NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, At the Tribune Buildings, corner of Spruce and Nassau-streets, opposite the City Hall,

And delivered to City Subscribers for NINE CENTS per week, or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Desk for six months or a year at the same rate. Single copies Two CENTS. Mail subscribers Five Dollars per annum, in advance, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which it is paid. Subscriptions taken for six months. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers. Daily papers received at this office whose terms are higher than those of the TRIBUNE, are not allowed any difference.

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☞ All Advertisements inserted in this paper appear both in the Morning and the Evening edition.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

is published every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings. Price $3 per annum. Two copies for $5.00.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of $2 per annum, in advance. 10 copies for $15, or 20 copies for $24.

THE TRIBUNE.

New Publications.

☞ THE REFORMER is a new weekly paper, by Henry Peterson, Philadelphia, devoted to the securing of Employment and just reward to all who wish to work. The following is an extract from the 'Introductory':

"We hold the following to be Christian truths:

"1. That a fair compensation for his labor, of whatever kind, is the inalienable right of every man.

"2. That whosoever, by taking advantage of competition, or the poverty of his fellow creatures, obtains labor or the profits of labor, at a less price than what he himself knows to be fair and just, commits robbery in the sight of God.

"3. That it is the bounden, and one of the most important duties of every government, to secure to each of its subjects or citizens a fair compensation for his or her labor."

We have not so much faith in Government interference with the relations of Labor and Capital as 'The Reformer' appears to have, but we shall look with interest for a development of its plans. The paper is ably conducted, and imbued with a profoundly Christian spirit. We wish it success, and commend it to the support of those interested in Social questions. $2 per annum.

☞ 'THE VINDICATOR' is the title of a new weekly paper published in Newark, N. J. and edited by JOHN NUGENT, Esq. Mr. Nugent is quite a young man, but possesses the talent to edit a good paper. He is a finished English and Classical scholar, with some of whose literary productions, if not with himself, the readers of The Tribune have been made acquainted. The Vindicator is chiefly intended for the defence and information of our citizens who are Irish by birth or by descent. The Editor thus sums up the principles by which he will be guided: "Independence in Politics—freedom from Partisanship—Neutrality in matters of Religion." The Irish papers, published in our Country, which have sold themselves to party, have done more by their intemperate attacks, to build up 'Nativism' than all other causes combined; while papers advocating a certain Religious faith are not adapted to the healing of differences and disputes among Irishmen. The Nation, and other papers, published in Ireland, avoid all disputes on Theological and merely Political points; and thereby are paving the way for a hearty union among all classes of Irishmen. We have long desired a similar state of things here, and we hope the day is not distant when perfect toleration in Politics and Religion will be recognized in this Country both by Native and Adopted Citizens—when each will concede to every other man that Freedom of Opinion which he claims for himself. We believe this desirable change will be promoted by The Vindicator, and as such we rejoice at its appearance, and wish its young, talented and enthusiastic Editor great success in his enterprise. The paper is published every Saturday, at 314 Broad street, Newark, where communications may be addressed. The price is $2 50 per annum, or $4 for two copies.

☞ "NARRATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPLORING EXPEDITION, during the years 1838, '9, '40, '41, '42: By CHARLES WILKES, Commander: With Illustrations and Maps: In Five Volumes:" Vols. III. IV. V. have just been sent us by Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia. The work is now complete, and is for sale by C. S. Francis & Co. 252 Broadway. Com. Wilkes has committed many blunders in the compilation of this work. In the first place it is quite too large, containing much matter that might well have been omitted.—Com. W.'s dissertations on South American Governments and History would have properly no place here even though they had been of any value. Yet the work contains the freshest and fullest accounts extant of nearly a fourth of the earth's surface, and this a portion of which we knew least before. The narrative is generally clear, flowing, and obviously accurate, and the work can hardly be spared from any large library, especially one which comprises Geography or Natural History.

☞ "THE DOG AND THE SPORTSMAN: Embracing the Uses, Breeding, Training, Diseases, etc. etc. of Dogs; and an account of the different kinds of GAME, with their Habits; Also, Hints to Shooters, with very Useful Recipes, &c. &c. By J. S. SKINNER. With Illustrations," (published by Carey & Hart,) has just been sent us by Wiley & Putnam. Its worth is established.

☞ "CHILD-BIRTH: Its Pains greatly lessened, its Dangers wholly removed" is the title of an original work just published by H. G. Daggers, 30 Ann-st.—It is the production of a lady of New-York, of stern integrity and thorough acquaintance with her subject, and its worth and importance are certified by some of our most eminent physicians. We see by the True Sun that the publisher has been threatened with the pains and penalties of the Law of Libel on account of some expressions incidentally made in it of the horrible iniquities daily committed in our City by the monsters who are amassing wealth by deluding ignorant and silly women in matters of life and death. We would agree to pay all the damages that can be recovered by Restell & Co. for a brass farthing.

☞ "THE MYSTERIES OF BERLIN, Part IV." has been sent us by W. H. Colyer, 5 Hague-st.

☞ "PAPAL ROME AS IT IS: By a Roman: With an Introduction by Rev. W. C. BROWNLEE, D.D. of this City," has been published by Saxton & Miles. The author is Rev. L. Giustiniani, D. D. formerly a Roman Catholic, now a Lutheran Clergyman. It is very neatly printed.

☞ "LOVE AND DUTY," a Novel, by the author of 'Two Old Men's Tales,' may be had of W. H. Graham.

ANNEXATION AND SLAVERY.—Hon. John P. Hale, the man who *ought* to be in the next Congress, and would if New Hampshire were not a Slave State, gave the following just illustration of the Slavery aspect of the question in one of his late Speeches:

"He would suppose (what was very true) that there was a well-conducted temperance hotel at Exeter, and also another (which was not the fact) where intemperance, gambling, and vice were encouraged, and made it a public nuisance. The keeper of the gambling-house proposes to the proprietor of the moral establishment to be *annexed*, and to carry on the two concerns together, by which he shows they can make a profitable business. 'But,' says the temperance man 'I am opposed to swindling, gambling, and intemperance.' 'Poh' replies the other, 'that has nothing to do with it! I shall swindle just as many men, and have just as much drinking, whether I am annexed to you or not!' Now, what would you think of the temperance man if he should agree to this? 'I would take it,' he might say, 'without swindling and drinking, if I could; but as I can't, I will not take it, swindling, gambling and all;' and this he said was a *correct* illustration of taking Texas with Slavery, because we could not get it without."

☞ A New Jerusalem or Swedenborgian Church was consecrated in Boston on Wednesday; about 1300 persons present. Rev. Thos. Worcester officiated. The Church is a handsome edifice, situated in Bowdoin-street, near the State House. It is beautifully finished and adorned in the interior, with a magnificent organ.—There is another Society of the New Church in Boston, and its doctrines appear to be making steady progress among refined and cultivated minds. An Annual Convention of the New Church has been held in Boston during the week.

FIRE IN THE WOODS NEAR BANGOR.—The Bangor Whig of Wednesday states that fires are raging tremendously in that vicinity. The atmosphere was impregnated with dense clouds of smoke. Mr. Joseph McGuire of Glenburn was burnt to death.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

A Trip through North-Western Kentucky—Including Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, Maysville—A Fourier Association, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 5, 1845.

MR. GREELEY:—I have seen no section of the Union as yet, so beautiful in all its phases as KENTUCKY. Both as regards natural scenery and what has been added by the hand of cultivation, the country bordering the route from Louisville to Maysville is unsurpassed. Agriculture in its highest forms has long been the boast of the Kentuckians, and they have displayed as great a love and taste for the beautiful as the practical in clearing and tilling their soil. Most of the farmers in this section own large tracts of land, and have thus been enabled to make such reservation of forest for parks and ornamental grounds as you will see no where else in the States. Every field of woods almost has been thoroughly cleared of brush, dead-wood, &c. and they are at once transformed into most delightful and luxuriant pasture-lands, affording their flocks and herds shade through the hot summer, beside being the finest ornament of the farm, and a perpetual stock of fuel. All the cleared land is occupied, and you see none of those shrubby and desolate patches and corners that mar the finest plantations in most of the Southern States. Immense fields of Wheat, Rye, Hemp, Corn and other grains meet your eye in every direction, surrounded by high, snug fences. The farm buildings are all neat; a profusion of flowers cluster around the cottages, and everything reminds you of the primitive pastoral days, when sages and poets carried shepherd's crooks! The stock, too, of the Kentucky farmer is of the rarest quality; no gaunt, robber-looking cows and bollocks, but the real fat, sterling Durhams, like those driven from Tarentum by Apollo,—horses that would serve, every one of them, for an Alexandrian war-steed, and sheep with fleeces as long and fine, if not as golden, as those stolen by the thieving Jason. I was surprised to see in a State, where I had supposed Agriculture least cared for, such cultivation, such taste in the allotment of grain fields, meadows, and parks. I do not believe you could find a man at the North, unless he has traveled over the ground described, who would credit its true description and statistics. I recollect that Mr. Clay said to me, "We have tall men and women in Kentucky;" and he might have added justly, "And beetle the tallest farms in the Country!" The people are as blunt and generous as their State is beautiful and productive, and if I ever site "Corn dodgers, milk and honey, and a thousand and one such delicacies, not forgetting strawberries and cream, with a true Yankee zest, it was in Old Kentucky, and I never was made more welcome to a crop-tail! Louisville, which I visited, is surrounded by beautiful scenery, but so level and dingy looking itself that I was glad to get into the country. It has several large manufactories, the principal for hemp and flour, and some half dozen steamers are employed regularly between it and Orleans and Cincinnati. The establishment of the Methodist Book Concern will add something to its business and repute, but Louisville is not increasing and will not increase in a ratio with its Western neighbors. The falls in the river and the often low state of the Ohio, are a great obstacle both to Louisville and Cincinnati, and this is one reason why I think St. Louis will soon outstrip them all. I went up to Frankfort by the daily steamer, a portion of the way on the Ohio, the remainder on the Kentucky River. The scenery bordering the latter, is far grander than any on the Ohio. On either side, for many miles, the bluffs rise from one to four hundred feet, clothed with the richest foliage: oaks, elms and maples, with enough of ivy and wild flowers to make you fancy the heavy dark cliffs the deserted but imperial palaces of the ancient gods! The river is quite narrow, but deep, and it is only at mid day that the Sun empties his quiver upon the waters. In the morning and toward night, the shadows of the bluffs lay on the river like bits of heavy cloud, or fragments of night, and the voices of the birds that go swooping up into the sky, and the rivulets that come leaping with silvery feet over the rocks, are a music as strange and wild as the place they inhabit. Here and there you will see a log cabin perched in the valley and on the hillside, and occasionally there peeps out a rosy face, tempting you to think for a moment this is the old Eden. There are four locks between the mouth of the river and Frankfort, on account of the rapids; but you would hardly chide the detention they cause you in such a fairy land.

Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky, is a small but very beautiful city. It lies among the hills, just as a flock of birds would nestle in a bed of flowers; and so obscured is it by shade-trees and shrubbery, that the smokes of its dwellings are the most visible signs of the place. You would love Frankfort, if only for its rusticity, its quietness, its roses and rosy-cheeked girls, and the sunlight that smiles like a gentle angel over the ivy wreathed cottages. I could think of nothing while there but quaint old songs and anthems, such as leave their echoes to people the dim recesses of mouldering cathedrals. There is a deal of religion in one of these cities away in the woods: they seem like collections of purer souls, glad to separate from the rude, noisy world. The sun is brighter there, the sky and water bluer, the moon looks down with a milder light, and the stars have a softer and tenderer twinkle. How soon you grow worshipful! You remember again the old prayers and hymns, and you bow down with a full and devout heart, for God comes in the sighing wind and rustling leaves so very near and irresistible. I got up early one morning, and went out and sat down in a field to watch the sun rise. Slowly the cottages grew visible in the distance; the gray dawn, and then the full morn, blushed over the wealds and fields: not a breath of air, not a leaf stirring; Nature lay still as a sleeping child, and a golden haze played on her brow, like the smiles on the faces of those who dream sweet dreams. That moment the Universe seemed all religion! I could have detached myself from the Earth for ever; I was humble and powerless, for above and around, in the beautiful but solemn stillness, the Infinite rose before me and filled the Universe, and I was nothing—how truly nothing! An hour, and that quiet, so ethereal and heaven-like, must pass;—a few hours, and I, too, must pass; and years, ages hence, resting in my little earth bed, the grass, then so motionless, would rustle over my sleep. And what a change an hour did bring! It brought the breeze, the song of birds, the hum of insects; the squirrels chatted among the trees, and the rabbit went bounding through the clover; all was life, joy, poetry and beauty; and the remembrance of that morning lies on my heart like a rich odor.

From Frankfort I went to Lexington, said to be the most beautiful city in the Union. It is indeed delightful, though almost lost in the abundance of shrubs and flowers. I may regard it with a partial eye, because it lies next door to Ashland, and Henry Clay would make even the desert lovable to me. Nor is Frankfort the less beautiful for being the residence of Mr. Crittenden. I said but a short time (time at Lexington, and left there by stage for Maysville. The road is Macadamized and most excellent. On the way we passed Paris, a charming village, and the traveler may rejoice when he sees the sign of the tavern, even as Paul did when he saw at Appii Forum, the brethren and the three Inns, for at Paris is fulfilled a passage of Scripture, they give you "milk and honey!" Between Paris and Maysville are the celebrated "Blue Lick Springs." We passed them in the night, and I could only see a fine large hotel, and that the scenery around was exceedingly picturesque. The properties of the water are much extolled, and the place is becoming a fashionable resort.

We reached Maysville in the morning. It is a city of about 3,000 inhabitants, lying on the bank of the Ohio and growing fast. The water being very low, several steamers were aground within a few miles above the city. After breakfast, I took passage for Cincinnati. A few miles below Maysville, on the Ohio side of the river, there is a small Fourier Association. The Society settled upon an estate of 300 acres, but on account of many falling back who had signed for shares, they have been obliged to sell all but 200 acres. On this farm they have established a saw-mill, flouring and other mills, and through battling with the difficulties of infancy, I believe from what I could learn that they will succeed. It is becoming, or will soon become, in my opinion, a serious question whether some such form of social life is not the only hope of a temporal salvation for the poor. Every body admits the necessity and even beauty of association for the protection of one another from the hand of the robber, the knife of the assassin, and the more glaring and occasional evils of all kinds; but they seem never to have thought that these are the least of evils—that man desires the bands of kind, true friends to protect himself against Poverty, Misfortune and grinning Want, which drive so many to become assassins and robbers, to prey upon their fellows often for scanty bread—these are the fiercest common enemies, the greatest curses of all societies, and some bond or union that will relieve men from these, will at once strangle the grim fiends that all are willing to guard against. The poor man has little to fear from the thief or the assassin, but without some gentle hand to minister to his imperious wants, he is just the person to become either. In God's name, what does a man want of that society, which only aims at evils which never beset him? I have ever thought it the essence of Christianity to assist the destitute and sorrowing. One of the two commandments upon which it is declared "hang the law and the prophets" is "to love your neighbor as yourself!" The great Master, eating with publicans and sinners, which many professed followers would scorn to do now, condescended to make it his chief business to sympathise with and help the distressed. How can that commandment be followed, or the works of the Master imitated, as society now exists? Answer ye God's men and World's men, since ye approve the example of Christ! Without examining minutely, or knowing the rules of these new societies, I believe them worthy at least a generous trial, and aiming at a great, good, and I hope feasible end.

Truly yours, C. D. S.

Minor News of the Day.

DINING WITH COLORED PEOPLE.—An officer attached to the U. S. African Squadron, writing to the Newark Advertiser, says:

"We have now been here just one week. Monday last the Commodore, Captain, and three other officers and myself, dined by invitation with the wife of the Governor, (Mrs. Roberts,) he being absent. We had a very excellent dinner, several courses, silver forks, and hand some fine napkins. The Commodore sat opposite Mrs. R. at table, the Captain on her right, I on her left; two blacks completed the company, one on either hand of the Commodore. This is the first time I ever partook of the hospitality of the African race. But there was nothing in the matter or manner to offend the most fastidious taste. The Governor's wife is really a pretty woman.—She was genteelly dressed, free from affectation, and I soon forgot her color. They talked of the ladies and gentlemen of the lower orders of society," &c. &c.

BUFFALO ROBES.—Persons from the Mountains say that the trade in Buffalo Robes will yield very little this year, in consequence of the failure of the hunting season among the Chiaus, Sioux, Pawnees, and other tribes of the plains. These are the tribes from whom the principal supply of robes is procured, but during the past winter they have been in a state of constant alarm and apprehension of an attack from the Delawares, Shawnees, and other tribes nearer to the white settlements. The consequence has been that they were afraid to hunt, and will have no robes to sell. The Delawares are much dreaded by the tribes on the plains on account of their fatal skill as marksmen, their expert use of their good rifles, and their boldness of attack and celerity of movement. Under fear of the Delawares, and the rumors that they were approaching, have kept the tribes of the plains in constant terror; they have been afraid to make their usual hunts, and the Buffalo have entirely escaped destruction for one season. This ruins the trade in robes, and cuts off the tribes on the plains from their usual supply of whiskey. [St. Louis New Era, June 3.

ATTEMPT TO ABDUCT A SLAVE.—On Monday afternoon, a man from Louisville, Ky. whose name we could not learn, while passing up Market street, seized a young colored boy by the throat, and would have taken him off, had it not been for the timely interference of some of the spectators. He claimed the boy as his slave, and said he could produce papers which would prove his legal claim to him; but the crowd did not seem to understand the slave-holder, and in "double-quick time" carried the boy off out of the reach of his master. [Pittsburgh Chronicle, 10th.

ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred in Durham on Friday last. Deacon Stillman of Wethersfield was riding down to Guilford to attend the funeral of his wife, when having come near Durham Post Office his horse showed signs of fractiousness and continued to do so till he came to the bridge, where he decidedly refused to go any farther; but by dint of coaxing and having been blind-folded, he was urged about half way across, when he suddenly plunged headlong over the East wall and fell a distance of 26 feet, carrying his driver with him! The horse was instantly killed, but we are happy to learn that Deacon S. though grievously bruised, is likely to recover. [Middletown (Ct.) Constitution.

BOY KILLED.—An unfortunate accident happened on the Niagara Railroad, near Cayuga Creek, yesterday; it seems that a boy, who was a stranger, was discovered on the rear freight car, at Tonawanda, and not having taken passage, was requested to leave. He did not, however, as it appears, but continued on for some miles, when he is supposed to have been jolted off. He fell with his neck upon the rail, so that the wheel severed his head from his body. [Buffalo Commercial, 12th.

DEATH FROM CARELESSNESS WITH A SCYTHE.—On Wednesday afternoon last, a young lad in West Roxbury, by the name of Arnold, while in play with another boy, was cut down by the careless use of a scythe, in the hands of his playmate. The wound was severe, cutting one of his legs, and literally severing it through the calf to the bone. He died in a few minutes from the loss of blood. [Bost. Sun.

THE EFFECTS OF LOVE.—ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—The promenaders upon the Battery yesterday afternoon were congregated together by almost an annual occurrence, and thrown into the most intense state of excitement thereby. A well-dressed, good-looking young man, who had been seen walking upon the outer walk of the Battery for some time, suddenly sprang upon the railing and jumped overboard. A crowd immediately moved to the spot, in the midst of which might have been seen officer Bowyer. A boatman pulled out, and succeeded in bringing the dripping and despairing young gentleman to shore. He stated that his name was Leonard Borum, and that he had intended to drown himself because his mamma wouldn't let him marry the girl of his heart, and he had therefore determined, in the 18th year of his age, to put an end to his miserable existence by drowning. [Morning News.

NEW ENGLANDERS AT THE WEST.—Pursuant to a call to the "Sons of New England, in Northern Illinois, Northern Iowa and Southern Wisconsin," a meeting of gentlemen of New England origin, was held on Wednesday evening, May 28, in the Presbyterian Church at Beloit. About eighty gentlemen were present, including a large portion of the members of the College Convention then in session. After a very pleasant interchange of sympathies and congratulations, the meeting adopted the following vote: "That it is inexpedient at the present time and place, to form a society of 'Sons of New England,' but that this meeting do earnestly recommend the observance of 'Forefather's day' in December next, by public addresses and other appropriate exercises, at as many points as may be convenient in the region of country here represented. [Galena (Ill.) Advertiser, 3d.

EDUCATION AT THE WEST.—A College Convention was held at Beloit, Ill., May 27th, composed of 43 Ministers and 27 Delegates from Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin. It was resolved "that the exigencies of Northern Illinois and Wisconsin require that there should be a College and a Female Seminary of the highest order located in this region; one to be located in Illinois, contiguous to Wisconsin, and the other in Wisconsin contiguous to Illinois." It was voted to accept the proposal of the citizens of Beloit (which embraced a grant of land to the value of $3,000, and the erection of a College building at a cost of $7,000,) and a committee was appointed to fix the location somewhere within the town limits.

FOR WISCONSIN.—We noticed ten large wagons heavily freighted with furniture, and some 12 or 15 persons passing down the avenue yesterday, to take passage to Wisconsin on one of the propellers. We have no doubt when the conveniences offered here shall become known, that all in this section of country will take passage at this port, as it saves the labor of transhipment at Buffalo. [Roch. Dem.

☞ Sixty-eight persons in the town of Brandon, Vt. have subscribed $103,600 to the stock of the Western Vermont Railroad which will pass through that place. The whole subscription in that town is expected to reach $150,000. Rutland subscribed $405,200; Pittsford $51,300. It is thought that $1,000,000 will be raised at Bellows Falls, Burlington, and intermediate places.

TWO DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN WORCESTER.—A daily paper called the 'Transcript' has been established in Worcester, in this State, by Mr. Julius L. Clarke, and the proprietors of the Worcester Spy announce their intention to issue a daily paper from their office. [Boston Times.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette says that the interest on the debt of Ohio, due in May, has been paid, and that that falling due next month will be promptly met.

☞ The Odd Fellows of Massachusetts will hold a celebration at Boston the 17th inst. Great preparations are making for occasion.

The Trustees of the village of Canandaigua have decided not to grant and licenses to retail intoxicating drinks in that place the ensuing year.

REV. HENRY GILES.—This gentleman has just concluded a very able course of lectures in this city. He came to us from the East with a very high reputation, and the expectations which it awakened have not been disappointed. [Cin. Chronicle.

☞ A State Convention of School Teachers is to be held at Syracuse, commencing on Wednesday, July 30th.

☞ In Washington, on Tuesday, at the Center Market, Strawberries being scarce, sold high; Raspberries sold from 25 to 37 cents per quart; early Potatoes at 50 cents per peck; Cherries abundant at 5 cents per quart.

Religious Items.

☞ The Fifty-fifth Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts met at Trinity Church, Boston, on Wednesday. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Howe of Roxbury. The Bishop of New Hampshire was present. Rev. Mr. Lee of Springfield, was reelected Secretary. The Bishop delivered his annual address in the afternoon. The Missionary Society held its meeting at St. Paul's in the evening. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Lee of Springfield, Rev. Mr. Harris, Secretary of the General Missionary Society, Bishop Chase of New Hampshire, and Bishop Eastburn of Massachusetts.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.—Twenty-one towns in Rhode Island, including nearly all the large towns, have voted not to grant licenses for the sale of ardent spirits. In this city the question of granting licenses has been indefinitely postponed in the Board of Aldermen. The whole number of licenses granted in the State a few years ago was over six hundred. The whole number this year is less than fifty out of the city of Providence, and probably less than one hundred if licenses are granted in the city. [Providence Journal.

☞ It is proposed by the Congregationalists and Presbyterians in this region, to establish a religious newspaper, to be published at Chicago. We understand that the Rev. Mr. Walker, author of the "Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," has been invited to become its editor. It will be called the "Western Evangelist." [Galena (Ill.) Gazette.

☞ **Dyspepsia—Dyspepsia—Dyspepsia**—Is easily cured!—Read the following testimony. It will—must convince every intelligent man that the Dyspepsia is easily cured. Then remember that DR. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is put up in QUART BOTTLES and is six times cheaper than any sold. But read the following certificates from some of the first men in the country and doubt if you can.

From the Albany Argus.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement and testimonials of Dr. Townsend's Medicines in today's paper. The certificates are signed by some of our most respectable citizens, whose veracity cannot be doubted. His medicines have been before the public for some length of time, and we have no hesitation in recommending them to those who are afflicted with the Consumption, Dyspepsia or Erysipelas.

BANK DEPARTMENT, Albany, May 10, 1844.

Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted several years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, attended with soreness of stomach, frequent and severe heartburn and a general aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies, but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced about two months since to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with but little confidence; but after using two bottles I feel my appetite restored and the heartburn entirely removed; and would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c W. W. VAN ZANDT.

Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been distressed with the dyspepsia for several years, which originated while residing in the West from having my constitution impaired by the Western fever, and probably by taking injudicious quantities of medicine. My appetite was very poor and my food did not properly digest—accompanying weakness and general debility throughout my whole system. I tried a great number of medicines to remedy it, among others both Sands's and Brandreth's Sarsaparilla, but they all failed to effect a cure. Knowing of some cases where your Sarsaparilla had been very beneficial, I was induced to try a bottle, and found great benefit therefrom. I continued until I had taken half a dozen bottles, and I am happy to inform you that my health is now restored.

To those afflicted similarly to myself I would cheerfully recommend your Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Yours, D. CURRAN,
Coal Agent, 194 Maiden-street.

Albany, January 20, 1845.

ALBANY, April 18, 1844.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I feel a great satisfaction in now being able to certify fully to the efficacy of your Extract of Sarsaparilla in cases of Dyspepsia. In my last certificate I stated I had used one bottle and had been much benefited; since then I continued to use it till I had taken three bottles, and though my case was a very aggravated one, I regard myself as cured. Previous to using your Sarsaparilla for months my food raised in my throat—my stomach was very sour, and frequently after eating I would vomit up all I had eaten—I also suffered much pain in my stomach. I state these facts in order to induce those who may be in the same situation as myself, and who are afflicted with dyspepsia, to make use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, believing that it will be as beneficial to them as to me.

H. C. HASKELL, No. 121 Pier.

From the Albany Patriot.

Having been for a long time troubled with weakness of the stomach and indigestion, and in consequence with general debility, and within a few weeks past more particularly with pain and weight at the stomach, with loss of appetite, oppressed with great difficulty in taking my meals, and after eating with a profuse gaping of wind, I was induced to try a bottle of the above medicine, having heard it highly recommended for such cases as my own, as well as for other difficulties. I had not taken it three times before I felt great relief, and before I had taken half the bottle was prepared to try all remaining articles of food, and digestion recovered, and I have felt comparatively well and vigorous ever since. I deem this much due to the public and Dr. Townsend, the inventor of the medicine, to state that those of our readers may try it for themselves, as we know vast numbers are suffering from this perplexing disease.

July 30, 1844. E. W. GOODWIN, EL Alb. Pat.

For sale at 194 FULTON-STREET, 106 South Pearl-st Albany; Bickes & Buss, Troy; Mr. Wells, Dunglas, Utica; Roseman & Co. Hudson; Andrew Franz, Schenectady; Mr. Fowler, Lansingburgh, and principal Druggists throughout the United States.

None genuine except put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and his name blown in the glass. je16 1tos

☞ **Caution to the Public.**—Office for the sale of the Original Genuine PULMONIC SYRUP, No. 49 Courtlandt-st. New-York, as usual.—FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—Some years ago I was cured of a severe and dangerous illness, by a Syrup made from an old Indian receipt; and being strongly urged by my friends, as well as by the conviction that much good might be done through the extensive introduction of this new Syrup to the public, I entered into an arrangement for that purpose, and located myself at No. 49 Courtlandt-st. in the city of New-York. Having confidence in a young man by the name of SCHENCK, I had a verbal understanding with him, and the medicine was sold in his name, and a true statement of my cure by the Syrup, in his name, in the form of a certificate, was published and widely circulated.

I continued this connection until I had reason to believe this person was deviating from the understanding. Complaint after complaint came in to me relative to the variability and strength of the Syrup. Thinking that a written agreement might be more [illegible] one, but it was declined. I could overlook and pardon any merely personal matter, but my reputation was too completely interwoven with the reputation of this valuable medicine, I, of course, felt that whatever affected the one would extend its consequences to the other. I had encountered large expenditures in establishing and conducting this business. My time and attention were devoted exclusively to it. These influences, based upon my well-known character, and the confidence that my name, or my absence from the influence of the delusion that much good might be done through the extensive introduction of this new Syrup to the public, induced me to enter