europe to educate the blind, and which was far more successful, was made by Abbe Houy, an eminent French Philanthropist. He succeeded in devising a method by which touch in the blind was made to subserve the want of sight. He invented raised letters by which they could be taught to read, and also methods by which they could be taught to write, cypher, &c. We cannot of course here occupy the space which would be necessary to describe fully the *modus operandi* by which the blind are instructed. This can be best understood by visiting the different Institutions which have been established in this country, where the method can be explained in all its details.

Abbe Houy established his first Institution for the Blind in Paris in 1782. Similar institutions were soon after established in different parts of Europe. Most of them are still in existence. The one in Edinburgh, Scotland, is regarded as the best, because it comes nearest to the object proposed, that of rendering the blind useful to themselves and in some degree, beneficial to those around them. The first Institution established in this country was incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1828. It did not however commence operations until some four years afterwards. It is located on Mount Washington, South Boston. This Institution owes its preeminence over similar establishments in the country, to the indefatigable exertions of its Director, Doctor S. G. Howe, a gentleman who will be esteemed and loved so long as respect for worth and intelligence shall exist with us. The Institution in New-York was established about the same time as the one at Boston, and it has contributed much to ameliorate the condition of those blind persons who have enjoyed its advantages. In addition to the Institutions we have already mentioned we may name the one at Philadelphia, which has done much good, though it has had to contend with greater difficulties than any of the others. Those at Columbus, Ohio, and at Louisville, Kentucky, have been recently established. Their prospects are fair; and we have no doubt that they will soon be able to compete with the older institutions.

Thus we have given you an account of the efforts which have been made by the Philanthropists of this and other countries to mitigate in some degree one of the greatest deprivations of which our nature is susceptible. How far they have succeeded let facts tell.

One of the graduates of the Parisian Institution became a member of the Belgian Congress, when another one came forward in the public controversy for the mathematical prizes at Paris, and after carrying them all off was named for the Professor's Chair in the University of Angiers. In this country more has been accomplished for the blind during the last fifteen years than was done during the forty years previous in Europe. It is believed that the blind are as thoroughly educated in this country as seeing persons are in our Academies and Seminaries. Two of the graduates of the Boston Institution have entered College. It is not of course supposed that the blind are all capable of receiving a college education, nor is it desirable that they should. What they most require is a good Common Education so that they can raise themselves from the abject state of degradation to which they have so long been consigned. There are many other facts of an interesting nature which we might give, and many reflections which we might make upon those we have already presented. These I shall reserve for another communication.

Yours, B. B. B.

P. S. The facts contained in this communication have been chiefly gathered from reports and other official documents issued by the institution in this city.

EPIGRAM.

"Guilty, or not?" Eleven answer "Yes,"
The while the twelfth persists in saying "No;"
Until at length, o'ercome by weariness,
He in despair cries "HANG HER, LET US GO!" O. K.

[Evening Gazette.

FROM THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—The steamboat Gen. Brook arrived here this morning from Prairie du Chien, which place she left on the 1st inst. She reports the river rising above the Upper Rapids and free from ice. A day or two before she arrived at Prairie du Chien complaints had been received of depredations by the Indians at Prairie La Cross, and the commanding officer at Prairie du Chien had sent on a company of infantry to repress them. [St. Louis N. Era, April 5.

☞ The Southern (Charleston) Patriot, long under the control of J. N. Cardozo, as editor and proprietor, has passed into the hands of Mr. Martin E. Munro, a partner of Mr. Cardozo for two or three years past.

☞ Martin Luther has been appointed Surveyor of the Port of Warren. This is the plaintiff in the case of Luther vs. Borden, in the Supreme Court of the United States. [Providence Jour.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that the passenger train of cars on their downward passage on Thursday night, just above Camak, on the Georgia Railroad, passed over the body of a man, who in a state of intoxication was asleep on the road, by which he was instantly killed. His body was horribly mangled. [Augusta Chronicle, 12th.

HOME COLONIZATION.—A meeting has been held in Plymouth, Richland Co. Ohio, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a home Colonization Society, for the purpose of colonizing free blacks, and those that may hereafter be emancipated in the United States. Wednesday, May 14, 1845, was appointed as the day to hold a general convention at Delaware, Ohio, for the purpose of furthering the objects of the meeting.

SOCIETY OF TRUE INSPIRATION.—This Society is composed of about five hundred Germans who reside on the Buffalo Creek Reservation. It was organized in Germany in the year 1714, and has since existed, as a religious community, to the great benefit of the members, and without disunion or difficulty of any kind among them. Their property is held in common, and is managed by a Board of Trustees under a constitution or articles of association, which have been submitted to the Legislature with their petition. During the latter years of their residence in Germany, they were troubled, oppressed and persecuted by the government officers, and especially by the Priesthood of other religious sects, on account of their religious faith, and unanimously resolved to emigrate to America, in order to secure the unmolested enjoyment of that liberty of conscience that was denied them in their native land. The Colony already here is but the advance guard. Two hundred more are expected to arrive this season.

They have purchased about seven thousand acres of choice land on the Reservation, have made very considerable improvements, and erected numerous and valuable buildings out of the joint funds of the association, and intend to put up a large woolen manufactory and other buildings in the course of the ensuing year. From their mode of conducting their business, it is believed to be important to their interests, and not prejudicial to the public weal, that they should have the power to carry on their agricultural, mechanical and manufacturing operations in a corporate capacity. Those who have had dealings with them say they appear to be a very intelligent, honest people. [Buff. Com. Adv.

PROGRESS OF CINCINNATI.—The building season in Cincinnati is fairly opened. Go where you will, you hear the din of the hammer and the clearing of the trowel, while the spade and the pick-ax are industriously applied in the preparation for new foundations. An absence of a few weeks from any one part of town, will throw you quite in arrears with your old acquaintances, the buildings. In many portions of the "West End," the streets are almost entirely blocked up by brick and mortar, while in those parts where improvement had stopped for want of ground, the buildings are piled on the tops of the old ones, or new fronts are being put up to beautify and make new in appearance. Among the buildings now in progress, or contemplated, are several churches, some of which will be truly ornamental to the city. There are also other public buildings, belonging to Societies. The Odd Fellows, the Masons, the Sons of Temperance, the Cincinnati College, all contemplate building the present season.

After witnessing the great growth of our city the last season, many were disposed to question the continuance of that prosperity for another year; but if we are correctly informed, there has never been a time when the amount of building at this season of the year was as great as at the present. [Cin. Herald.

ANOTHER.—Mr. Weed, in a letter from Santa Cruz to the Albany Evening Journal, says: "I spoke, in a former letter, of the arrival of the 'Johanna Maria,' a ship built of teak wood in the East Indies, nearly or quite an hundred years ago. We have since been invited by Capt. Shultz, who commands her, to an entertainment on board. She is truly a wonderful vessel. Her great age is indicated by every thing, except that her original wood work is as sound as when she was launched. Her hull, unlike other vessels constructed of ribs and plank, is of timber, so joined as to require no caulking. The floor in one of her cabins, which has never been renewed, is considerably worn, but not as much so as a brick or stone floor would have been. In 1801, during the war between England and Denmark, she mounted 41 guns, with which she did good service. She is a good sailor, and so dry as scarcely ever to require the use of her pumps. She was handsomely decorated with flags and brilliantly lighted. While we were there a Danish man-of-war brig arrived, whose officers came on board the 'Johanna Maria,' and helped to enliven both the Dance and the supper."

MORE SIGNAL FIRES.—We are informed that signal fires at night, are now quite common in New-Jersey—across which State, information and communications are constantly flitting with a mysterious and phantom like speed and secrecy. We noticed the crimson fires on Red Hill, in our paper of Saturday—and we have since learnt that telegraphic intelligence is conveyed, not only from New-York to this city—but also from New-York to Baltimore. The last station in New-Jersey for the transmission of news to Baltimore, is Mount Ephraim, from which the lights are responded to, on one of the heights below Chester—and so on Southwards.

The objects of these telegraphic signals are of course only known to the initiated;—but the country people are frequently startled with the apparition of the rival fires—sometimes crimson, sometimes of a clear blue, and sometimes of a pale yellow—and on heights that are lonely and embosomed in woods. We have heard a rumor that one light means "buy"—and two lights "sell;" but *buy* or *sell* WHAT, we are of course unable to say. A farmer told us that he had ascertained that in the transmission of election returns by night, every distinct light exhibited counts 500. Thus, assuming that in the late Presidential election, the color appointed for the Clay signals was *red*—and that of Polk *blue*—the exhibition of 23 red lights would denote 11,500 votes for Clay—and 25 blue lights, 12,500 votes for Polk—But we give the whole story for what it is worth, merely remarking that we live in an age of experiments. [Philadelphia Inquirer.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—A young woman named Mary Curran of New Albany, Ia. was found dead in her bed, on Tuesday morning last. When she went to bed, the night previous to her death, she was in good health, and her sudden death is ascribed to poison. It seems that she had recently been seduced by a young man in New Albany, and a few weeks since had given birth to a child.—The young man, whose name our informant does not know, afterwards married another woman, and it is supposed that in consequence of this act of her faithless lover, Miss Curran committed suicide. A post mortem examination of the body was held, the result of which was not known when our informant left. She was buried yesterday afternoon. [Louisville Courier, 11th.

THE MORMONS.—Passers from the interior of Illinois say, their condition has been growing worse and worse ever since the death of the Smiths, and at present is truly pitiable. The great mass of the population at Nauvoo is in a state bordering on starvation. There is no business going on, and no means of obtaining subsistence, only by charitable donations from the richer classes. Subscriptions are passing through the city for the relief of the poor, and every day baskets are carried around to collect provisions for the starving.

CHEROKEE GOLD.—It is stated that there were coined, during the year 1844, at the Branch Mint of the United States, at Dahlonega Georgia, 29,054 Half Eagles and 17,332 Quarter Eagles, equivalent to $188,600 00. The most of this gold was dug, we doubt not, from mines located in the country from which the Cherokees were forced to remove, and for which they have never been paid. Would it not be a good idea to devote some of this gold to alleviate the wants of the Cherokees, and thus, in some degree remove the blotches of wrong, oppression and infamy, that have besmeared the reputation of Georgia, in her attempts to pocket this same gold? [Cherokee Advocate.

PURIFICATION OF PRISONS, &c.—Mr. Doubleday, keeper of the Auburn State Prison, has discovered an important improvement for the purification of prisons. He has found that hydro-sulphate of calcium—common, unprepared ground plaster—has the power of attracting the offensive parts of all animal effluvia, forming two new substances, sulphate of ammonia and carbonate of lime, which are harmless. By sprinkling a very small quantity of plaster in places that generate foul air, the adjacent atmosphere is rendered pure and wholesome.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Huntingdon (Pa.) Journal of April 2d, states that Mr. Thomas R. Green, of Springfield township in that county, was found dead in the privy of the Court House in Huntingdon, on the 29th ult. where it is supposed he had lain for 12 days. He was lying in such a position as to prevent the opening of the door until taken off its hinges.—The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and the result was a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a fit of apoplexy.

FIRE AT HOLLIDAYSBURGH, PA.—We learn from the Hollidaysburgh Register that the large frame building on Juniata street, occupied by Messrs. Crowell as a Smith Shop, and by Messrs. Beck & Dawson with machinery for picking oakum, spinning cordage, sawing, &c. was destroyed by fire on the 7th inst.

FIRES AT LISBON, OHIO.—On the 4th inst. a stable standing within 20 feet of the large woolen factory was burnt. The factory was saved with difficulty. On the 5th the stable of Dr. G. M'Cook, the coach-factory of Rolland Eels and much other were destroyed.

FIRE.—A large fire occurred yesterday morning, which nearly consumed the block of buildings occupied by Adams & Ganter, as the Broadway Exchange, Ellett's Stock Factory and a Cap Manufactory. The entire upper parts of the buildings were consumed, and the lower parts so damaged as to render them useless. [Cincinnati Herald, April 9.

FIRE.—At 12 o'clock, on Saturday night, a fire broke out in the cabinet maker's shop of J. M. Vanderhyden, over the dry goods store of A. L. Staats, River street. The fire spread to the adjacent buildings occupied by Hooper & Co. looking glass warehouse, and Willer & Snow, dry goods. The upper stories of the three stores were considerably damaged.

☞ A girl, whose name we did not learn, was caught in the upright shaft in Gardner & Marchant's mill at Valley Falls, last Saturday, and was thrown against the wall with such violence that she was instantly killed. [Providence Journal.

TYPE CASTING MACHINE.—Recently a very important improvement has been made, not only in the mode of casting type, but the application of steam to the process. So much so, that we regard the invention as one of great value in the art of printing, and as destined to lead to important results in the cost of type, if not in their quality and their ability to resist the pressure and wear of power and other presses.

The improvement to which we allude is a *Type Casting Machine*, the invention of Mr. David Bruce, of the City of New-York, but much improved, and brought to its present high state of perfection and practical utility by Mr O. R. Van Benthuysen of this city. This machine, or rather the wheel by which it is propelled, may be worked by hand; but any number of them may be worked by steam, several of them requiring only a vigilant overseer or superintendent, and two or three children. Thus, four of these machines, which are small and compact, placed at convenient distances, in line, may be kept in full operation by one person and three children. The extent of the saving of labor, and the value of this invention, may be judged of by a comparison between its results and the usual mode of casting. An expert workman will cast 15 types per minute with the usual hand matrix. This machine casts from 50 to 60 per minute; and one person superintending four of the machines, propelled by steam, will produce say 200 per minute. It is at least a safe estimate to say that one person and three children will in this way do the work of ten men, and turn out more type per minute.

The patentee of this invention is Mr. Wm. Hager, of New-York. The manufacturer who, as we have already remarked, has much improved the machine and brought it into practical use, is Mr. O R. Van Benthuysen, at whose works, in the rear of Lydius-street, several of them are in admirable and profitable operation. One or more of them is in operation, and others ordered, by Messrs. Figgins & Co. London; and they are in use or have been ordered by several type founders in New-York and other American cities. [Albany Argus.

PRINTING PRESSES.—Two important improvements in printing presses were patented in this country last year. One of them consists in six pressing cylinders, revolving about an axis, with an ingenious arrangement of fingers. The sheets of paper are seized by the fingers, carried around and over the bed by the cylinders, which perform the pressure, and then deliver the sheets in a rapid and beautiful manner. A press constructed in this way requires four attendants, and delivers the sheets as fast as they can be fed in by them. The other improvement is for printing the sheets on both sides before they are delivered from the press. Perfect operating models of both these inventions are in the Patent Office at Washington. [Balt Amer.

☞ Some man about Pittsburg has patented a new invention for making fence. It is made by sawing and turning the rails by machinery. By the same method holes are bored in the ends of the rails, and a stick turned and run through the holes of as many rails as are necessary to constitute the fence. When put up, the joints act like a butt hinge. The Gazette says it is cheap.

☞ Susan Reed has been found guilty of aiding in the abduction of Slaves. The Jury left the punishment to the discretion of the Judge. Two years in the Penitentiary is the least term to which the Sentence can be reduced. [St. Louis Republican, Ap. 3.

☞ **Lost**, at the late fire on the 6th instant, a copy of Blaine's Encyclopedia of the Rural Sports of England, also, the Angler's Souvenir; both valuable London Editions, with plates. It is thought that these were left somewhere in exchange, in some person for preservation, as a number of other books in a similar situation have been found in a damaged state. The finder or possessor will much oblige by returning them at our present place of business, 104 Nassau-street, near Ann. JOHN J. BROWN & CO. a16

☞ **John J. Brown & Co.** respectfully inform their friends and customers that through the kindness of their friends, Messrs. Ackerman & Miller, they have obtained possession, for a few weeks, of the store formerly occupied by Messrs. A. & M. No. 161 Nassau-street, near Ann street, where they will, in a few days, be prepared for business with the balance of their stock, preserved from the late fire. a16

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.

a5 tf ROSWELL GOSS.

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Daniel Adee, No. 107 Fulton-st New-York, has just published No. 1 of

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