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THE TRIBUNE.

ADDRESS

Of ALVAN E. BOVAY, *delivered at a Mass Meeting of the Workingmen of New-York, assembled at Croton Hall, July 16, 1845:*

GENTLEMEN: Touching the plan for organizing the Trades of this city into a great beneficiary society, with the expectation of being able to bring the producer and consumer face to face, and thereby dispense in time with the services of the intermediate employer and retail dealer, I have only to answer as I did at National Hall when a plan somewhat analogous was there proposed to you: I should not object to seeing the experiment tried, but I have no faith in its efficacy. It is a contrivance; one of those simple, obvious, but inefficient contrivances which the working classes, and especially the mechanics of large towns, have, in some shape or other, tried a thousand times, and always, I believe generally at the outset, have they most signally failed.—Something more vigorous, more ultimate, more universal, must be sought and discovered, or the workingman may fold his arms in hopeless despair. You are surrounded with social and commercial doctrines and usages old as the world nearly, all but omnipotent, and hostile every way to the interests of labor; and it is to be supposed that a mere contrivance for the organization of a trade or trades, which shall extend no further than to those who enter it, can effect a revolution of those old and perverse doctrines whose dominion is commensurate in extent with the surface of the earth, if not wider. From earliest history I have not read that the sheep have effected any permanent protective organization against the wolves, and I am rather inclined to think they will not be able to do so in all time to come. Labor has from the beginning been enslaved; whatever progress man has made, has been through slavery. In earlier ages it was the simple direct slavery of pure force: "No long circuit of means" was employed to reduce the laborer to servitude. His body was at once declared to be property, and he a thing subject like other things to law of trade. This form of slavery has not been abolished as is so generally supposed, even under our modern civilization, but with a few rare exceptions it has decayed; it is simply out of fashion, obsolete, for the most part, dead. Where there is any vestige of it left, no doubt it is most revolting to our moral instincts, simply because its direct, downright way of doing things is somewhat opposed to the circuitous, zig zag paths which civilization takes to accomplish its ends. In course of time another form of slavery has also arisen, flourished, and now, over most part of Europe at least, fallen. It chained man to soil whereon he was born, made him a fixture to real estate, declared in fact and to be the principal and man a mere incident—an accident. And yet, as in the more primitive chattel slavery, so in the Feudal, there was some rude connecting link, even if it were only by iron chain and brass collar, between the master and his slave. Says Mr. Carlyle: "Gurth with the brass collar round his neck, tending Cedric's pigs in the grades of the woods, is not what I call an exemplar of human felicity; but Gurth with the sky above him, with the free air and tinted boscage and umbrage around him, and in him at least the certainty of super and social lodgings when he came home—Gurth to me seems happy in comparison with many a Lancashire and Buckinchamshire man of these days, not born thrall of anybody. Gurth is now 'emancipated' long since; has what he call 'Liberty.' Liberty, I am told, is a divine thing. Liberty, when it becomes the liberty to die by starvation, is not so divine." Such simple, and in some considerably qualified sense, patriarchal relations are now past, this long time; and the laborer throughout the greater part of the civilized world though called 'free,' is reduced to be the slave, not of man, but of a *thing*, of a heartless, soulless, merciless monster named "CAPITAL," which knows no condition but those which are written in its bond.

If the condition written be "a pound of flesh," a pound of flesh it *will have*: if a human body or a human soul, nothing short of the body or the soul will satisfy it. Its courses are insidious, subtle, and past finding out. Having, through its doctrines of "*Laissez Faire*," "Supply and Demand," &c. brought at last great part of the laborers in Christendom down to a point very little above starvation, it is now seeking successfully to turn them off altogether, not to graze but to starve. Human labor is to be dispensed with hereafter, and elemental labor is to supply its place. Capital says now to that dark, frowning mountain yonder, "I have work for you to do;" and straightway the immense mass, which has held its place impregnable since the beginning of time, becomes melted into red liquid iron, and through various cunning influences begins to assume forms of cylinder, piston, and connecting rod, till finally that black, old mountain stands in well-adjusted, elegant machine, ready to do whatsoever work is demanded of it. The individual laborer will, of course, strive for a time to keep his place, and battle for existence with this machine, but elemental labor is too strong for an arm of flesh, and shortly he is ousted of employment and turned away to die. Do I object to the introduction of machinery into the province of human labor? Assuredly not. It is one of the most remarkable evidences of human dignity and progress.—But it is that, after he has been thrown out of his accustomed employment by machinery, the laborer should, without any provision for his support, be remorselessly cast off to die—this it is to which I take exception. I rejoice that now, instead of paddling up and down the coast in a rude bark canoe, with cargo, at the best, of untanned skins aboard, man is able to command that oak forest and hemp field in language irresistible, to carry for him this polished cutlery and these delicate muslin stuffs into remote Chinese Seas; but I humbly opine that the moral and social condition of the human family should be in some degree improved by it, and not made incomparably worse. Why, now in Germany, I am told, the free man esteems it highly this speculative freedom—this "liberty to die by starvation," that he will bid as high in some cases, as $800 to effect a change of places with the Serf. Buy servitude, buy slavery, for $800! Is not this a fact somewhat remarkable in this year of grace forty-five? Truly, as I understand it, the advantage is at the present time, taking the world at large, considerably on the side of the serf, or even the chattel slave, over the free laborer. For, at the worst, their condition is fixed; they know no want, nor the fear of want; in childhood, vigor or old age—in sickness and in health, they are sure that their more precious physical wants will be provided for. But for the free laborer, his complete dependence upon the will of capital, the constant introduction of machinery to do his work, a steady increase in the numbers of his class, and a savage, cannibal competition which grows out of his stern necessities, he beholds his wages gradually falling off, and his moral and social condition sinking, sinking from year to year. Take an example: There is to my knowledge a shop in this city that, two years ago, employed ninety blacksmiths; at the present time, the same work done in this city that just half the number; and this case is not at all isolated, or in any manner conspicuous above those which are yearly occurring here and elsewhere. Now what is to be done with the forty-five men that are thrown out of employment in that shop? "Seek a supper somewhere else," I suppose. But go where they will, (unless it be to the poor-house,) I tell you the same system hangs over them, sticks to them like the poisoned mantle of Hercules. True, the producing classes of this country are not sunk so low as those of Europe, but they are subject to the same social and commercial unwritten laws, and under their operation they are sinking with fearful rapidity. Is there under the sun any remedy for this? The question is now fearly up, demanding in earnest tones immediate consideration; and it will not be postponed until African Slavery in the South is settled—nor for any manner of question whatever. The free laborer of this North, wrestling with unseen, fiendish powers, calls aloud that most immediate attention be paid to his necessities, "Behold, 65,000 of my brethren are sunk below the condition of labor into absolute pauperism, in this City of New-York alone," and again we are brought back to the question, "What shall be done?" We have in this County an easy, simple, effectual way of doing certain things, established on purpose for the convenience of the people; it is through the "ballot box." In my opinion it is the laborer's only hope. Imperfect as it is for collecting the aggregate intelligence of the people, the masses in this country have no other organization, no other way of saying in audible tones, what they will and what they will not have. There is one day in the year when something like that equality which we hold to be self-evident, is particularly realized in this Republic, and of the whole three hundred and sixty-five, but one. It is that when every adult man for himself, standing with a printed paper ballot, is asked in reverence of the whole nation, how will he be governed? Tyranny has indeed crept in here; fraud and chicane have crept in there, but still there is a potent virtue in the paper ballot to be found no where else amongst the rulers of modern society. Now in this, if any where, is help to be found; to this should labor, otherwise disorganized and helpless, bring its questions for arbitrament; and I undertake to say there is one question now pending before the people of this country, falling necessarily to the decision by ballot, which if justly settled, would once and for ever on this Continent emancipate labor from the thraldom of capital, and establish "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work."

It is a fact seldom, almost never dwelt upon, that in course of time all things which are upon the earth, or under the earth, or in the sea, susceptible of it by nature, have, in the hands of man, or by fiction or intendment of law, been reduced to the condition of property. Man himself has not been excepted from the rule; the elements, which it is evident from the Bible, from the nature and wants of man, and from his position here in this world, the Creator designed to be and to remain free for ever, are at last all monopolized, so that from the highest pinnacle of Mount Blanc, 15,000 feet or so, to the lowest Tempe valley in broad Europe, there is not a rood of earth destitute of its parchment covering—all, to the darkest, deepest "Trosarch's Jaws," is covered over with the patents and title-deeds of society, and time has hallowed the possession. Truly, in these last days, as of old, "The foxes have holes and the birds have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head." I hold it to be self-evident that man has a natural right to the occupation and enjoyment of a portion of this earth, and the first command which I find given to him in the Bible, though not in the form of a command, is in substance, that he shall go forth and work upon it. Again, in the institutions of the Chosen People, a broad distinction is taken between the possessions in land and those things fashioned by the hand of man, which we call 'personal property,' for while these, the transient, the perishable, were not to go back at the Jubilee, it is provided that "*the land shall not be sold for ever.*" Modern governments, however, not only assume to "sell the land for ever," but also—by what right I am at a loss to determine—they confer dominion over it to the individual, not bounded by his wants or his ability to enjoy, but by his lust and ambition alone. Thus Norman William gave all the lands of England to 700 of his freebooting barons, and three-fourths of it is owned by three thousand families to this day. Herein is the solution of that problem which has so long, in its general aspect, puzzled the Political Economists; whence comes it that the wealth of that nation rises just in proportion as its laborers sink into poverty and destitution? The minions of the people of England, access to the soil, without revolution, is impossible; employment then at some rate they must have of capital or die. Machinery comes in to do the work of man, children do the work of women, and constant increase of numbers aggravates their helplessness. Still employment they must have; and from such employment "good Lord deliver us!" not a horse, nor an ox, willing to work in the United Kingdom but is better paid; it is such as enables Great Britain to command for her products the markets of the world, by underselling every other people; and thus is the gold and silver tide setting from far and near toward the "fast anchored isle."

After manifold 'Manchester Instructions' the people of England are now finally coming to the conclusion that nothing short of an outlet to the land will answer; and they are demanding the restoration of ten millions of acres of common lands that have been insidiously stolen from them, and enclosed by a Partridge-shooting Aristocracy, the while they have been hid away in dingy workshops, black, loathsome cellars, and subterranean mines. The 'Land Question' is now up before the world; it is up in this country, and it ought to be up and made the question of questions every where.

With us its discussion and settlement is easy, which with all people it certainly is not. Leaden rifle-bullet needs not to be applied to; the simple paper ballot is sufficient, without entrenching on the Constitution, without trespassing on private established right. We, the 'National Reform Association,' turning away from the cultivated and appropriated earth, going beyond the present borders of civilization, take our stand there between the living generation and those which are to come, and ask that that Virgin, rich and wild as at the dawn of creation, should be preserved a free asylum for the oppressed and a safe retreat for the slaves of wages and all other Slaves for ever.

We ask that these lands shall be disposed of under something like the following plan, which is no contrivance of ours—for the present condition of Agriculture seems already to have decided what is just and practicable concerning them: Let Territorial Governments be erected over them, and State Governments in time; let them be divided into counties, township, sections and quarter sections, in like manner as they now are, and let every man who will live upon it, come and take, without money and without price, one of these quarter sections (160 acres) not already occupied, which shall remain to him and his heirs forever; but in every township at least, the most eligible section (one mile square) should be reserved and laid out with proper discretion and care into free lots for the inhabitants of a village; and to prevent the accumulation of great possessions in land, the inevitable result of which is to deprive thousands of the enjoyment of any, it should be provided that no title to more than one farm or one village lot shall ever be recognised in any man. To this extent then would land be property, subject to all its laws and incidents; but no farther. Every man in such a State would be born a freeholder, which of course gives him a national independence for all time. There undoubtedly would be employer and employed, but no abject dependence; there would be wages, but no "slavery of wages."

Forthwith, were this great measure carried, the tide of human life instead of setting as now steadily toward the cities, would turn itself toward the setting Sun; and three generations hereafter should see in that valley of the Mississippi, swarming with its tens of millions, the most industrious, virtuous, intelligent, and, in the aggregate, the most wealthy community whereon the Sun ever shone. Revenue? Well, the Whig Party and General Jackson have said the Public Lands should no longer be sold for revenue; and perhaps a great and wealthy people could as easily support a government as a miserable, impoverished population. Gentlemen, this is the measure which I propose to the working and all other classes of this country, as decidedly *the* Political measure of the age; its influence would be as extensive as the continent, for make our lands free, and our neighbors to the North and those to the South, unless they would see our country blossoming as the rose and their own a howling wilderness, must go and do likewise; and thus would it travel from Pole to Pole. Would this perfect human society? By no means; the family state must finally give way to a higher social order; I am satisfied it cannot last for ever. But to emancipate labor in this present and these next generations from the thraldom of capital, and to put men in possession of their natural and inalienable rights, I propose as the first fundamental measure of a true progress—the Freedom of the Public Lands.

Michigan—Crops—Wool—Politics, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, July 6th, 1845.

Our wheat crop is nearly ripened and ready for the harvest—the weather for the last two days having been very favorable, and it is generally conceded that the crop will be much more than an average one. Although the corn was somewhat injured by the late frosts, yet it will be a much better crop than was expected. Our fruits and tame grass, especially the former, were much injured by the frosts, but the late refreshing rains will do much toward reviving the grass crop.

It is a fact, probably not generally known, that our wool crop has this year been unusually large, and that Michigan is destined to become one of the greatest wool-growing States in the Union. Last year there was exported from this place up to November 27th, 63,942 lbs. This year up to the 27th of June there has been exported 75,366 lbs.—and there is a large amount in store not yet sent off—so that from present appearances the wool crop has been doubled the past year in this State. What amount precisely has been sent off from the other villages in this county I have not the means of judging, but it is known to be considerable. Up to the last of June there was exported from Pontiac, Oakland county between 60,000 and 70,000 lbs.

The Loco Foco Convention to make State nominations is to be held at Jackson the 27th of next month. Who will be nominated is very doubtful. Gen. Barry has formally declined a re-nomination; but it is said will accept, if his party will agree not to impose a State Tax to pay the interest on the State Loan during his administration, as he fears the effect of a tax will be to render his administration odious and drive him into obscurity. The last Legislature neglected to provide by tax for the interest that fell due on the 1st inst. on that portion of our bonds provided for by the 'Butler Act.' The Loco-Focos seem to feel that when the People of Michigan are made to fully realize their former reckless prodigality and extravagance, that they will be permanently discharged, for this reason they endeavor to avoid taxation, only so far as it is absolutely necessary for the present support of the Government—and in fact, not even to that extent, as they have resorted to the shift of borrowing (or more properly stealing) to the amount of $14,000 a year from the school and other funds, not belonging to the general fund, as will be seen from a legislative report which I herewith send you. But this game has been practised to its extent, and our State finances have been brought to such a crisis that taxation or repudiation must inevitably ensue. And the next Administration will be put to the test. The Whigs are for maintaining the faith of the State, and to enable the State to do it are in favor of a rigid retrenchment in our state expenses, and the sale of our Public Works that the proceeds as far as they will go may be applied to the liquidation of the debt.

The "Young Democracy" have taken grounds with the Whigs in favor of Reform, but the "Old Hunkers," pertinaceous oppose every proposition that tends to relave the People of their onerous burthens.

I send you a report of a Select Committee of our Senate at its last Session, which fully exhibits the deplorable condition of the finances of our State Government. Also a report in favor of Judicial Reform made in the last Senate by Messrs. Allen and Denton of this place. The measures proposed in these reports are violently opposed by the "Old Hunkers," or office holders, and warmly supported by the "Young Democracy," and these issues will be carried into the Loco-Foco State Convention; which faction will succeed yet remains to be seen.

The Whigs are preparing for the contest—they have boldly broken ground in favor of Reform and Retrenchment in our State expenses, and the sale of our Public Works, but as yet have called no Convention to make State nominations, but a Convention will be held in September for that purpose. Yours truly.

For The Tribune.

"FOR THE GLORY OF MANKIND."—*A Noble Declaration*—Read it, American citizen! and blush for thy country; read it, Christian! and when thou readest, weep for the multitude who bear the name of the Anointed of God and yet lack the philanthropy of the follower of Mahomed!

"The Bey of Tunis has put an end to the sale of slaves, and declares he will never leave the work of emancipation while a slave remains in his dominions. His reason is, 'For the glory of mankind, and to distinguish them from the brute creation.'"

WE "PAY FOR HEATING THE POKER."—Ready and anxious as our Government has been to pay any and every claim that Texas preferred, there were, it seems, a few items overlooked during the Washington negotiation. These were recently brought to the consideration of our Charge, Mr. DONELSON, by President JONES. Among them are the expenses attending the Election of Delegates and the expenses of the Convention which was elected and met to ratify the Treaty of Annexation. Mr. DONELSON of course assures President JONES that this will be attended to at Washington; that we are so anxious to marry Texas that we not only take her dowerless, but in debt, and pay the bridal expenses. All this might be endured if we were "marrying into a decent family,"—if our betrothed were either beautiful, accomplished, virtuous, or half white. To drop the metaphor, we take Texas with her War, Slavery Debt, &c., and then pay her traveling expenses, board, tavern and julep bills. If there are any other forgotten items—any charge for washing, "mending pantaloons," &c., bring them on. The National Treasury is open to any and all demands made as the price of Texas Annexation.—[Eve. Journal.

☞ At a military celebration of the 4th in Richmond, Va. the following toast was given:

"*By Corporal Peyton*—J. K. Polk, elected to the Presidential chair as the *least* of evils—may a virtuous people, in 1848 hurl him from his position as the least of evils."

A LARGE FAMILY.—Dr. Leipsins, who is now in Egypt, says that the rich Hassan Dey has forty-two wives and one hundred and ninety-seven children.

THE CAUDLE LECTURES.—These universally attractive Curtain Lectures from the London Punch, have been dramatized for the Washington Theatre, Boston, by Charles H. Saunders, Esq., and will be produced this evening. Mrs. Caudle is played by Mr. H. Chapman, and Mr. W. B. Chapman. The piece is said to have been done to the life.

☞ **J. D. Wheeler,** Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Commissioner of Deeds, &c. will attend in the Reeling-Room of Tammany Hall at all hours of the day and evening. jy15 ow*

☞ **Boston Subscriptions to the New-York Tribune** received by authorized Agents, REDING & Co. 8 State-street. Terms—10 cents per week or Two cents for Single Copies.

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☞ **Caution to the Public.**—Office for the sale of the Original Genuine PULMONIC SYRUP, No. 424 Courtland-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 consideration that much 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. 424 Courtland-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 had come in to me relative to the variability and strength of the Syrup. Thinking that a written agreement might be more efficacious, 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 to the connection, and as I had been at considerable expense and trouble in establishing and conducting this business. My time and attention were devoted exclusively to it. These influences, joined 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 to others whom I visited both in the city and country, and the gradually increasing and now wide-spread popularity of my treatment for pulmonic affections, coughs, and other complaints of respiration, as well as the liver complaint and dyspepsia, have caused great numbers to make application 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 this article to all should be lost, nor could I conscientiously permit my sphere of usefulness to be narrowed through the neglect or variation of the agent who had charge of the Syrup, 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, without the use of that kind of beef which tends to destroy the medical properties of some of the most effective ingredients, I have the article prepared by my own hand, and deliver it only to persons and only suitable signatures by which these objects can be successfully attained. Complaints of ineffectacy, blackish 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 hoped, set up for himself, or at least opened an office in this city. I wish him all the success that he may justly deserve. He invites the public, I am informed, to come and buy the 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. 424 Courtland-st. one door below Greenwich-st. [1y8 ow eod1f] 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 25th 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, Mayor of Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis, 5th April, 1845. a21 1y2tod

☞ **Water Cure at Lebanon Springs.**—This very beautiful, romantic and healthy place is easy of access, being situated only 25 miles East of Albany, 30 miles N. E. of Hudson and 7 miles West of Pittsfield, Mass. and presents natural advantages for purposes of health seldom equaled. For particulars address (post paid) Joel Shew, M. D. Lebanon Springs, Columbia Co. N. Y.*

The Water-Cure Journal and Herald of Health, Joel Shew, M. D. Editor, 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. me8 1tif

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THE MOST FASHIONABLE RESORT in the ELYSIAN FIELDS, Hoboken. Splendid Exhibitions Free every afternoon this week, commencing on Monday, July 14th, at 3 o'clock, on the beautiful Green in front of the Collonade. Concentration of Novelties, calculated to inspire the audience with Useful Knowledge and Admiration, to be given by several of the most popular Artists of the day. Mr. McCARTY, the Treasure Searcher, Mr. ROBERT YOUNG FRANCISCO, the accomplished Fakir of Angelina, and the greatest Magician of the age. Also, he has made arrangements with the TWO MISS BARBERS, who will appear in a variety of their most popular Dances and Songs as sung by them in all the principal Theatres in the Union. *Order of the Amusements.*—Young Francisco will commence with his Hindoo Miracles, consisting of upwards of One Hundred Experiments; after which he will introduce the exquisite and Classic Games—in which he beat, for a large sum of money, the Mighty Greek Rigas, and he now bids defance for a rival. Dancing in all its varieties, by the two Miss BARBERS; also, they will sing several of the most popular Songs of the day. In addition to the above, Mr. McCarty has engaged that justly celebrated American Brass Band—Leader, Mr. Stanton. jy14 6t

GALVANIC BELTS, BANDS & BRACELETS.

DR. CRISTIE, believing that the simplest application of this discovery, the Galvanic Rings, have been sufficiently long before the public to give a fair test to its efficacy, and numerous commendatory testimonials having been addressed received from persons of the highest character and intelligence, to destroy the proper time to introduce a more extended application of this invention, by means of the Galvanic Belts, Bands and Bracelets. For several weeks past these articles have been in the hands of some of the first physicians of New-York, who kindly promised a fair trial of them in their practice. Dr. CRISTIE feels much pleasure in being able to state that in a majority of cases they have been approved, and he doubts not that by perseverance there will be no exception to their benefit in any case. In some complaints of a very severe character and of long standing, the power obtained by the Galvanic Rings is not sufficient to arrest the progress of disease and ultimately to restore health; the improved modification in the Galvanic Belts, Bracelets, &c. entirely remedies this objection; any degree of power that is required can readily be obtained, and no disease which the mysterious agent of galvanism can effect, will fail to be permanently relieved. The application of the Belts, Bands and Bracelets is as safe, as simple and as certain as that attending the Galvanic Rings. They can be adapted with perfect convenience to the wrist, arms, waist, limbs, ancles, or any part of the body, and when worn around the neck are confidently recommended as an invaluable preventive for apoplexy. No unpleasant feeling whatever attends their application, nothing can be more delicate, they are made like the rings, of various patterns, and of different prices, according to the mode of finish and ornament.

Dr. CRISTIE has thus far calmly submitted to the only valid objection which seems the personal and others have put against the merit of his invention, namely, "great and magical power." He now gives the public a power which he believes will be found more than "sufficient," and will as calmly and as positively will for the public, which he trusts to be also effectually to remedy. It is almost unnecessary to state that in all cases in which the Galvanic Rings are recommended, the Belts, Bands and Bracelets are applicable precisely to the same; the only difference consists in an increased certainty of beneficial effect, by means of a greatly increased power of Galvanism. The MAGNETIC FLUID is necessarily used in the same manner as with the Rings. For all further particulars, reference is made to the advertisement in another column. Dr. CRISTIE must still warn the public to beware of *spurious imitations*—the Galvanic Belts, Bands and Bracelets will probably be *counterfeited*, as have been the Galvanic Rings. The resource of the public is to apply at the *only* Agency in the City, 134 FULTON-STREET, (Sun Building). jy17 3t

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS!!

THE largest and best selected STOCK OF DRY GOODS in the city can be found at LIDDLE'S, 82 Canal-street. His stock consists principally of Silks, Shawls, Mouse de Laines, Balzorines, Grenadins, Lawns, Muslins, Linens, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and every other description of Goods usually found in a Dry Goods Store. All of which will be sold CHEAPER than at any other store in this city. Please call and satisfy yourselves.

my8 y WM. LIDDLE, 82 Canal-st. N. Y.

BENINI VERITA'S Italian Black Silk Gravats of 1st quality, received per Gustavus, and for sale on favorable terms by G. M. HAYWOOD & CO

jy17 1w* 56 Beaver-street.

KERSEYS & LINSEYS—100 Bales 3-4 and 4-4 Plain Linseys; 100 Cases heavy cable cord Kerseys from the Mallory Mills, a very superior article, for sale by

MCCURDY, ALDRICH & SPENCER,

jy15y 87 Exchange Place.

FINE BROWN GOODS—200 bales 7-8 and 4-4 of different qualities, for sale by

NESMITH & CO., 50 Pine-st.

jy15

COLORED CAMBRICS—30 cases assorted colors just received. Also 5 cases Cashmere. For sale by

jy15 NESMITH & CO., 5 Pine-st.

FLANNELS—50 bales scarlet, for sale by

NESMITH & CO., 50 Pine-st.

FINE BLEACHED GOODS.—100 cases 32, 34, 36 and 37 inch fine bleached goods, both long-cloth and calender finish. For sale by

jy15 NESMITH & CO., 50 Pine-st.

CORDOVA PLAINS.—20 bales of superior quality this day received, for sale by

jy15 NESMITH & CO., 50 Pine-st.

CARPETS.—100 bales fine, medium and superfine Ingrain Carpets. Also, 50 bales cotton printed carpets. For sale by jy15 NESMITH & CO., 50 Pine-st.

GINGHAM LAWNS, MUSLINS AND BALZORINES, very Cheap, at 173 Spring-st.

ma19 eod W. D. GREGORY & CO.

PAINTING! PAINTING!

Competition is the Life of all Trade.

MR. A. V. HIRLEY has lately opened his Paint Store, at 161 Duane-st., where he invites his friends, and all those having business to be done in his line, to give him a call. He is prepared to transact all orders at fifty per cent. less than any other house in the City, which, together with a punctuality as to all agreements, and a due attention to all business entrusted to his care, will, he hopes, ensure him a merited success.

In order to satisfy all who may be kind enough to patronize him, he pledges himself to make no charge for any job that does not give entire satisfaction—to ensure which, he has at present employed none but the most skilful letterers, and painters, &c.

In the department of Ornamental Painting, he is enabled to combine cheapness with finished workmanship; thus, at once, suiting the general low prices of the day, without offending the taste of the *Artiste*.

All those, then, having any orders, in either of the above branches—of House, Sign or Ornamental Painting, the advertiser would refer to those for whom he has already worked, or recommend to call at 161 Duane-street, where they cannot fail to be satisfied in any particular.

ALEXIS V. HIRLEY,
161 Duane-street, near Hudson.

P. S. Mr. H. would call the attention of Contractors and Agents, to the low price for which he proposes to furnish Paints, viz: 12½ cents per lb. je20 1mo eod

WATER PROOF INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT GUM ELASTIC—Hereafter to stand in any Climate.—GEORGE BEECHER, 106 Broadway, (between Pine and Wall-streets,) has on hand and is daily receiving from the Factories, a general assortment of GOODS manufactured under the above patent, which he offers to the trade at low prices, viz:

100 cases Gum Elastic Overshoes, men's, all sizes
100 do. do. do. Ladies' do.

Warranted not to stiffen or soften under any degree of cold or heat. 5000 yards Carriage and other Cloths, of every style and thickness; 500 yards Japan'd Cloth [Patent Leather Cloth].

An article superior to Patent Leather at less cost.

ALSO,

Live Preservers of all patterns	Water Hose, every size
Portable Shower Baths, at a low price	Caps, Hats & Southwesters
Slip Letter Bags	Overcoats
Traveling Bags	Pea Coats } various styles
Seamen's Bags	Cloaks
Tarpaulins, Tows	Capes
Carriage Aprons	Men's Overalls
Carriage Boots	Leggings
Water Pails, various patterns	Hunting and Fishing Boots
Bathing Mats	Ducking Pants with Floats
Ladies' Aprons	Foot Balls with air tubes
Mechanics' Aprons	Russia Belts for weak backs
Gun Cases and Covers	Shoulder Braces
Air Pillows	Suspenders and Elastics
Chair Cushions	Garters and Mats
Wagon Cushions	Camp Blankets
Air Mattresses, with rings attached	Circingles and Girths
Military Tents	Tents for Sportsmen

The above goods are prepared by a process entirely different from any other manufacture, rendering them infinitely superior to the common Rubber Goods heretofore sold in this market. Orders promptly executed for goods in all styles.

VENTILATION.—MOTT'S PATENT VACUUM COWL for ventilating churches, court and school rooms, hospitals, railroad cars, prisons, cabins, or holds of vessels when laden with perishable articles, and all public buildings, or private dwellings, for carrying off the vitiated air, and preventing the entrance of rain, snow, &c. This invaluable improvement has received the highest premiums at the principal Institutes of Arts and Sciences in this City and Boston, where they have been awarded gold and silver medals, to be the only self-acting Cowl known that will facilitate exhaustion through vertical or other flues.

The experiments referred to prove that all other Cowls have the effect to check Drafts, although many of them do prevent particular winds blowing down a chimney and thus cure their smoking.

By aid of the Vacuum, combined with a receiving or Plenum Cowl, a current of pure air brought from above the building can be made to flow through any place requiring ventilation.

The apparatus by which the experiments were made can be seen in operation any morning between 9 and 12, at No. 264 Water-street. Architects, builders, persons about to build, and those who take an interest in philosophical experiments are respectfully invited to call and witness results that would hardly be believed without seeing; where can also be seen the plans of Mr. Joseph Curtis for Warming and Ventilating, which is believed to be an improvement upon Dr. Reid's (of Edinburgh) plan as applied to the new Parliament House of England. JORDAN L. MOTT, 264 Water-st.

NOTE.—Since the public experiments at the last Fair of the American Institute, some persons have cut off the small end of the Cowl known as Espie, to permit the wind to sweep through it; so doing so is infringing upon my Patent. I will hold them responsible, unless they call and get my written consent, which I will freely give upon application.—If I make nothing by the operation, I must have the credit of the invention.

There are others who have made in this City and elsewhere, imitations of my Cowl, many of them with limited knowledge of the principle of construction; to those I shall not be an sentent.

MOTT'S OFFICE, July 16, 1845.

FOR good and sufficient reasons shown to me, I hereby certify that the use of the street washers, attached to the Croton Water Pipes, be entirely discontinued for the week ending Thursday, 24th instant, and I direct that at all times the use of fire hydrants for any purposes, except the extinguishment of fires, must be discontinued, save when special permission is given in writing by the Croton Aqueduct Board.

The penalty for opening fire hydrants is 25 dollars for each offence, and the policemen are directed to be diligent and present the infraction of the law and arrest any and every person who, after being warned, shall continue to violate it. [1t 17 3t] W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANT'S FIRE INS. CO.
No. 67 Wall-street.

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 1st inst.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 7th to 15th inst.

A. H. MULLER, Secry.

New-York, July 8, 1845. jy7 2w*

NOTICE.—On seventh day, 12th instant, was deposited in the Post-Office, a letter to Wm. S. Patten, Cashier Mechanic's Bank, Providence, R. I. containing my drafts on Harris, Morgan & Harris accepted, payable to my own order and endorsed in blank, say one, dated 7th month, 7th of 8 month, $2,500, and one, dated 7th month, 14 & 8 month, $2,500. The public are cautioned against negotiating said drafts, payment having been stopped, on the letter not received. SAMUEL HARRIS.

New-York, 7th mo. 17th, 1845. jy16 3t*

FOR SALE.—ICE! ICE! ICE!—The subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the ice consumers generally, that he has this day opened his extensive Ice Depot, No. 82 Fulton-street, between Fulton and South Ferry, Brooklyn, containing about 3000 tons of pure Rockland Lake Ice, which he is now ready to sell and deliver in any quantity to all who may favor him with a call, at the market price, from his Depot, Brooklyn, or by application on board of his ice barges, foot of Duane-st.

JAMES L. CHEESEMAN,
Sole Proprietor of the Union Rockland Lake Ice Company

New-York, July 17, 1845. jy18 3t*

JOHN G. BELL, TAXIDER