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.

'Letters from Italy.'

We learn with pleasure that Mr. J. T. HEADLEY's 'Letters from Italy,' many of which appeared originally in the columns of The Tribune, (others having never till now been published,) will soon be issued by Wiley & Putnam as the first number of an *American* series of their 'Library of Choice Reading'. This is well, every way. There ought to be such a series; for American Literature affords much 'choice reading' whereof our most rapacious readers are sadly ignorant, and likely to remain so while, by the suicidal denial of International Copyright, we virtually condemn our authors to famine, and, worse still, to neglect and obscurity. Our booksellers are one of the best abused classes among us, and abused most absurdly. To publish and sell books is their business; to publish books which *won't* sell is not seldom their destiny, but a destiny which they must be greater blockheads than they are reputed to seek and rejoice in. They must publish such books as will best and most surely remunerate them for their outlay and risk. Now an English work, whether of History, Poetry, Romance, Science or what you please, costs them nothing for copyright, comes to them in good, fair type, and so makes no trouble or expense with proof-reading, and requires little outlay for advertising since it has already been commended to our reading public by reviews and notices in the British periodicals which circulate largely among us. How, then, can a publisher be expected to *buy* an American author's work when he can obtain an English counterpart for nothing? It is absurd to expect any thing of the sort. Thus is our own Literature doomed to eternal sterility and subserviency by the insane policy of our Government, which, in attempting to rob Foreign authors, succeeds in starving our own.—The greater, then, the honor due to those who venture to give us an American Library of Choice Reading, affording some remuneration to our ill-used writers. The series, we are confident, will reflect credit on American Literature and be of signal value. We trust it will be liberally purchased and widely read.

—Mr. Headley's Letters are good daguerrotypes of Italy and her people. Our readers are mainly so well acquainted with a part of them that we need speak but briefly of their merits. We know no more vivid or faithful portraitures of the Common People of Italy, their character, modes of life, peculiarities, &c. Mr. H. is a keen observer, a good describer, and possesses a joyous, hoping, loving spirit. We find in the pages before us traces of a warfare against the Roman Catholics which seem out of keeping with the letters we published, and must tend to repel some readers, but will probably attract more. For ruins, spectacles, natural scenery, few have a keener eye or a juster appreciation than our author.—We give an extract from the chapter on the "Character of the [Italian] People:"

MILAN.

DEAR E.—Perhaps you would ask me what I now think of Italian character. I shall answer that my first impressions had changed very little. The Italian *women* I have spoken of before. The men are more polite than Americans, and more polished. They treat strangers with greater kindness, and receive them with truer hospitality. Friendships, too, are more frequent and warmer among them than with us. Indeed, I have often wondered why in our country, where there are such strong domestic and social ties, there were not closer friendships among men—they are scarcely known in the higher, purer sense. Here, on the contrary, friendships are constantly contracted, marked by the intensest affection and self-sacrifice. I have often watched, in my own country, with a sort of stupid amazement, two men who had been very intimate in prosperity, suddenly grow quite indifferent when misfortune had overtaken one. A friend lets an unfortunate friend struggle on in poverty, without ever thinking of sacrificing a few thousand dollars, if by it he should circumscribe his own enjoyments. No one complains of the justice of this, but it certainly shows a want of that high, generous affection, which is worth more to a man than money.

There is a great deal of intellect in Italy, and a great many bold, decided men, but the *mass* cannot be relied upon. The Italians want the steadiness of the English, while they have not the headlong impetuosity of the French. Hence, they shrink from great emergencies, and prefer the present evils that afflict them, to greater evils they may encounter in shaking off the tyranny under which they groan. Yet there is courage here, if it could only be rightly managed. Whether Italy will ever assume her proper place again among the nations of the earth, is very doubtful. If she does, she will be the first nation that has grown old with decay and again become regenerated. In this respect, nations follow the law of human life. If age once seizes upon them, they never grow young again. They must first die, and have an entirely new birth. Every thing here is old. Cities, houses, churches, and all are old. The whole economy of outward physical life must be radically changed, to fit the spirit that is now abroad in the world. Italy was great in a peculiar age, and she cannot cope with those which are the birth of another age, filled with another spirit and principle of action. Indeed, I have no hope in the multitude of conspiracies and outbreaks with which Italy is filled. The struggling spirit is not strong enough, or at least cannot be sufficiently combined. The poor and suffering have become too poor. They are beggars who do not care enough for liberty to fight for it. Beside, those who should guide the popular will, seem to lack the steady energy that inspires confidence. The love of pleasure and its pursuit takes from the manliness of the Italian character, so necessary to a republican form of government.

The northern provinces are far better in this respect than the southern. In Genoa, for instance, there is a great deal of nerve and stern republicanism remaining, which may yet recall the days of Spinola. Let the police over her be as lax as that of Tuscany, and it would not be long before she would be a republic again.

We make the following additional extract from the description of the Illumination of St. Peter's at Rome:

There are two illuminations. The first is called the silver one, and commences about eight o'clock in the evening. These four thousand four hundred lamps are so arranged as to reveal the entire architecture of the building. Every column, cornice, frieze and window—all the details of the building and the entire structure, are revealed in a soft, clear light, producing an effect indescribably pleasing, yet utterly bewildering. It seems an immense alabaster building, lit from within. The long lines of light made by the columns, with the shadows between—the beautiful cornice glittering over the darkness under it—the magnificent semicircular colonnades all inherent with light, and every one of the hundred and ninety-two statues along its top surmounted with a lamp, and the immense dome rising over all, like a mountain of molten silver, in the deep darkness around, so completely deluded the senses that one can think of nothing but a fairy fabric suddenly lighted and hung in mid heavens. This effect, however, is given only when one stands at a distance.—The Pincian hill is the spot from which to view it.—All around is buried in deep darkness, except this steadily shining glory. Not a sound is heard to break the stillness, and you gaze, and gaze, except lingering moment to see the beautiful vision fade.—But it still shines calmly on.

The illumination lasts from eight to nine, and just as the bell of the Cathedral strikes nine, sending its loud and solemn peal over the city, a thousand four hundred and seventy-five torches are suddenly kindled, beside the lanterns. The change is instantaneous and almost terrific. The air seems to waver to and fro in the sudden light—shape and form are lost for a moment, and the vision which just charmed your senses is melting and flowing together. The next moment, old St. Peter's again draws its burning outline against the black sky, and stands like a mountain of torches in the deep night, with a fiery cross burning at the top. How the glorious structure burns, yet unconsumed! The flames wrap it in their fierce embrace, and yet not a single detail is lost in the conflagration. There is the noble facade in all its harmony, and yet on fire. There are the immense colonnades wavering in the light, changed only in that they are now each a *red* marble shaft.—The statues stand unharmed, and all fiery figures. The dome is a vast fire-ball in the darkness, yet its distinct outline remains as clear as at the first. The whole mighty edifice is there, but built all of flame—columns, frieze, cornice, windows, towers, dome, cross—a temple of fire, perfect in every part, flashing, swaying, burning in mid heavens. The senses grow bewildered in gazing on its intense brilliancy and the judgment pronounces it an optical illusion, unreal, fantastical. Yet the next moment it stands corrected—that *is* St. Peter's, flaming, unwasted in the murky heavens. Hour after hour it blazes on, and the last torch is yet unextinguished when the grey twilight of morning opens in the east.

THE SHIELD OF ACHILLES.—The English papers furnish us now and then with some fine suggestive ideas and reminiscences of works of Classical Art, the transfer of which to the columns of the American press may possibly reach the effect of directing the ambition of our artists to that fine ground of competition which it is at least one of the objects—the laudable objects of such reminiscences—to open to British artistical talent, but which is, at the same time equally rightful of entry to American rivalry. The following observations from the Times of the 17th inst. seem to us opportune. The subject of the Fine Arts, is no longer one of questionable facility of favor, but of elevating endeavor, and in submitting them we ask earnest attention to the spirit of *Nationality* pervading them—a point never lost sight of in the English school of Art.

FLAXMAN'S SHIELD OF ACHILLES.—The enduring celebrity of this truly great work, and the high honor it has conferred upon this country by vindicating the national claim of British sculptors to a high rank among those pre-eminent for taste, judgment, and execution, have suggested the propriety of making a series of engravings from what Sir Thomas Lawrence, in his eulogium on Flaxman at the Royal Academy, described as "a divine work, unequaled for combination of beauty, variety, and grandeur, which the genius of Michael Angelo could not have surpassed." We have been favored with an inspection of these engravings by Mr. Freebairn, who has been long employed upon them; and feel that he has been long employed upon them; and feel that our efforts and success. The compartments are seven in number, of which six, forming the series of consecutive groupings—the embodiments of Homer's mighty shadows; the Marriage, the Judgment, the Battle, the Reaping and Ploughing, the Vintage, and the Attack on the Flock by Lions—are already completed; the seventh Apollo in the Car, forming the centre-piece, is at present in progress. The exquisite finish of these engravings, the chastenessa of the execution, and the boldness of relief, so perfect that the sight requires the aid of a grosser sense to convince the mind that the surface is not embossed, place them nearer the level of their great origins than can well be conceived. The whole are so arranged but they are capable of being combined in one, forming to the eye an exact counterpart of the original, the size being precisely the same.

New Publications.

☞ BIOGRAPHY OF REV. W. H. GRISWOLD By H. B. Soule. Published by A. Walker, 30 Genesee-street, Utica. Mr. Griswold was an able minister of the Universalist denomination, widely known and greatly beloved. The Memoir here presented to the public will be very acceptable to a large circle of friends and may be read with profit by all.

☞ THE DEVOUT COMMUNICANT: Being those parts of a Treatise on the Lord's Supper which are suited to assist the Devotions of the Communicant. By the Rev. E. BICKERSTETH. Published by Stanford & Swords, 139 Broadway. It is a very neat pocket volume.

☞ Harpers' Illustrated SHAKSPEARE, Nos. 55, 56, concluding 'As You Like It,' and containing three sets of 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' has been sent us.—It is admirably illustrated and excellently printed.

☞ AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY, No. 5, has just been sent us by Harper & Co. It has long dissertations on "Vegetables used as Food in Great Britain," and on "Fruits" ditto; also on "Water;" then on "Fermentation," and on "Brewing." No family could read and understand this single number without making savings therefrom to ten times its cost.

Government of Texas.

EXECUTIVE.

Anson Jones, President	$2000	M. Johnson, Treasurer.	1150
S. Z. Hoyle, Priv. Sec'y.	900	W. G. Cooke, Secretary	
K. L. Anderson, V. Pres.	1000	of War and Marine....	1500
A. Smith, Sec'y of State..	1500	E. H. Gill, Chief Clerk...	900
J. C. Eldridge, Ch'f Clerk	900	Edward Allen, Att'y Gen.	1300
Dav. J. Toler, Chief Clerk	900	Thos. Wm. Ward, Com.	
Post Office Bureau....	900	Gen. Land Office.....	1500
W. H. Ochiltree, Sec. Treas	1500	J. W. O'Hara, Ch'f Clerk	900
Rob. J. Glow, Ch'f Clerk	900	J. P. Henry, Draughtsman	800
J. B. Shaw, Comptroller.	1150	J. Baker, Spanish Clerk..	900
J. W. Scott, Chief Clerk.	900	T. G. Western, Superint	
Chas. Mason, Auditor....	1150	Indian Affairs.....	750
T. C. Woodlief, C. Clerk.	900		

DIPLOMATIC.

—— England and France	4500	D. S. Kaufman, U. States.	4500
W. H. Daingerfield, Holland			

JUDICIARY.

J. Hemphill, Ch'f Justice	1750	W. E. Jones, 5th District.	1750
T. Green, Clerk, fees and	500	R. T. Wheeler, 5th District.	1500
J. R. Jones, 1st District.	1750	M. P. Norton, 6th District.	1500
W. J. Jones, 2d District.	1750	J. T. Mills, 7th District.	1750
R. E. R. Baylor, 3d District.	1750		

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G. Quinan, 1st Dis. fees and	300	O. M. Roberts, 5th Dis. fees &	300
W. Byrne, 2d Dis. "	300	W. H. Palmer, 6th Dis. "	300
T. Johnson, 3d Dis. "	300	W. C. Young, 7th Dis. "	300
T. Newcomb, 4 Dis. "	300		

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

J. H. Cooke, Dist. Galveston, not exceed	1200	L. A. Mabbitt, Sodo Lake, not exceed	200
R. S. Herndon, Brazoria.	300	J. Bourland, Red River,*	300
W. C. V. Dashiell, Sabine*	300	A. Somerville, Calhoun,*	300
W. M. Hurt, S. Augustine*	200	G. M. Collinsworth, Nacogdoches	300

* If the Commissions allowed the Collectors in these Districts, exceed in the aggregate, the salaries above specified, they may then receive one-half of the regular Commissions in addition, as a perquisite of office.

FIRES IN THE WOODS.—We regret to learn that extensive fires have been raging in the woods in various parts of this Province, for some days past, occasioning much damage and destruction to property. On the Saint Andrews Road, about 15 miles of woods have been consumed, and it is said that a settler and his family, consisting of several persons, have lost their lives by the fire. One of the bridges has also been destroyed. On the Hampton Road, about 12 miles from this city, the fire has been raging with much violence. We also learn that on the Nerepis Road the fire is extending very frightfully, and that the woods all through to Gagetown have been burning for several days. The fires have also approached near Fredericton, occasioning the loss of a number of houses and barns. Accounts from other parts of the Province state that considerable damage has been sustained, and unless we have some timely showers of rain, the effects may be very disastrous.

Since writing the above, we learn that Mr. Wilmot's Mills, at Black River, very narrowly escaped being burned yesterday, three cottages near by having been consumed. Immense volumes of smoke were seen to ascend yesterday in that direction, and we learn that the fire is spreading very rapidly. The Mills of the Messrs. Reed, at Little River, were also in great danger, and one of the City Engines was yesterday afternoon sent out to render assistance, in case the fire should communicate to them.

We were informed by a gentleman from St. Stephen, last evening, that a number of houses in that section of the Province have been destroyed, and that the fire has crossed over to the American side.

[St. Johns New-Brunswicker, June 12.

A WIFE SHOT BY ACCIDENT.—The Maysville (Ky.) Eagle says: We learn by a gentleman just from Nicholas County, that Mr. Jonathan Parish, of that county accidentally shot his wife with a gun one day last week. Mr. P. had recently purchased the gun and brought it home loaded. He was picking at the lock which had gotten out of order, when the gun went off. The ball entered the lady's body and she died in twelve hours afterwards.

ROBBERY AND DARING ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—On the 27th ult. an atrocious outrage was committed near New-Haven, Ga. by a hardened young wretch named Marcellus Bird, upon the person of Homer Howard, a boy about 15 years of age. The scoundrel first attempted to shoot the boy, but failing to hit him, proceeded to knock him down with the breech of the gun and to inflict several severe wounds. The rogue was caught.

ALTON.—The Louisville Journal says: "There was an Abolition Convention in session at Alton at the last advices, causing considerable excitement. A mob was talked of. We have no doubt that if prominent individuals were to take hold of the matter adroitly they would get up one as easily as before and *thus give consequence to Abolitionism.*"

☞ Mr. Benjamin Pollard was badly injured by a lathe falling upon him from the second story, at the site fire in Providence.

☞ Rev. HORATIO POTTER, of St. Peter's Church, Albany, (now on his way to England) is spoken of as the probable assistant Bishop of Connecticut. He is brother of the Bishop elect of Pennsylvania.

Matters in Washington.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1845.

The change in the New-York Custom House, now officially announced, sustains the statement made in my last. It appears, from the facts which are in circulation, that Mr. Van Ness, finding it impossible to reconcile the dominant portion of the State Democracy to his continuance in office, transmitted his resignation to his brother, General Van Ness of this city, relying, it may be, on the known skill of the General in secret diplomacy, for the obtainment of another office not less profitable than the one he surrendered. The efforts of the General, however, were not crowned with the usual success. He became irritated, wrote an insulting letter to the President, and prepared it for publication. This came to the knowledge of the Collector, who remonstrated against the publication, and penned a second letter of resignation, which he forwarded directly to the President. Curiosity is now on tip-toe looking every morning into the National Intelligencer for the General's philippic. General Van Ness, if my recollection is correct, was the President of that celebrated Club known as the Jackson Central Committee, which, in 1829, exercised some control in the removals and appointments made by General Jackson. He may be regarded, therefore, as one of the founders of the proscriptive system; and it, in the revolutions of time and party, the executioner becomes the victim, what claim can he set up to public sympathy? What are the Jacobin Clubs which now dictate to the Executive whom he may appoint and whom he must reject, but the spawnings of that notorious Central Committee? If the tenure of office is now to be rendered brief, uncertain and disputable, in consequence of the humiliating *surrendur* to which it is subjected, to what *other source* is the change attributable? If wounded feelings, abridged freedom of action, slavish submission to arbitrary interference in his private concerns, and a constant sense of dependence on the personal caprice of whomsoever may, per chance, be placed over him, are to be the settled and understood price which the Government officer is to pay for his station, respectable and independent men will no longer be found at the public desks, and the Departments will be filled with fourth and fifth rate clerks, incapable of carrying out the complicated operations which frequently present themselves for official arrangement and decision. A looser mode of transacting the public business will necessarily be adopted, leading in its turn to carelessness and inaccuracy, the public accounts will become confused, defalcations will multiply, defaulters will escape punishment, the revenue will be at the mercy of every cunning speculator on official ignorance, and if the sworn guardians of the Treasury do not themselves become corrupt, wonder will have a new miracle to feed on.

The Editor of the Government official (the Union) has taken exception to so much of my last letter as relates to the new arrangement of the Secretary of the Treasury for the reduction of the number of Deposite Banks. After extracting the paragraph, the Editor subjoins the following comments:

"The above article is founded, to a great extent, in error. No permanent system has been adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury. He is engaged at present in securing the public moneys, and rendering the mint most active and efficient; increasing the deposites in the mint, and the coinage, especially of dimes and half dimes, to be used under the new Post office law. The Independent Treasury bill has been repealed, and the Secretary is further embarrassed by he provision of the act of 17th June, 1844, recognizing to a certain extent the then existing deposite bank system, and declaring, further, "that no changes be made *except for non-compliance with the instructions of the Treasury Department, or the failure to furnish sufficient security.*" This provision was no doubt designed to be hanged, whenever the Democratic party should come into power in the two Houses of Congress. That the Secretary of the Treasury will carry out his specific declarations to the full extent permitted by the law, and especially that he will increase the coinage, is certain. But he will not attempt to violate or evade the law, to carry out any doctrines he may entertain.

It is one of the habits of the Editor of the Union to mystify, when he cannot controvert. Unable to deny a single fact stated in my communication, he creates one for his purpose.—"No permanent system has been adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury." This is the only sentence in the commentary which takes the shape of a denial, and I have looked in vain for any statement in my letter to which it applies. My language is:—"The Secretary of the Treasury has nearly completed his arrangement for the more secure deposit of the Public Revenue." The Editor replies:—"No permanent system has been adopted," &c. *Ergo*—the original statement "is founded, to a great extent, in error." This is not the logic of the Schools, it is true, but it is very characteristic of the Editor of the Union, leaving all its readers in doubt wherein my error lies, or whether I have committed any error at all. Indeed, his subsequent explanations will appear to every one as tending more strongly to confirm, than to contradict my statement. He admits that the Secretary "is engaged at present in securing the Public Moneys." I stated that "he has nearly completed his arrangement" for that purpose. He also states that the Secretary is increasing the deposits in the Mint, in order "to carry out his Specie doctrines" by an increase of the coinage. From what fountain is he directing this stream of deposits into the Mint? Can he increase the deposits in the Mint without diminishing them in the Banks? For what purpose have so many Presidents of the New-York Banks visited this city and had conferences with the Secretary? Why has he felt any "embarrassment" from the clause in the Act of 1844, if he contemplated no changes? Why the Editor of the Union should have taken exceptions to my statement, I am at a loss to conjecture.—He has certainly failed to convict me of any error, probably because his own views are somewhat clouded. But while I yield nothing to him on the score of his argument, I give credit to him for the courtesy which marks the tone of his comment, complaining only of the bad taste he has exhibited in placing my statement relative to a matter of public concern, in juxtaposition with the personalities of the correspondent of another journal. Nothing, either in the phrase or spirit of what I have written, was calculated to diminish the standing or wound the feelings of the Secretary, and as to its truth or falsehood—*Nous verrons.*

In the case of the United States against McNulty, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, which has been argued for some time on a string of demurrers against the indictments, the Circuit Court has just given its decision, overruling all the objections of the defendant's counsel. The case will therefore, proceed to trial before our Criminal Court, which commenced its session to-day. The general opinion seems to be, that if McNulty escape a residence of some duration in our Penitentiary, he will have unusual good luck.

Major Eldredge has arrived here, bringing a letter from Gen. Samuel Houston, announcing the death of Gen. Jackson on Sunday, June 8th.

The Public Offices will be closed to-morrow.

☞ The *Memphis Eagle* of June 2nd says, a man called Jo, who was discharged as a hand from the steamboat Grace Darling on Friday morning, was murdered about 9 o'clock on Friday night, on the bluff, near the Whig pole, by a man who says his name is Chas. F. Miller.

STEAMBOAT BURNED.—The steamboat Importer was burnt to the hull at the mouth of Deer Creek, near Cincinnati, on the 10th inst. No insurance. She was undoubtedly set fire to, as the flames burnt from the state room where the matrasses were deposited.

☞ Three rafts belonging to Barnet & Goddard's drive, swamped on Piscataquis Falls on Wednesday last, and three men were drowned. Their names are James Smith, of Eleworth, —— Dudley, of Hebron, and Smart, of Lincoln. [Bangor Whig, 14th.

☞ **Great Sale of Short-Horned Cattle.**—The subscriber will sell, by Public Auction, at his place near Albany, on Wednesday, the 25th day of June, at 10 o'clock A. M. his entire herd of pure-bred and imported SHORT-HORNED DURHAM CATTLE, consisting of about fifty animals: Bulls, Cows and Heifers. Catalogues and more full notice may be seen in the May No. of the Albany Cultivator, and New-York American Agriculturist.

The sale will be positive and without reservation, except in relation to three or four individuals, on which the subscriber will claim the privilege of bidding, openly and with others, not on account of any peculiar merit, but that he may not necessarily get out of the nucleus of a stock which, in kind, he thinks more highly of than any other, and which in quality he feels confident in saying cannot be surpassed, and that too for prices a little more than nominal, (as the case may be,) compared with those of these, or prospectively, with others, even if others as much to his satisfaction could be had.—Mount Hope, near Albany, May 24th, 1845.

my23 to Je25 1aw1aksos (2) E. P. PRENTICE.

☞ **The unrivaled Double Extract of Sarsaparilla Candy and Pills** will effectually eradicate and make permanent cures of diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, as Pimples on the face, Blotches upon the skin, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Scrofula, *Rheumatism, Dyspepsia*, Diseases arising from the use of Mercury, &c. &c. The great advantage which this Double Extract possesses over every other preparation from the root are those: The peculiar properties of the Sarsaparilla are more powerfully concentrated than is possible in the liquid compounds. They undergo no change in the process of expressing the juices of the root; there is no mineral substance combined with the vegetable ingredient, and last, though not least, it is much cheaper than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla ever offered to the public. Price of the Candy 25 cents per package, or 5 for 1 dollar; Pills 50 cents per vial containing 60 Pills each. Sold wholesale and retail by

HASTINGS & CO. 334 Broadway,

Je6 3tead* (3) sole Proprietors.

☞ **Caution to the Public.**—Office for the sale of the Original Genuine PULMONIC SYRUP, No. 48 Courtlandt-st. New-York, as usual.—"FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE."—Some years ago I was cured of a severe cough and dangerous illness, by a Syrup made from an old Indian receipt, and being strongly urged by my friends, as well as by the consideration that such good might be done through the extensive introduction of the Syrup to the public, I entered into an arrangement for that purpose, and located myself at No. 48 Courtlandt-st. in the city of New-York. Having confidence in a young man by the name of SHERWOOD, 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 testimonial, 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 had come in to me relative to the durability and strength of the Syrup. Thinking that a written agreement might be more effectual, I renewed 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 the business. My time and attention were devoted exclusively to it. These circumstances, based upon my well-known character, and the certificate of my cure, with my advice to numerous patients or their friends who called at my office, as well as those of whom I dealt, both in the city and country, and the gradually increasing and widespread popularity of my treatment of consumption, colds, coughs, diseases of the organs of respiration, as well as the liver complaint and dyspepsia, have caused great numbers to make applications to me, most of whom I have been the means of benefiting and restoring to health. Results like these were truly gratifying, and I did not feel willing that the advantages thus arising to all should be lost, nor could I conscientiously permit my sphere of usefulness to be narrowed through the neglect or variation of any other.

To those who know me personally, and the history of my Syrup, it is unnecessary to say, that I hold the old original receipt, and have the most accurate knowledge of the only correct method of preparing this medicine through all its different stages. And in order to render it free from all impurities, as well as to insure its full and uniform strength, with out the use of that kind of heat which is liable to destroy the medical properties of some of the most effective ingredients, I have the aid of a discovery, and the application of an improved and only suitable apparatus by which these objects can be successfully attained. Complaints of inelegancy, flackish color, and variable strength, can never arise from my process, the knowledge and employment of which are confined exclusively to myself.

The young man whose name has been incidentally mentioned, being no longer interested in my business, has, I am told, set up for himself, or at least opened an office in this city. I wish it to be understood that I may justly deserve, if he invites the public, I am informed, to come and try his genuine Syrup, and wisely enough cautions it against adulterated compounds.

The original genuine Pulmonic Syrup, prepared in this city exclusively by myself, is for sale in New-York, only at my old established office, No. 48 Courtlandt-st. one door below Greenwich-st. [Je3 mwf] P. S. BEEKMAN.

☞ **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 26th 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 not 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, Mayor of Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis, 5th April, 1845. a21 tjy2wos

☞ **Water Cure.**—Dr. SHEW gives advice on the new System at 65 Barclay-street (entrance at present 65.) Patients with Chronic Diseases are treated at New Lebanon Springs, Columbia Co. N. Y. situated 25 miles E. of Albany and 7 miles W. of Pittsfield, Mass. Dr. S. will spend portions of the Summer season at that place.

The Water-Cure Journal and Fear of Death, Joel Shew, M. D. Edited by Campbell & Whitmarsh, Publishers, can be obtained of Wm. H. Graham, Tribune Buildings, 160 Nassau-street, New-York. City subscribers will hereafter receive their numbers at this place. Terms, $1 per volume of 24 numbers, in advance. my31

Miscellaneous.

MRS. E. KIDDER'S

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.—This CORDIAL has long been established in Boston, and throughout New-England generally, as a perfect remedy for all the above complaints. It is no exaggeration to say that thousands have been cured speedily from long protracted DIARRHŒA'S by this CORDIAL. Many the Mothers whose lives have been rescued from the ravages of CHOLERA in Cincinnati, and other places in the East, by this CORDIAL. It is now offered in the public, wholesale and retail, at No. 35 Chatham-st; also, at Dailey's Medical Office, No. 173 Fulton-st.

N. B.—A liberal discount to those who purchase by the dozen. je17 1m 1st p.

$200 REWARD!—Whereas, Mr. Charles Whitson, Proprietor of the Yorkville Line of Stages, has lately lost several horses which it is supposed were poisoned by some person or persons. And whereas, the safety of the Public requires the detection and conviction of the villain or villains concerned therein: We the undersigned, offer 200 Dollars reward in addition to the reward heretofore offered, for the detection and conviction of all or any of the person or persons who have poisoned, or been concerned in poisoning, all or any of said horses. JOHN MURPHY,

Proprietor of the Harlem Line.

THO'S MURPHY,

Proprietor of the Astoria Line.

New-York, June 16, 1845. je17 1w*

$3,000 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the following sums of Money—or in proportion to the amount recovered—which was stolen from the Barge Clinton, of Poughkeepsie, at the foot of Murray-street, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. on Monday, the 7th instant, or on the passage to Poughkeepsie, viz:

$10,000 of the bills of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York.

$9,297 of the bills of the Bank of Poughkeepsie.

$12,300 of the bills of the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank of Poughkeepsie.

$200 of the bills of various other Banks.

E. P. BENJAMIN, Cashier of the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank, Poughkeepsie.

R. NORTH, Cashier of the Bank of Poughkeepsie.

Any information may be given to the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York. ap19

HARLEM STAGES.—From 25 Chatham-st. to Harlem for 10 cents, to Yorkville for 6 cents, starting each way every 20 minutes from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. with a stage each way at 9 P. M. and up (from Bowery) at 11 P. M. This is the cheapest stage-riding in the world, and citizens will find a ride to Harlem pleasant and healthful. Fare on Sundays 12½ cents for any distance. Good stages and willing horses. je14 tly J. MURPHY, 25 Chatham-st.

LAW NOTICE.—H. OGDEN IRVING, Counsellor at Law, has formed a law partnership with Frederic Cunningham, formerly of Poughkeepsie, under the style of IRVING & CUNNINGHAM. They have opened an office at Tarrytown, Westchester county, and will also practice in Rockland, Orange and Putnam counties and in New York City. They are permitted to refer to

Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co.,
Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Auburn,
B. Davis Noxon, Esq., Syracuse.

Dated Tarrytown, June 14, 1845. J17 3t*

DAVID SANDS & CO. CHEMISTS AND APOTHECARIES, 77 East Broadway, corner Market-st. have constantly on hand:

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS, of a superior quality, manufactured from the best materials, and put up in the neatest style, and warranted extra weight.

COLOGNE WATER, of a superior quality, by the pint, quart or gallon; also, the genuine Farina Cologne, direct from Germany.

BERMUDA ARROW-ROOT, of a superior quality, warranted pure.

COLD-PRESSED CASTOR OIL, perfectly sweet, in bottles of various sizes for family use.

DAY & MARTIN'S BLACKING—Warranted genuine.

SARATOGA WATER, *fresh* from the different Springs, viz., Congress, Union, Pavilion and Iodine, constantly on hand. je17

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—4 feet stroke, 12 inch Cylinder, entirely new and made on the most approved plane; built by the Mattewan Co. Apply to

LEONARD, HONE & NICOLL,

No. 9 Pine-st.

je17 2w*

BURDEN'S PATENT HORSE-SHOES, being now on sale by the principal dealers in Hardware in the United States, are all warranted perfect in form, and made of the very best refined iron. Every one to which may be found not in accordance with the above recommendation will be taken back and the money returned, with all expenses, from the most distant parts of the country. H. BURDEN, Agent.

Troy Iron and Nail Factory, May 14, 1845. my19 3m*

GREAT SAVING TO MERCHANTS and Business Men.—Principal advantages derived from the use of Francis' Celebrated Manifold Writer. A copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the writer, and without the necessity of using either an inkstand or pen.

The immense saving of time and satisfaction of having an exact copy of what is written, should recommend the Manifold Writer to the favorable notice of business men generally.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Manufacturing Stationers, 77 Maiden Lane.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—The attention of the public is respectfully invited to the large assortment of India Rubber Goods manufactured by the Subscribers, such as *Corrugated, or Shirred Suspenders, free from sulphur*, Life Preservers, Mackintosh Coats, Cloaks and Capes, cloth for carriage tops, aprons, &c. Horse Covers, Leggins, Ponchos, &c. all of which are for sale cheaper than can be found elsewhere, and warranted to give satisfaction.

HUTCHINSON & RUNYON.

my18 tf 51 Maiden Lane.

STOCK OF NORTH-AMERICAN PHALANX.—For sale, 5 Shares of the Capital Stock of the North-American Phalanx, at a discount of 50 per cent. Enquire of S. Ranain, 108 South-Pearl-street, Albany, N. Y.

my29 3w*

TRACY'S DAGUERREAN ROOMS, 233 Broadway, opposite the Park Fountain. Portraits from $1 to $3, including case—warranted Likenesses, and no other delivered. Instructions in the art—Plates, chemicals, &c. &c. je13 1w eod&2wod*

THEOBROMA COCOA of very superior quality and flavor, recommended for family use as a substitute for Tea or Coffee, especially for invalids or persons of delicate constitutions. Sold in packages by the Importer and by all respectable Druggists and Grocers.

my20 1m* W. JOHNSTON 298 Hudson-st. N. Y.

ENVELOPES FOR LETTERS.—A fine assortment, just made up for use, under the new Postage Law. They are of the strongest Post Office paper, suitable for steel pens, by R. C. ROOT & CO. Publishers,

je7 1w&2w eos 152 Pearl-st. cor. of Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—From 8 to 10 Horse Power, with light Rooms, in new, substantial and airy buildings. Enquire of HECKER & BROTHERS,

je6 1m 293 Cherry-street.

CAST IRON WATER PIPES—Of different sizes on hand. Also, American Pig Iron. For sale by

my24 1m* WARRINGTON & RICHARDS, 218 Water-st.

20 TONS AXE IRON, "Park Gate," for sale by

je10 2w JOS. TUCKERMAN, 59 Wall-st.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA:

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM.

As a mild aperient, antiseptic and tonic, it contains the three most useful properties of medicine. It purges, purifies and restores. Scrofula, Cancer, Leprosy, all Ulcers and Scrofulous Sores, all diseases of the Skin, and all internal disorders not organic, but springing from a diseased circulation, give way before its bright influence.

Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and fluids generally will be speedily and effectually removed by this invaluable medicine as its operation is peculiar, and consists