NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

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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.

POEMS BY W. W. LORD. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway. 1845.

These verses are marked by elevation of sentiment, but do not show the recreative powers of thought and delicy of the poet. But if the modest and dignified stand assumed by him in "L'Envoi" be sincerely his, he will have no reason to be dissatisfied. The poems are calculated to interest strongly minds of a structure kindred with his own

L'ENVOI....To E. C. K.

Ah, once I little thought the rill of song
That gushed within my heart, wold other be
Than that deep stream that flowed unseen along
To far Sicilia, dark and silently.

An Arethusa of the heart, a stream
That only for a moment into sight,
In some still grot where Hamadryad's dream
Should murmur up, then vanish into night.

But thou, while listening at its secret spring,
Did'st hear, or seem to hear, a sound divine;
Was it thine own heart's river, murmuring
With full deep flow, mistook by thee for mine?

Howe'er it be—I have assumed the part
Of one who in the heart of Nature lives,
And, in the tuneful oracles of Art,
Unto her secret thoughts their utterance gives.

And if my Muse for pinions have mistook
The up-buoyant sense and wild desire to fly,
Felt by untutored spirits, as they look
On some strong bird that seems to cleave the sky—

And though like him to light's eternal springs
It ne'er may rise—'twil joy that others may,
And hear the sound of hight-controlling wings,
With eye of worship upward turned for aye.

Or if, with callow wings, too soon it seek
The mount of song, and ill-assured in flight,
Be backward struck from its attempted peak
By jealous gods that dwell upon the hight;

So thou dost hope it shall not yet despair,
But nestling to thy heart, more joy receive
From thy indignant plaint and soothing care,
Than their neglect can wound, or scorn can grieve.

His success is least where a great subject has tempted, rather than a spontaneous movement of the mind urged him, to write. The best pieces are such as the following:

THE COTTAGE.

'My eyes make pictures when they're shut.' *Coleridge.*

—A little cottage stands
Half hid in climbing green;
Spreading along the jagged eaves
And o'er the roof 't is seen.

Before it are a few meek flowers,
Yet garden there is none;
But grass with flowers—as Art at first
His toil had there begun;

Then shamed by Nature, fled, and left
These flowrets to her hand,
That hence to wild flowers changing seem,
Where 'mid the grass they stand.

A grandame at the open door
Sits knitting in the sun;
Who looks at her, need not be told
Of friends and kindred, young and old,
That vanished one by one.

Bloom to her cheek returns no more,
And soon her smiles depart:
But he that sees no beauty there—
He hath none in his heart.

A little child is sitting near,
A white lamb by the child—
And surely it must be sweet lore
Its eyes and lips are spelling o'er,
To read that grandame mild.

"I know an isle," though badly written marks a fine experience in the life of the writer. ✻

'American Facts.'*

Such is the title of a volume just issued from the press:—a grand title, which suggests the epic poet or the philosopher. The purpose, however, of the work is modest. It is merely a compilation, from which those who have lived at some distance from the great highway may get answers to their questions, as to events and circumstances which have escaped them. It is one of those books which will be valued in the back-woods.

It would be a great book, indeed, and one that would require the eye and heart of a great man,—great as a judge, great as a seer, and great as a prophet—that could select for us and present in harmonious outline the true American facts. To select the right point of view supposes command of the field.

Such a man must be attentive, a quiet observer of the slighter signs of growth. But he must not be one to dwell superstitiously on details, nor one to hasten to conclusions. He must have the eye of the eagle, the courage of the lion, the patience of the worm, and faith such as is the prerogative of Man alone, and of Man on the highest step of his culture.

We doubt not the destiny of our Country, that she is destined to accomplish great things for Human Nature and be the mother of a nobler race, perhaps, than the world has yet known. But she has been so false to the scheme made out at her nativity that it is now hard to say which way that destiny points. We can hardly point out the true American facts, without some idea of the true character of America. Only one thing seems clear, that the energy here at work is very great, though the men employed in carrying out its purposes may have generally no more individual ambition to understand those purposes or cherish noble ones of their own, than the coral insect through whose restless working new continents are upheaved from Ocean's breast.

Such a man passing in a boat from one extremity of the Mississipi to another, and observing every object on the shore as he passed, would yet earn nothing of universal or general value, because he has no principles, even in hope, by which to classify them. American facts! Why! what has been done that marks individuality? Among men there is Franklin! he is a fact, and an American fact. Niagara is another, in a different style. The way that newspapers and other periodicals are managed is American. A go-ahead, fearless adroitness is American; so is *not*, exclusively, the want of finer honor. But we look about in vain for traits so characteristic of what may be individually the character of the Nation, as we can find at a glance of Spain, England, France or Turkey. America is as yet but an European babe:—some new ways and motions she has, consequent on a new position, but that soul that may shape her mature life scarce begins to know itself yet. One thing is certain: we live in a large place, no less morally than physically; we to him who lives meanly there and knows the exhibitions of selfishness and vanity as the only American facts. ✻

* By Geo. P. Putnam, of Wiley & Putnam—London, 1845.

THE COLUMBIA AND SPITFIRE.—These two vessels, now in our harbor, are well worth looking at. The former an English Government steamer, painted black, on a surveying expedition, from Halifax, and the latter a real slave clipper, Baltimore built, from the Coast of Africa, and notorious for having at one time, transported 383 slaves to Cuba, stowed in a hold where it is impossible to sit without bending the head! She is not so large as our revenue cutters, and is anchored off the navy yard.

[Boston Journal, May 16.

THE LAW OF LIBEL IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

IN SUPREME COURT—May 15.

Substance of the Closing Argument of Mr. RICHARD COOPER *in support of the Demurrer, and in reply to Mr.* SEWARD'S *Defence.*

[Reported for The Tribune.]

Mr. *Cooper* in closing observed that the ground taken by defendant's counsel brought them up against a living wall of legal decisions that had heretofore been made in that Court, and which thoroughly settled what was to be hereafter regarded as the law of libel. He said that defendant's counsel called on their Honors to reverse all their former decisions—to renounce the error of their ways, &c.

Judge *Bronson* said that he did not so understand Mr. Seward; the latter merely wished them to take different ground from what had been taken by some of their predecessors, not to reverse any of their own decisions.

Mr. *Cooper* went on to say that the plea of the defendants that the declaration was bad—and that the matter counted on by plaintiff was not libelous, was erroneous.

Judge *Bronson*—If it would be bad on general demurrer, Mr. Cooper, then a verdict would certainly cure.

Mr. *Cooper* was proceeding to combat this opinion of the Judge.

Judge *Bronson.*—If your declaration would not be good on general demurrer, then they are entitled to judgment.

Mr. *Cooper.*—Then I'm wrong.

Mr. C. then went on to say that the next question for him to consider was, whether there really was anything in the declaration that would be bad on general demurrer. He contended there was not. He also gave his definition of the office of an inuendo. He contended that where we can get at the intent of a party through the language of his publication, and where the article is libelous, it is not necessary to make any averment in respect to that intent. But where it is necessary to get at the intent at the time of publication and to go to that intent for light, then such averment is indispensable. But, he insisted, this publication complained of is libelous *per se*, and therefore an action would be good on demurrer. He referred to 25th Wendell, p. 621. Where an article is libelous without the inuendo, then the inuendo must be rejected as surplussage. 3d Stevens—Nisi Prius—p. 2240—Also 9 East. p. 93. We did not put in the inuendo because the article was not libelous without such inuendo; but merely to show the party how we interpreted it; to avoid a difficulty that occurred on a former trial, when the defendants complained that they did not know the ground we meant to take—not that there was any legal weight in the objection, but it produced an effect. Now the words we rely on in this libel are these: "Mr. Cooper will have to bring his action to trial somewhere; he will not like to bring it in New-York, for we are known here; nor in Otsego, for he is known there." They contend that the "being known" of the two parties, means the same thing in either place: that the one is hated because he is known; and that the other is loved because he is known. Now what is an inuendo if this be not one! "He is known here!" and therefore will not dare to sue us there! What is the reason? Because he (Cooper) is in *bad repute* there. Now we contend that this is all sufficient on general demurrer. It means that he has a bad reputation from some bad conduct.

Judge *Bronson.*—But, Mr. Cooper, may it not mean that he is unpopular in that place?

Mr. *Cooper* was proceeding to combat this view.

Judge *Bronson.*—But would it be libelous to say that he is unpopular in Otsego County? Does the article mean any thing more than that?

Mr. *Cooper.*—We contend that the repute referred to in the inuendo is such as could be used against him on the trial of a libel suit.

Judge *Bronson.*—There is nothing about 'repute' in the words of the article complained of.

Mr. *Cooper*—No. But those words must mean something—that he has been guilty of some act which can be used against him on the trial of a libel suit; and that is the 'bad repute.' That's what we contend was meant by the defendants; and that we contended is a fair construction of the libel.

Mr *Cooper* then referred to the second count. This the defendants contend was not libelous, because there was no positive charge of inhumanity; the charge is controlled by the context. Now if this is so, then they should have pleaded the general issue and gone to trial, and not attempted a justification that the libel does not mean what we aver it does mean in their formal averment. For this I contend is not the place to try the truth of that averment. Again, they say that they have made no charge that the plaintiff brought his various libel suits from mercenary motives. But if we take the words used above, without reference to the suits mentioned elsewhere, viz: that Mr. Weed would contribute so much to the support of the plaintiff—then I say that the article is libelous as it stands; it is calculated to degrade the plaintiff—to represent him in a ridiculous and odious light—to represent him, in short, as a dependent on Weed's bounty. But we charge that the defendant meant what he said; that we brought these libel suits solely to make money by them. The only point therefore, on which there can be any room for doubt is whether these suits were libel suits or not. Well, the defendant has removed that doubt in his plea; he has supplied that fact. It thus appears that the suits spoken of were libel suits; that the plaintiff had brought many and that he was going to bring many others, and so on; and this fact, thus supplied by them, therefore, removes all doubt. (8 Johnson, p. 109) where it is held that if a plea supplied any fact which the declaration omitted to aver, &c. that it was sufficient; and all that was necessary to prove the libel. This same court had also charged similarly in another case which had not been reported, but which he had a manuscript copy of—the case of Cooper vs. Benjamin. (Here many of the lawyers laughed,) where defendant had charged that the object of the libel suit brought by plaintiff was to create an excitement in order to make one of his books sell, &c (Much tittering.)

Mr *Cooper* went on to say that in regard to the 3d paragraph in the 2d count there could be no doubt about that "Fentimore closed very effectively with an appeal for his character, and a picture of the sufferings of his wife and family—his grown up daughters often suffused in tears by these attacks on their father. Some said this was mawkish, but we considered it good and think it told. We have a different theory as to what the girls were crying for; but we won't state it lest another dose of Supreme Court Law be administered to us." Now in regard to this the defendants object that we don't specify what they intended in this paragraph as the cause or theory of the girls' tears. But the Counsel for defendant can get no authority to sustain him in that objection. It is enough for us to show that the publication reflects on us; and the defendant cannot by wrapping the matter up in various allusions get rid of the consequences of his acts. That the matter which he refused to publish (the theory of the cause of the tears) was or is libelous, is very evident, from the fact that he would not publish it; and why, because if he did publish it he knew he would be sued for libel.

Judge *Bronson*—Well, Mr. Cooper; but he *didn't* publish it.

Mr. *Cooper.*—That was not necessary to make out the libel.

Judge *Bronson*—But suppose a man says, "I entertain certain opinions of you; but I'll not publish those opinions; for if I did, it would lay the foundation for an action for libel.

Mr. *Cooper*—That does not help the defendant on the ground of this case.

Judge *Bronson* (smiling.)—Pretty near it, though.

Mr. *Cooper.*—Your Honor will excuse me.

Judge *Bronson* bowed very politely, and many lawyers made very curious faces.

Mr. *Cooper.*—That inuendo, of the theory which he would not publish for fear, is equivalent to the charge that the conduct of plaintiff was so bad as to cause his family to weep. And by this means, defendant throws open the whole field of moral delinquency for the public to pick from and decide of what the plaintiff has been guilty to produce these results. He says, in effect, "With these things for your guide—that is, conduct in a parent sufficient to make his family weep for him—with these points to guide you in your decision, imagine what I mean. It is true that all persons will not imagine alike; some will imagine the cause to be things a hundred times worse than another would imagine; but still every one would imagine that he had done something sufficient to bring a deep disgrace upon himself and family."

Mr. *Cooper* then went back to the libel in the 1st count, about plaintiff not liking to go to trial in Otsego County. He said if that libel in the 1st count means what we say it does, then defendants are compelled to prove the truth thereof by facts. For it means that plaintiff is not only in very bad repute there, but that he also *deserves* to be in bad repute, by reason of certain acts he has done. Now, then, if defendant makes a charge which can't be justified by facts, *he* should be the sufferer, and not the plaintiff. They say the charge is true, but can't be justified. We say it can be justified. If this was true, those acts must have been known, and those acts thus known could have been proven by the neighbors. But without this, we also say that it is libel enough merely to say that plaintiff is in bad repute in Otsego County. See 1st Wendell, p. 451. The publication of rumors is not justified by the fact that such rumors did exist—were spoken of, &c.; the rumors themselves must be true to justify their publication. Take the case where the allegation was made that "the idea of falsehood and the plaintiff were associated in the minds of many honest men" 8th Johnson, p. 455. This Court held "that the charge must be justified by a specific allegation of the facts that many honest men believed plaintiff to be a liar." Also 3 Johnson, p. 198, case of Riggs vs. Dennison; it was held that if the charges of misanthropy were true, it was a justification; because this was not founded on a single act, but on a certain continuous course of conduct.

Mr. *Cooper* continued to argue that defendant had made no such general averment that these charges contained in the libels were true. The counsel for defence had not confined himself to the language of the libel, but had used language of his own in the plea; and had laid in the plea particular allegations which he supposed made out the truth of the charge. Again, neither of the pleas states all the facts that are contained in the libels; when each plea ought to state all the facts, either in terms or by necessary implication. 1st That he was ot bad repute; 2d. The place where he was in bad repute, the County of Otsego; and 3d. That such bad repute was a consequence of his misconduct. Hence witnesses on a trial are required only to swear to the general reputation of a party; because a man cannot be required to come into Court prepared to defend his whole life, and the law says he shall not be taken by surprise. Here the declaration is intended to apprise the party of what is alleged against him.

Mr. *Cooper* said he had many other points to present, but he doubted not their Honors were tired of the case. As regards the 6th plea—that the plaintiff, by bringing libel suits, had caused affliction to his family,—he must say that he had always thought that no moral discredit attached to the bringing of a libel suit. And if the high privileges claimed for the press by defendant's counsel (Seward) be conceded, that press which he says is so entirely beyond control, I suppose we shall soon hear revived in its favor the exploded doctrine of passive obedience and divine right, and that we must all bow to the arbitrary dictates of their will. For it amounts to this to say that a party who is libeled, cannot bring a libel suit against the slanderer, without subjecting himself to a second attack of libel, which last is to be held up as perfectly justifiable.

New Name for the United States.

ASHLAND, May 7th, 1845.

SIR: I received your letter, transmitting a copy of a report of a Committee of the New-York Historical Society, upon the subject of the expediency of adopting a National Name for the country and the People of the United States; and I have attentively perused it. In compliance with your request, I have now the pleasure briefly to express the views of the question which strike me.

There is undoubtedly some inconvenience in the want of a more specific and exclusive name, descriptive of the country and the inhabitants of this portion of the new world. But I respectfully think the inconvenience is exaggerated. If happily our present union should continue unbroken, I believe that, in process of time, in consequence of the greater power, population and influence of the United States, than among other nations, either in North or South America, the United States will be emphatically called and known as "The United States," and the inhabitants as "Americans." Whilst the other confederacies of States will be called and described as the United States of *Mexico*, &c., and their inhabitants Mexicans, Peruvians, &c.

If the great calamity of a dissolution of the Union should befal us, no common name that we might adopt would, in that direful contingency, be applicable to any of its dispersed parts.

There would be much, if not insuperable difficulty in the adoption of any new name. Besides others, I am not sure that it would not excite, with some, the frightful apprehension of consolidation.

Between the proposed names, of "Alleghania" and "Washington," I should think the latter decidedly preferable. And I should be glad that it might be adopted by universal consent; that our country should ever remain one and indivisible: that its inhabitants to the latest posterity, should be called Washingtonians, and that they should ever fondly cherish both the name and the virtues of The Father of His Country.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant.

JOHN JAY, Esq., &c. &c. H. CLAY.

CAMBRIDGE, May 10th, 1845.

DEAR SIR: I have long, in common with many of my countrymen, felt the inconvenience of any country not possessing a distinctive national name; and have regretted that when the convention framed the National Constitution, it had not affixed thereto a national name. If it had so done, by this time the novelty would have disappeared, and we should have acquired throughout the world the appellation thus assumed. But the occasion having been neglected, I have not supposed it practicable now to induce the people of the United States to assume a national name, and I have therefore hardly thought of the subject since Doctor Mitchell touched upon it. I have no choice of names; that of "Alleghania" would be satisfactory to me, if it could receive the general voice of the country. I should have preferred "Columbia," if it had not become the distinctive title of another nation. As it has, I should wish, if any wish might be indulged on such a subject, that we might have a brief name, flexible in its termination, which should answer the purpose of poetic adaptation and ornament, and be capable of being easily changed from a substantive to an adjective "Hesperia," (from *Hesper*) should exemplify what I mean. It would at once indicate the "Western World," and be of easy transition to an adjective. But I have no hope that any thing can be done that will meet with popular approbation, and therefore can only treat it as a thing to be desired, but scarcely to be accomplished.

I am, with the highest respect, truly yours,

Hon. JOHN JAY. JOSEPH STORY.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—The Sierra Leone *Watchman* of the 18th of February gives the following items:

It is stated that the slave traders at Seabar and in the river Gallinas had been much emboldened by the prosecution of Capt. Denman, in England, for his summary destruction of sundry barracoons, and openly asserted their determination to seek redress in the English Courts if they were again molested in their operations.

Rev. William Raymond, the miss onary who went from this country with the Africans of the Amistad, writes from his Mendi mission-house, Little Boon River, January 8th, and gives a picture of his trials. It seems that Mr. R. had been the bearer or a letter from the Governor of Sierra Leone to the King of the Mendi country, by which that personage was greatly angered, as well as by various hostile demonstrations of the British against the slave establishments at Sealbar; all which he imputed to the agency of Mr R. He said that if the English wanted to destroy the slave trade, they must destroy one half of Sierra Leone, for half of Sierra Leone was engaged in it, &c.

After much talk of this kind, in which the King inveighed bitterly against the English and their attempts to destroy the trade, he told Mr. R. that he must go; and finally gave him a written notification that he must 'clear out' before the 7th of February.

This King bears the name of Henry Tucker, but it does not appear whether he is an African with an English name, or actually a white man. Mr. Raymond ascribes his conduct to the instigation of Luiz and other slave traders. His letter—which is addressed to the superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission at Sierra Leone—asks for advice as to the course he had better pursue; whether he should go away, or remain and trust to the aid he might receive from the men-of war, &c.

The *Watchman* says that Commodore Jones had resolved to protect Mr. Raymond and suppress the traffic by all the means in his power; that he had burned the factory of Luiz at Seabar, and several other establishments at Gallinas.

☞ **Public Notice** is hereby given that the Annual Election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Co. will be held at their office (No. 1 Tryon Row) on the third Tuesday (20th) of May next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th till the 20th instant.

W. S. CARMAN, Sec'ry.

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☞ **Canal from Wolf River to Memphis.**—By order of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of Memphis, Tennessee, I do hereby advertise for proposals to construct a Canal from Wolf River to the city of Memphis, a distance of Eleven Miles. Said Canal will be laid out in sections of one mile each, and sealed proposals for its construction will be received until the 20th day of July next, the work to be paid for in the Bonds of the Corporation, having Twenty Years to run, with interest payable semi-annually at Philadelphia.

The Corporation is out of debt and has a revenue which has increased 40 per cent. per annum for the last four years, and now amounts to about twenty-five (25,000) thousand dollars a year.

Operators wishing to contract are invited to come and examine the ground, when all the information desired will be furnished.

J. J. FINLEY

Memphis, 5th April, 1845. Mayor of Memphis, Tenn.

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NOTICE.—The creditors of J. W. & R. LEAVITT are requested to meet at their office, 166 Pearl st. up stairs, Saturday the 17th inst. at 12 o'clock. May 13, 1845. my13 2*

WILLIAM STEELE'S PATENT FEATHER BRUSHES, *MANUFACTURED BY* STEELE & CO. 305 *Pearl street, New-York.*

N. B.—Peacock Feather Fly Brushes made to order. o19y

SCHOOLS.

PREPARATORY (BOARDING) SCHOOL, MIDDLETOWN, CONN. D. H. CHASE, A. M. PRINCIPAL. Established in 1835. Sessions commence May 19th and Oct. 15th, continuing five months, at $50 per session. Thorough preparation for college or business, and personal attentions are secured to pupils as fully as in the most expensive schools. Lads from New-York are placed in charge of a careful person, going and returning. Circulars at 44 Market-street and 174 Broadway. d23 ye

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO FORTE.—A Married Lady of respectability having some leisure hours would wish to devote them by giving instruction on this delightful and accomplished instrument. She has a Piano of the most improved and modern make, which is at the disposal of the pupils. Terms of tuition very reasonable. References given as to capability, &c. A note addressed to "M" box 266 Upper Post Office, will meet with due attention. my12 3t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ART OF WEAVING—By Hand and by Power, with an introductory account of its rise and progress in ancient and modern times, for the use of manufacturers and others; by Clinton G. Gilroy, practical Weaver and Manufacturer. One large octavo volume, illustrated with nearly 300 Engravings on wood and steel, plain and colored. This is a work written with admirable clearness, throughout practical, and one of which no manufacturer of cloths can afford to remain ignorant. Published and for sale by

GEO. D. BALDWIN 35 Spruce-st.

my17 3t

NEW SCHOOL BOOK.

MANUAL, ANALYTICAL AND SYNTHETICAL OF ORTHOGRAPHY AND DEFINITION, BY JAMES N. McELLIGOTT, Principal of the Mechanics' Society School, New-York. 1 vol. 12mo. For sale by MARK H. NEWMAN, 199 Broadway. my17

JUST PUBLISHED, at 293 Broadway, ZORAIDA, Or The Witch of Naumkeig; And a new edition of Harry Hazel's new work called THE RIVAL CHIEFTAINS. Or, The Brigands of Mexico—A Romance of Santa Ana and his Times.... Also, a second edition of MARY KALE: Or, Big Thunder, Chief of the Anti-Renters.... THE PROTEGE OF THE GRAND DUKE: and a variety of other original works.... For sale by C. Sherrifield, publisher. Also, for sale at all the Periodical Depots in the principal Cities and Towns in the United States. my15 1w*

DANIEL ADEE, No. 107 Fulton Street, New-York, WILL TRANSMIT PUBLISHED NOTICES OF THE THREE FOLLOWING WORKS:

THE TREASURY OF HISTORY, Comprising a general Introductory Outline of Universal History, Ancient and Modern, and a Series of Separate Histories of every principal nation that exists, their Rise, Progress, and Present Condition, &c. &c. BY SAMUEL MAUNDER, Author of the "Treasury of Knowledge," "Biographical Treasury," "Literary and Scientific Treasury," &c.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICA, EDITED BY JOHN INMAN.

The above valuable work will be completed in about twelve numbers octavo, printed on fine paper, with clear type, and will be sold at 25 cents per number.

The first five numbers have already been issued, and the following ones will be published regularly on the first of each month until completed. my14

MRS SIGOURNEY'S CHILD'S BOOK, Containing stories and sketches for the amusement and instruction of young children. Full of engravings, and very neatly bound in cloth gilt.

THE BOOK FOR BOYS—Containing Original Sketches in Prose and Poetry. By the same author. In one neat 1mo volume.

THE BOOK FOR GIRLS—Containing original articles, written for the instruction of quite young ladies. By the same author. Bound in a neat volume with plates. Price 50 cents. Published by TURNER & HAYDEN, my12 No. 16 John street, near Broadway.

SCHOOL BOOKS in general, Blank Books and Law Blanks. Also, a large collection of Music, with a splendid assortment of Grate Aptons, Window Paper; also, Looking Glass Trimmings, Miss Ann's New Pictorial Primer—it contains 1,000 Pictorial Illustrations. Tissue Paper—wholesale and retail. Bibles, Prayer Books and Psalmodies for the different Churches, Cheap for cash at ABRAHAM MAZE'S m30 Old Establishment, 237 Bleecker-st., opposite Burton.

ROBINSON'S GESENIUS' HEBREW LEXICON
" " Greek and English
Leverett's Latin Lexicon
Crusius' Homeric Lexicon
Felton's Greek Reader
Sophocles Greek Grammar
" " Lessons
" " Exercises and Key
" Romaic Grammar. For sale by
m31 HUNTINGTON & SAVAGE, 216 Pearl-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—Dr. BROWN, Oculist, successor to Dr Child, has removed his office from 76 Chambers st to 163 Canal st. near Varick, where he continues his successful treatment on diseases of the Eye and imperfections of vision. my16 1t

REMOVAL.—SAML. W. BENEDICT, Watch Maker, has removed from the Exchange to his new Store, No. 3 Wall street, where he hopes to merit the continuance of his reputation for selling fine watches and keeping the correct time. Steamboats, Railroads and Banks can always rely upon the time given to a second.

D. Beach will have charge of the Jewelry.

Mr. Cutter, who has been foreman for the last three years will have the repairing of Duplex and fine Watches.

Fine materials from Cooper, London, will be supplied to the trade. my14 1w*

NOTICE—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BENEDICT & HAMMOND, was dissolved on the 14th May, 1845, by mutual consent, Samuel Hammond having purchased the interest of S. W. Benedict, who withdraws from the concern.

S. HAMMOND is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation, the same being as per articles of agreement between S. W. BENEDICT and SAMUEL HAMMOND.

Dated March 7th, 1845.

S. Hammond has this day associated with him OSDIN ASHCRAFT, and will continue the business of selling and repairing Watches, Jewelry, etc., as usual, at No. 41 Merchants Exchange, under the firm of S. HAMMOND & CO.

S. HAMMOND. O. ASHCRAFT.

N. B. S. Hammond having always attended to Chronometer, Duplex and fine work himself wishes to inform his friends that he will continue the same and solicits a continuance of their patronage. m16 1f

DR. J. G. HEWETT has removed to No. 141 Mackdougal-st., near Bleecker, N. Y. Practice confined to Dislocations, Sprains, Contractions, Rheumatisms, Nervous Affections, Spinal and Hip Diseases, White Swellings, Weakness of the Limbs, &c. References given on applying to Dr. H. my8 1m*

REMOVAL—JOHN T. BEACH, Dealer in Paper, Rags, &c. from 233 Pearl-st. to No. 19 Platt-st. near Gold. m12

REMOVAL—CHAS. E. FOLWELL, DRAPER AND TAILOR, respectfully informs his former friends and patrons that he has removed from his old stand in Fulton st. to the rooms in the second story of the building 192 BROADWAY, corner of John street, where he would be happy to have them call, and, thankful for their past patronage, solicits a continuance.

He also invites the public generally to call and examine his peculiar style of cutting garments—a style which while it secures the attainment of the qualities of ease and durability by consulting the particular taste appropriate to each of the various forms of the persons—looks to the general improvement of the appearance.

N. B.—He will at all times have on hand a Stock of Goods, comprising an assortment selected from the best houses in the City, and which will be made up in the most fashionable style, not surpassed by any other establishment, and at such prices as cannot fail to be satisfactory. m3 1m

HIGHEST PREMIUM TOBACCO AND SNUFF—*For the Spring Trade.*—JOHN ANDERSON & CO. offer for sale on liberal terms, the following Goods of their manufacture, which they warrant of a decidedly superior quality to any manufactured in the United States. The very high character that these articles have sustained, has obtained for them the *highest premiums* awarded by the American Institute for the best Tobacco and Snuff—*testimonials they have never failed to obtain* since they have been in the business, notwithstanding the great competition both in quality and country, and fully sustains them in the assertion that their Tobacco is the purest, cheapest, and in every way the best.

All Tobacco and Snuff of their manufacture is warranted to excel, or they can be returned and the money refunded. The following may at all times be had at their Stores or factory, viz:

CHEWING TOBACCO.	LONG CUT.
Small Papers,	Small Size
Quarter size	Quarter size
Half size	Half size
Extra small size	Large size

Put up in bbls. & bbls. and boxes of various sizes.

Pound Tin Canisters carefully put up for private use or for shipping.

MILD SMOKING.

Large size	Quarter size
Half size	Small size

Any of the above Tobacco will be packed loose in barrels or jars if desired.

SCAFARLATTI TURKISH SMOKING TOBACCO. Quarter lb. papers put up in cases of 6 and 10 doz. each.

SPANISH SMOKING TOBACCO. Quarter lb. papers; also, pressed in cases of 6 and 10 doz. each.

SNUFFS.

American Gentleman, in jars and bottles	
French Rappee,	do do
Plain Rappee,	do do
Macaboy,	do do
Scotch,	do do and bladders

Lundy Foot in jars.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED TOBACCO. Pound and hf. lb. Lump Cavendish—5s, 5½s, 6s, and 7½s.

☞ Sole Agent in this city for Aug. Leitwich's Four Aces brand Cavendish.

IMPORTED SEGARS.

Now on hand an unusual fine assortment of the most choice brands of Havana and Principe Segars, selected with the greatest possible care, embracing the following choice brands:

REGALIAS.

Prime old India Regalia, in ¼ M and ½ boxes	
do Garantizada,	do do
do Lord Byron,	do do

PANETELAS.

La India, in ¼ M. boxes; La Norma do; La Patriotic do.

COMMON SIZE.

Noriega,	La Norma,
Fragancia,	Earle,
La Rionda,	La Poeta,
La Intrepida,	Plantation,
De Moya,	Principe, of various brands,
Cubrey & Werner, extra fine.	Congress and Canones.

SMALL SIZE.

La India Dama,	Vidda, Old Yara, imported 1834.

JOHN ANDERSON & CO. m18 3m No. 2 Wall, and 273 and 275 Duane-street.

JANSEN & BELL, Dealers in Law Blanks, Books and Stationary, have returned to their former stand, No. 158 Nassau street, Tribune Buildings, opposite the Park, where they will continue to keep a complete general assortment of stationery of the best quality, English, French and American. Also, Blank Books of every description always on hand and made to order, ruled and bound to any pattern. Commercial and Law Blanks of every description and most approved forms, printed on the best quality of paper. A general assortment of School Books constantly on hand. Printing and Binding at moderate prices. my14

WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT. At Brattleboro', Vt.

By DR. R. WESSELHOEFT (German, late of Boston.) Patients wishing to try the Water-Cure treatment, on the plan of Vincent Priessnitz, Graefenberg, Germany, will please address post paid as above, giving a lucid statement of their diseases, when they will receive a prompt and decisive answer as to the probability of their Cure by Water, with the time when and the terms on which they can be received at the establishment, if they desire to come. Satisfactory references given. a15 2moed

MISCELLANEOUS.

PACKET AND COMMERCIAL POST—Plain and ruled for sale by C. W. FIELD, 9 Burling slip. my13 2w

FOLIO POST—Ivory, blue and white, fine and superfine, for sale by C. W. FIELD, 9 Burling slip. my13 1w

BANK POST—A superior article, for sale by C. W. FIELD, 9 Burling slip. my13 1w

HAMMERED IRON—200 tons best Northern square and flat hammered Iron.

100 coils Sheet iron, for sale by SHERMAN, ATWATER & CO. 30 Broad st. my13

GLUE—Cooper's celebrated Glue and American Ising Glass, for sale at manufacturer's prices by EUGENE ELY & CO. 71 Fulton-st. my12

QUILLS—500,000 small Quills well manufactured, cleaned and yellow, for sale by EUGENE ELY & CO. 71 Fulton-st. m12

LEDGER PAPER—200 reams, comprising the various qualities of Super Royal, Royal, Medium and Demy, For sale by CYRUS W. FIELD, 9 Burling Slip. my13

CHINA COAL POTTERY—100 tons No. 1 Chaucad Pig Iron, very superior for Foundry Use. For sale by JAS. N. OLNEY, 27 West-st. my12

PAPER—Printing, Writing and Wrapping, in all their varieties, for sale by EUGENE ELY & CO. a17 71 Fulton-street.

ENGLISH COPYING PAPER—Folio, Demy and Double Folio, for sale by CYRUS W. FIELD, my15 9 Burling Slip.

GILT PAPER—Quarto and Octavo Post, for sale by my15 CYRUS W. FIELD, 9 Burling Slip.

DOMIC LAMPS—At reduced prices, and Oil and Gas cheap, for cash, at No. 199 Greenwich st. my15 3t* M. SMITH.

MOCHA COFFEE—50 bags for sale by LATHROP & BARTLETT, 69 Pearl-st. a14

5,000 reams Wrapping Paper, assorted sizes 10c sale by my10 CYRUS W. FIELD, 9 Burling Slip.

4,000 pounds Binder's boards, assorted, for sale by my10 CYRUS W. FIELD, 9 Burling Slip.

25,000 Lbs. Binder boards, for sale by my10 CYRUS W. FIELD, 9 Burling Slip.

GUM COPAL—O cases, for sale by LATHROP & BARTLETT, 69 Pearl-st. a14

TREDEGAR IRON.—50 tons best Tredegar Iron, rounds, squares and flats, for sale by my9 SHERMAN, ATWATER & CO. 30 Broad-st.

LOCKE'S PATENT SCALES.—Locke's Patent Platform Scales, for sale by SHERMAN, ATWATER & CO. 30 Broad st. m2

CAST IRON PUMPS—Douglass' Cast Iron Pumps, for sale by JAMES WEEKES, 92 John st. my6

SCOTCH PIG IRON—40 tons No. 1 Gartsherrie, afloat, for sale by CASS & WARD, 22 Broad st. m5

PIG IRON—50 tons of a superior article for coalmines, for sale apply to MURDOCK, LEAVITT & CO. 27 West-st.

TO DRUGGISTS—The subscribers offer a general assortment of Cooper's Glue and Isinglass, and Paper of every kind adapted to their use, at manufacturer's prices. a7 EUGENE ELY & CO. 71 Fulton-st.

CANTON GLASS LINES.—Just received, a lot of Canton Glass Lines, suitable for fishing or other purposes, for sale by the carty, dozen, or retail, by JOHN J. BROWN & CO. 122 Fulton-st, my14 near Nassau.

SASH AND SHOW CASES.

H. PURDY, 79 Elizabeth street, New-York—Metalic Mahogany, and other SHOW CASES, made to order at the shortest possible notice, at the lowest prices. a7 3m*

SARATOGA WATERS—Fresh from the different Springs, viz: Congress, Union, Pavillion, and Iodine, in quart and pint bottles, constantly on hand. For sale by DAVID SANDS & CO. Druggists and Apothecaries, my13 77 East Broadway, cor. of Market st.

SARATOGA WATER constantly receiving fresh from the Pavilion and Iodine Springs, for sale in lots to suit, and delivered to any part of the city free of expense by the Agents, GASSNER & YOUNG, a22 132 Chatham-st.

PLAIN AND JAPANNED TIN WARE.—A general assortment for sale by JAMES WEEKES, m6 92 John-street.

ENGLISH WET FELTING—36, 42, 48, 54, 62, 66 and 72 inches wide, for sale by C. W. FIELD, m7 9 Burling Slip.

CHESS CLOTHS—25 boxes Chess Cloths, for sale at 4 cents per yard at 10 and 20 Cedar st. up stairs, by my12 T. N. UNDERHILL.

CANDLE WICK—in square bales for sampling, and in 20 lb bales for home trade, for sale at 10 and