NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. OFFICE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS. FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

VOL. V. No. 194. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1845. WHOLE NO. 1438.

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,

Are 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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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE,
is published every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings. Price $3 per annum. Two copies for $5.

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 $25.

THE TRIBUNE.

From the Columbian Magazine for December.

THE BEAUTY OF PEACE...By L. Maria Child.

"Power itself has not half the might
Of gentleness." [*Leigh Hunt.*

WILL you pardon me, courteous reader, if instead, of a story, I give you something more like a sermon? If you ask why I suppose it will not suit you as well, I may answer playfully in the language of old Dr. Mayhew of Boston, who sometimes indulged in a vein of pleasantry not usual with clergymen in his Puritanic times. Being asked what was the reason that the Council of Bishops voted the Song of Solomon into the Bible and the Wisdom of Solomon out, he replied, "Indeed I cannot tell; except that mankind have alway preferred songs to wisdom."

Moreover, you may listen more coldly to the advocacy of peace principles than to other wise words; because few men professing to believe the Christian religion venture to deny their truth, while at the same time all agree in giving them a sort of moonlight reputation, a will o' the wisp foundation, as beautiful but impracticable theories. But I cannot help feeling a strong hope, amounting to faith, that the world will be at last redeemed from the frightful vortex of sin and misery into which it has been drawn by the prevailing Law of Force. And surely it is a mission worth living for, if I can give the least aid in convincing mankind that the Christian doctrine of overcoming evil with good is not merely a beautiful sentiment, as becoming to the religious as are pearls to the maiden's bosom, but that it is really the highest reason, the bravest manliness, the most comprehensive philosophy, the wisest political economy.

The amount of proof that it is so, seems abundant enough to warrant the belief that a practical adoption of peace principles would be *always* safe, even with the most savage men, and under the most desperate circumstances, provided there was a chance, to have it distinctly understood that such a course was not based on cowardice, but on principle.

When Capt. Back went to the Polar Regions, in search of his friend Capt. Ross, he fell in with a band of Esquimaux, who had never seen a white man. The chief raised his spear to hurl it at the stranger's head; but when Capt. Back approached calmly and unarmed, the spear dropped, and the rude savage gladly welcomed the brother man, who had trusted in him. Had Capt. Back adopted the usual maxim, that it is necessary to carry arms in such emergencies, he would probably have occasioned his own death, and that of his companions.

Raymond, in his Travels, says: "The assassin has been my guide in the defiles of Italy, the smuggler of the Pyrenees has received me with a welcome in his secret paths. Armed, I should have been the enemy of both; unarmed, they have alike respected me. In such expectation, I have long since laid aside all menacing apparatus whatever.—Arms may indeed be employed against wild beasts; but men should never forget that they are no defence against the traitor. They may irritate the wicked and intimidate the simple. The man of peace has a much more sacred defence—his character."

Perhaps the severest test to which the peace principles were ever put, was in Ireland, during the memorable rebellion of 1798. During that terrible conflict, the Irish Quakers were continually between two fires. The Protestant party viewed them with suspicion and dislike because they refused to fight, or to pay military taxes; and the fierce multitude of insurgents deemed it sufficient cause of death, that they would neither profess belief in the Catholic religion nor help them fight for Irish freedom.—Victory alternated between the two contending parties, and as usual in civil war, the victors made almost indiscriminate havoc of those who did not march under their banners. It was a perilous time for all men; but the Quakers alone were liable to a raking fire from both sides. Foreseeing calamity, they had, nearly two years before the war broke out, publicly destroyed all their guns, and other weapons used for game. But this pledge of pacific intentions was not sufficient to satisfy the government, which required warlike assistance at their hands. Threats and insults were heaped upon them from all quarters; but they steadfastly adhered to their resolution of doing good to both parties and harm to neither. Their houses were filled with widows and orphans, with the sick, the wounded, and the dying, belonging both to the loyalists and the rebels. Sometimes, when the Catholic insurgents were victorious, they would be greatly enraged to find Quaker houses filled with Protestant families. They would point their pistols, and threaten death, if their enemies were not immediately turned into the street, to be massacred. But the pistol dropped, when the Christian mildly replied, "Friend, do what thou wilt, I will not harm thee, or any other human being." Not even amid the savage fierceness of civil war, could men fire at one who spoke such words as those. They saw that this was not cowardice, but bravery much higher than their own.

On one occasion, an insurgent threatened to burn down a Quaker house, unless the owner expelled the Protestant women and children, who had taken refuge there, "I cannot help it," replied the Friend: "So long as I have a house, I will keep it open to succor the helpless and the distressed, whether they belong to thy ranks, or to those of thine enemies. If my house is burned, I must be turned out with them, and share their affliction." The fighter turned away, and did the Christian no harm.

The Protestant party seized the Quaker schoolmaster of Ballitore, saying they could see no reason why he should stay at home in quiet, while they were obliged to fight to defend his property.—"Friends, I have asked no man to fight for me," replied the schoolmaster. But they dragged him along, swearing that he should stand in front of the army, and if he would not fight, he should at least stop a bullet. His house and school-house were filled with women and children, who had taken refuge there; for it was an instructive fact, throughout this bloody contest, that *the houses of men of peace were the only places of safety.* Some of the women followed the soldiers, begging them not to take away their friend and protector, a man who expended more for the sick and the starving, than others did, for arms and ammunition. The schoolmaster said, "Do not be distressed, my friends. I forgive these neighbors; for what they do, they do in ignorance of my principles and feelings. They may take my life, but they cannot force me to do injury to one of my fellow creatures." As the Catholics had done, so did the Protestants; they went away, and left the man of peace safe in his divine armor.

The flames of bigotry were of course fanned by civil war. On one occasion, the insurgents seized a wealthy old Quaker, in very feeble health, and threatened to shoot him, if he did not go with them to a Catholic priest, to be christened. They had not led him far, before he sank down, from extreme weakness. "What do you say to our proposition?" asked one of the soldiers, handling his gun significantly. The old man quietly replied, "If thou art permitted to take my life I hope our Heavenly Father will forgive thee." The insurgents talked apart for a few moments, and then went away, restrained by a power they did not understand.

Deeds of kindness added strength to the influence of gentle words. The officers and soldiers of both parties had had some dying brother tended by the Quakers, or some starving mother who had been fed, or some desolate little ones, that had been cherished. Whichever party marched into a village victorious, the cry was, "Spare the Quakers! They have done good to all, and harm to none." While flames were raging, and blood flowing in every direction, the houses of the peace-makers stood uninjured.

It is a circumstance worthy to be recorded, that during the fierce and terrible struggle, even in counties where the Quakers were most numerous, but one of their society fell a sacrifice. That one was a young man, who, being afraid to trust to peace principles, put on a military uniform and went to the garrison for protection. The garrison was taken by the insurgents, and he was killed. "His dress and arms spoke the language of hostility," says the historian, "and therefore they invited it."

During that troubled period, no armed citizen could travel without peril of his life; but the Quakers regularly attended their Monthly and Quarterly Meetings, going miles across the country, often through an armed and furious multitude, and sometimes obliged to stop and remove corpses from their path. The Catholics, angry at Protestant meetings being thus openly held, but unwilling to harm the Quakers, advised them to avoid the public road, and go by private ways. But they, in their quiet innocent way, answered that they did not feel clear it would be right for them to go by any other path than the usual high road. And by the high road they went unmolested; even their young women, unattended by protectors, passed without insult.

Glory to the nation that first ventures to set an example at once so gentle and so brave! And our wars—are they brave or beautiful, even if judged of according to the maxims of the world? The secrets of our cowardly encroachments on Mexico, and our Indian wars, would secure a unanimous verdict in the negative, could they ever be even half revealed to posterity.

A few years ago, I met an elderly man in the Hartford stage, whose conversation led me to reflect on the baseness and iniquity often concealed behind the apparent glory of war. The thumb of his right hand hung down, as if suspended by a piece of thread; and some of the passengers inquired the cause. "A Malay woman cut the muscle with her sabre," was the reply.

"A Malay woman!" they exclaimed: "How came you fighting with a woman?"

"I did not know she was a woman; for they all dress alike there," said he. "I was on board the U. S. ship Potomac, when it was sent out to chastise the Malays for murdering the crew of a Salem vessel. We attacked one of their forts, and killed some two hundred or more. Many of them were women; and I can tell you the Malay women are as good fighters as the men."

After answering several questions concerning the conflict, he was silent for a moment, and then added with a sigh, "Ah, that was a bad business. I do not like to remember it: I wish I never had had any thing to do with it. I have been a seaman from my youth, and I know the Malays well. They are a brave and honest people. Deal fairly with them, and they will treat you well, and may be trusted with untold gold. The Americans were to blame in that business. The truth is, Christian nations are generally to blame in the outset, in all their difficulties with less civilized people. A Salem ship went to Malacca to trade for pepper. They agreed to give the natives a stated compensation, when a certain number of measures full of pepper were delivered. Men, women, and children were busy picking pepper, and bringing it on board. The captain proposed that the sailors should go ashore and help them; and the natives consented, with the most confiding good nature. The sailors were instructed to pick till evening, and then leave the baskets full of pepper among the bushes, with the understanding that they were to be brought on board by the natives in the morning. They did so, without exciting any suspicion of treachery. But in the night the baskets were all conveyed on board, and the vessel sailed away, leaving the Malays unpaid for her valuable cargo. This, of course, excited great indignation, and they made loud complaints to the commander of the next American vessel that arrived on their coast. In answer to a demand of redress from the government, they were assured that the case should be represented, and the wrong repaired. But 'Yankee cuteness' in cheating a few savages was not sufficiently uncommon to make any great stir, and the affair was soon forgotten. Some time after, another captain of a Salem ship played a similar trick, and carried off a still larger quantity of stolen pepper. The Malays, exasperated beyond measure, resorted to Lynch law, and murdered an American crew that landed there about the same time. The U. S. ship Potomac was sent out to punish them for this outrage; and, as I told you, we killed some two hundred men and women. I sometimes think that our retaliation was not more rational or more like Christians, than theirs."

"Will you please," said I, "to tell me what sort of revenge *would* be like Christians?"

He hesitated, and said it was a hard question to answer. "I never felt pleasantly about that affair," continued he: "I would not have killed her, if I had known she was a woman." I asked why he felt any more regret about killing a woman than a man. "I hardly know why, myself," answered he. "I don't suppose I should, if it were a common thing for women to fight. But we are accustomed to think of them as not defending themselves; and there is something in every human heart that makes a man unwilling to fight those who do not fight in return. It seems mean and dastardly, and a man cannot work himself up to it." "Then if one nation *would* not fight, another *could* not," said I.

"What if a nation, instead of an individual, should make such an appeal to the manly feeling, which you say is inherent in the heart?" "I believe other nations would be ashamed to attack her," he replied. "It would take away all the glory and excitement of war, and the hardest soldier would shrink from it, as from cold-blooded murder."—"Such a peace establishment would be at once cheap and beautiful," rejoined I; and so we parted.

A TRANS-ATLANTIC TOUR, comprising Travels in Great Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. M. H. Newman, 199 Broadway.

This is the record of a rapid tour over a great portion of Europe, performed by Rev. W. C. Dana. There is no attempt at fine writing, but the author is evidently a man of much observation and made the best use of his opportunities for seeing in the lands he visited, all that was worthy of his attention. The track he followed is a well beaten one, but there is much in this unpretending volume to interest the reader. The tone of it is excellent.

HOME: OR THE PILGRIM'S FAITH REVIVED: By Chas. T. Torrey. M. H. Newman, 199 Broadway.

This little work was composed by the author during his incarceration in Baltimore jail, while waiting sentence. Mr. Torrey, it will be remembered, is now imprisoned in Maryland for assisting Slaves to escape. The plot of the work is the decline of spiritual religion in a Puritan church and its revival. The causes of both are illustrated by incidents of various kinds, so as to present vividly the contrast between the worldly and spiritual mind. The scene is laid in the place of the author's birth, and the narrative, although not very connected, is interesting.

ABOLITION OF MILITIA TRAININGS.—Nothing marks more certainly, though quietly, the decline of the war spirit among the great mass of our people, than their unwillingness to continue the system of militia drills. It was retained in Massachusetts by a few war-spirits, until nearly all men of sense became weary and ashamed of it; and then the Legislature, in 1839, released from military drills, all that had been liable to that service, and provided a sum of $50,000 a year to be distributed, at the rate of $5 each, among any number of the old militia, not exceeding 10,000, who voluntarily trained a certain number of times every year. Still, even this offer has not rallied in any year, more than 7,000 volunteers: and the whole number, we believe, is constantly diminishing.

Maine, in 1843-4, entirely abolished the system of militia drills, repealing all her laws that required that useless service, but retaining the militia system, simply by continued enrolment of all that would be bound at her call to come forth for the support of her laws, or for the defence of her soil.

Vermont, at the recent session of her Legislature, has followed the example of Maine. She passed an act repealing all laws that heretofore required militia drills, and substituted merely an enrolment, as for jury purposes, of all that would, under the old system, have been liable to militia service.

THE BOUNTIFUL WEST.—A run Westward upon the Railroads, and along the line of the Canals, enabled us to see, and to some extent *realize*, the abundant and abounding Agricultural resources of the West. The quantity of FLOUR coming forward is beyond all precedent. The Canal is taxed to its utmost capacity with Boats. An intelligent Forwarder, who has been constantly upon the Tow Path for the last fifteen years, and who knows pretty accurately the extent of the means for removing property, and with whom we traveled on Monday, gave it as his opinion that there was then at least TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND Barrels of Flour afloat between Buffalo and Albany. He counted, within the distance of ten miles East of Utica, seventy-five Boats, SEVENTY-THREE of which were loaded wholly, or in part, with Flour. Every thing in the shape, form or semblance of a Canal Boat, has been set in motion. An enterprising Miller at Rochester, foreseeing the exigency that occurred, purchased an acre of old scows that lay sunk in the Basin, and now has a dozen of them employed in the transportation of Flour.

The weather continues mild and there is reason to suppose that the Canal will continue navigable for a week or two longer. [Alb. Eve. Journal.

☞ Ransom Guillow, who eloped with Esther Grant, a guileless girl, on Thursday last, returned to East Amherst the next day. In the evening some 40 persons collected, rode him on a rail, gave him a coat of tar, and made him promise to leave and never show his face in town again. The whole transaction is causing considerable excitement in Amherst. Guillow has been in the State Prison. [Northampton Gaz. Tuesday.

TOBACCO.—The Alleghany Methodist Conference lately resolved "that no minister shall be admitted into this Conference who uses tobacco in any of its forms except as a medicine, and in that case satisfactory evidence to be given." The German physiologists affirm that of twenty deaths of men between 18 and 20 years of age, in Germany, ten originate in the waste of constitutions by smoking.

From our Second Edition of yesterday.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steam-Propeller Massachusetts.

Cotton in demand, but no Advance of Prices.—Grain Market still firm.

We are indebted to Harnden & Co. for the London papers of the 20th Oct. The Boston Traveller of yesterday evening says that the Massachusetts, Capt. White, which left Liverpool for New-York on the 22d of October, put into Holmes' Hole on Wednesday, in consequence of the sickness of the Captain.

The Massachusetts encountered westerly winds and severe weather; and on Tuesday afternoon she ran on Squash Meadow Shoal, but was got off without damage. She had 18 cabin passengers, and 104 in the steerage. The Traveller states that she sailed from Holmes' Hole again this morning, as we learn from Col. Hatch, for New-York, under command of R. B. Forbes, Esq. the owner. The passengers landed and proceeded to New-Bedford.

The Holmes' Hole correspondent of the Merchants' Exchange states that "The Massachusetts, in coming over the Shoals, on Tuesday, struck on Nantucket Point Rip, and threw over about fifty bags of salt, when she came off. At 5 P. M. she ran ashore two miles to the eastward of Holmes' Hole, on Squash Meadow Shoal, and after discharging into lighters, was got off without damage."

The money market in London had experienced a check, and was tending downwards on account of the alleged misunderstanding between Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington. At least that was the nominal cause. Consols were quoted on the 21st as low as 96⅞ to 96½—not having been for several years before marked under 97.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market for the week ending Oct. 21, there had been a slight increase in the demand, but without alteration in the prices. Sales for the week 20,000 bales. Imports, 143,987 bags.

In the Grain Market there had been a general rise in the prices of most articles of trade, and in Wheat and Flour a good amount of business had been done on speculation. The arrivals at Liverpool for the week ending Oct. 20, amounted to 14,000 bbls. of Canadian Flour, and 6000 quarters of Wheat from the United States.

Accounts of the state of trade in the manufacturing districts in England show a considerable falling off from the average amount of business. The unexpected decline is attributed to the unfavorable conclusion of the harvest.

The mania for Railway speculation in England continued undiminished.

The Liverpool Standard states that a meeting of the directors of the leading railway companies is about to be held, for the purpose of considering the best means of checking unhealthy speculation in shares of questionable companies, and upholding the character of those which are legitimate.

A Paris Ministerial paper has the following rumor of a settlement of the Oregon question: "Our private correspondence from London announces that the Cabinets of London and Washington have come to an agreement on the question of the Oregon Territory. It is known that the immediate occupation of the Oregon Territory has been rejected by the American Senate by a majority of only two votes. An American Plenipotentiary had repaired to London to follow up the negotiations, which have at length ended in a final arrangement."

Mr. O'Connell attended a great gathering of the Repealers at Mayo, on Sunday, Oct. 19th. It is stated that 80,000 persons were present, in spite of a great deluge of rain.

The accounts of the ravages of the potato disease in Ireland are no more favorable. At least a fifth of the crop it is apprehended will be lost. In Scotland the disease has been more extensive than was at first apprehended. The disease was spreading more and more in Denmark, and likewise in Sweden. One good effect has resulted from this evil. The Dublin distillers, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop, have advanced considerably in the price of whisky.

The Continental news is uninteresting. Nothing new in the Paris papers from Algeria.

The greatest activity exists in the South of France in preparing for the embarkation of the army of 20,000 men, which is to proceed to Oran, in the Western part of Algeria, to hunt down the brave Abd-el-Kader. The troops are to be conveyed to Africa in the steam frigates Labrador, Orenoque, Albatros, Montezuma, Panama, Asmodie, and Gower.

Accounts from New-Zealand to the 17th of May tend to show the unsettled and dangerous state of things in that colony. They furnish some details of farther operations, directed principally against a strong hold in the possession of a rebel chief, John Heki, which, however, do not seem to have been successful, although serious loss of life is said to have been the result to Heki's follows, amounting by one account to 200 men killed. On the English side the loss is stated at 11 killed and 37 wounded. The account states that the boats of two of the English ships had landed and burnt five villages belonging to Heki. The position of the natives was a very strong one and very obstinately maintained. After the action, the whole of the parties engaged, with the wounded, were embarked and returned to Auckland.

The Liverpool Sandard of the 21st Oct. contains an account of the melancholy loss of the bark Mary and a number of passengers. She struck a reef on the 24th of May in attempting a passage through Bass' Straits, between New Holland and Van Dieman's Land. She was so completely shattered by the stroke that in a few minutes her mainmast dropped through the bottom. The fore and main masts soon went by the board, and the vessel broke in pieces. Of the passengers and crew, 42 persons escaped in a boat to Hinder's Island. Nine females were lost, and other passengers, making a total of 17 persons. Not a single article of any description was saved from the wreck. It is intimated that the vessel was unseaworthy; that she was leaking six inches an hour at the time of sailing.

A New Mechanical Principle.

"On Monday week, a public trial of the 'Satelite,' or 'Iron Slave,' invented by J. A. Etzler, Esq., and constructed by Mr. F. Atkins, of Bicester, for the Tropical Emigration Society, was made in the neighborhood of Bicester, Oxfordshire. The first public display of this invention, which, at no distant period, will change the system of agricultural labor, especially in warm climates, and substitute iron slaves for human slaves, excited a good deal of interest. The machine is intended for agricultural purposes, such as plowing, sowing, reaping; also for making canals, roads and tunnels. It is a frame of iron, of four feet wide, and twenty feet long, with a shaft of seven feet long in front, and a shaft of six feet six inches long behind, with two broad wheels, and a steering-wheel on the extreme end. On the front shaft are feet similar to spokes of wheels, with buffers on their extremities; these enter the ground by the revolving of the shaft. This is caused by a long lever of twenty feet swinging backwards and forwards on a spindle, and pulling alternatively two levers of three feet in a box on two wheels, fixed to the shaft, similar to the capstan on the Great Britain steamship—with the difference, that the motion can be reversed, or the levers so placed, that they vibrate, without touching the driving-wheel. The power to work this machine is communicated by ropes, pulling alternately on the lever; these ropes, at a distance of a hundred yards, were wound around a double drum, and corresponding ropes ran from the drum to a distance of a farther 120 yards, to two cranks of a steam engine. By this trial a new mechanical principle was established—namely, the transition of power from a fixed point to a moving point, going in arbitrary directions at the will of one man at the steering-wheel, which was thought impossible by scientific engineers. By prolonging or shortening the communicating ropes, the distance from the prime mover to the machine traveling around its 'satelite,' can be from twenty yards to 1,000 yards in diameter. The ropes from the prime mover to the central travel upon pullies and rollers to diminish friction, and from the drum to the 'satelite,' they are held up by cars with poles, if they extend to a great distance, to keep them from the ground. The trial itself proved fully the practicability of the machine, and the applicability of the mode of transmitting power by levers and ropes from a fixed point to a moving point, although, owing to some minor causes, such as smallness of some pullies, and an oversight in the steering of the machine, it was not quite satisfactory to the general public who are used to see the locomotives traveling at from thirty to forty miles an hour. This machine is intended to work and move at the rate of three miles per hour, although the velocity with which it did go at this first trial has not quite realized that speed; but the share-holders of the society present, have expressed themselves satisfied; and at a meeting held by them on the evening at the Cross Keys Inn, have passed a vote of thanks to the engineer and his workmen for their skill and labor displayed in the construction of the machine. The trial was made on a square of eleven acres, on the property of Edward King, Esq. of Blackthorn, who kindly lent to the Tropical Emigration Society his steam-carriage, which, eleven years ago, was running between Hammersmith and London. (This steam-carriage has since become the property of the Tropical Emigration Society, in consequence of some arrangements between the former proprietor and themselves.) The steam-carriage was fixed tightly on the ground, and on each of the large driving wheels was fixed a crank, on which a half-inch rope was fastened, communicating with the central drum. Two booths were erected on the ground, and many of the people of Bicester, Blackthorn, and the neighborhood had a regular holiday." [London paper.

From the London Albion.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Oct. 19th.

Cotton has been in a little more demand this week, which closes steadily, though without animation, with last week's quotations of American fully supported. In Egyptian a very limited business has been done, at former rates. Brazil is neglected, and heavy of sale at last week's quotations. Surat is in moderate demand, and barely supports previous rates. The sales of the week amount to 20,000 bales, including 5,000 American on speculation and 200 for export.

Liverpool Corn Market, Oct. 19th.

Since last Saturday, though the weather has not been decidedly bad, it has been very precarious for securing the latter harvest, and with accounts from Scotland and Ireland, showing the great alarm for the potato crop, from the prevailing epidemic in those countries, have given us an excited Grain market. The advance in prices during the week has been fully 3d. per bushel on old and new WHEAT; 4d. per bushel on OATS; 2s. per sack and barrel on FLOUR; 3s. per load on OATMEAL; 1s. 6d. to 2s. per quarter on BEANS; 2s. to 3s. per quarter on PEAS; and 4s. to 6s. per quarter on INDIAN CORN. Bonded States FLOUR has reached 30s per barrel, at which figure several parcels have been sold.

ATTORNIES IN CHINA.—No attornies are allowed by law in China, but some assuming that character, act in that capacity contrary to the imperial mandate. They are thus curiously described by a literary Chinese:—"*Villainous and perverse vagabonds, who are fond of making a stir, and who, either by fraudulent or crafty schemes, excite discord, or by disorderly and illegal proceedings, intimidate and impose upon the people.*"

THE FIRST ASPECT OF A GREAT MAN.—A writer in one of our leading journals thus introduces a "great man" for the veneration of the Christian community:

"View him at the sanguinary battle of the Horse-Shoe, *when no quarter was asked and none given, and where nine-tenths of twelve hundred infuriated Indians were sent to sleep with their fathers!*"

View him there! we shall do no such thing. We had rather pay a sixpence more and see the Devil himself. [Burritt's Citizen.

☞ **Hydropathic Institution.**—George T. Dexter, M. D. has established an Hydropathic Institution for the treatment of disease upon these cold water principles, at the quiet and pleasant village of Morristown, N. J. The efficacy of cold water in the prevention and cure of disease is now generally admitted, and in many parts of Europe and our own country it has suspended the use of of drugs and medicines. In both acute and chronic diseases, such as fevers, rheumatism, gout, paralysis, scrofula, spinal diseases, (including curvature,) liver diseases, dyspepsia, and a host of like evils, man is his own heir to, the action of cold water is rapid and permanent. At once seizing upon the cause of disease, it reduces greatly the amount of human misery and suffering and produces a radical cure of disease, when other means and treatment have failed. In the graphic language of Bulwer, "under the cold water treatment nature leaves the body to its own instructive consciency, which speaks to every fold recovery. A new series of vital action commences and the constitution is not only amended, it undergoes a change." Dr. Dexter has recently returned from Europe, and has made his extensive arrangements of baths, &c. after the plan of Priessnitz himself. It will be the aim of the proprietor while he offers to invalids the means of relief from disease, to give them also the comfort and convenience of a home. Morristown is delightfully situated, surrounded with a slice with the hills and valleys, which will give effect in carrying out the cold water treatment. The Morris and Essex Railroad terminates a short distance from the Institution and carriages are ready at all times to convey patients to and from the establishment. n18 1m

☞ **Institute for the Cure of Baldness and Gray Hair.**—MR. CLISH BITLER respectfully intimates that in consequence of the great success which has for years attended his peculiar treatment of the diseases of the skin connected with the hair, ladies and gentlemen may now consult him daily on the various diseases and changes to which the hair is subject, more especially those cases arising from fevers, confinement, over-study and anxiety of mind, producing gray and weak hair, baldness, and frequently its entire loss.

Mr. C. has for 12 years given his sole and individual attention to the study and cure of baldness and gray hair, and during his practice has received the sanction and approval of the principal medical faculty of the city and many in Europe; the united recommendations of the press, and testimonials of thousands in every quarter of the country who have been benefited by his treatment.

The many vile and pernicious nostrums at present advertised by ignorant and unprincipled empyrics, all pretending to benefit the hair, induces Mr. C. to CAUTION the public against such imposition and quackery, as the destruction and ruin of the hair will follow their use.

Office for consultation 209 Broadway. Private apartment for ladies. Hours from 10 to 3 o'clock. n14 1mis

☞ **Christie's Galvanic Rings** and Magnetic Fluid. These celebrated articles for the positive cure of Rheumatism and all Nervous Complaints are only to be obtained genuine at 134 Fulton-st. Sun Building. No matter how chronic or severe may be the disease, it readily yields to the mysterious power as developed by this remarkable discovery. Dr. Christie informs the citizens of New-York that he is now in possession of nearly one thousand certificates from persons of the highest character and respectability respecting the effects of this discovery, which he will shortly present to the public. They may at any time be seen by applying at the Agency, 134 Fulton-st. (Sun Building,) which is the only place in the city where the genuine articles can be obtained. The Original Galvanic Strengthening Plasters are only to be obtained as above.

N. B.—Dr. Christie respectfully invites Physicians and Clergymen, who may be desirous of testing this discovery, and who will promise a fair trial, to do so without cost. He will at all times be happy to see the Clergy and his professional friends, and give them every facility in this respect. n17 6t

☞ **Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**—Among all the famous Medicines for Consumption, none seems to be meeting with greater success, or gaining a higher reputation, than this most wonderful article.

JORDAN, N. Y., April 15, 1845.

In the winter of 1841 and '42 I was troubled with hoarseness and dry, hacking cough, produced, no doubt, by change of climate (having previously spent some time at the South), and possessing weak lungs and rather a delicate constitution. In February I was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, which continued until I had not sufficient strength of voice to speak loud in three months. Through medical treatment and care I partially recovered during the summer, but on the return of winter was attacked again with cough, chills, fever, and night-sweats. Physicians said they could do no more for me, as I was rapidly sinking with consumption. Fortunately my friends procured the Balsam of Wild Cherry, thinking it might relieve me for a time, and with the blessing of kind Providence, it entirely restored me to health, which I have continued to enjoy until the present time, without any symptoms of my former disease, with the exception of being a little more liable to colds from damp air and sudden changes of weather.

ELIZABETH WILSON.

Sworn and subscribed this 15th day of April, 1845, before me. A. CASE, Justice.

Beware of counterfeits. None genuine without the written signature of J. BUTTS. Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5. S. W. FOWLE, Boston, General Agent.

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton-st., Agents for N. York. n15 eod2w

☞ **Printing Press, Engine** and Machine Manufactory, 42 Gold-st. N. York.—The subscribers continue to manufacture Printing Presses, and every article appertaining to a complete Printing and Binding establishment. Also, Steam Engines from three to twenty-five horse power, Dies, Rollers, Fly, Lever and Drop Presses for jewellers and silversmiths, Circular Saws, Mandrells, Screw Cutting, Mill-Gearing, &c. and machinery of every description at reduced prices.

N. B.—Particular attention given both day and night to jobbing. [n8 1m] HARTSON & LAWTON.

☞ **The Annual Election** for Directors of the Howard Insurance Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 66 Wall-st. on Monday, 1st December, 1845, commencing at 12 and closing at 2 P. M.

n11 tdec LEWIS PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

AGENTS FOR THE

☞ **Chemical Balsam, or Hair Invigorator**—A remedy for all diseases incidental to the Hair, and its restoration to all cases where baldness is not beyond the reach of art. Prepared solely by

E. PHALON, 214 Broadway.

Agents.—O. Fish & Co. Washington, D. C.; Ayer & Phelan, 76 Broad-st. Columbus, Ga.; Tuttle, corner of Tenth and Chesnut sts. Philadelphia; L. Riee, corner of Court and Howard sts. Boston; C. B. Lockrow, 3 Beaver-st. Albany; C. B. Brower, No. 105 Fulton-st. Brooklyn; M. S. Fletcher, Marcbon, Ulster Co. N. Y.; S. Tousey, Syracuse, N. Y.; John B. Watson, Charleston Hotel, S. C.; Gorton Anderson, Newport, R. I. and 173 Division-st., opposite Ludlow, N. Y. n5 1mos

☞ **Gurney's Premium Daguerrian Gallery.**—189 Broadway, New-York.—Pictures taken at this establishment are not excelled in this country, so say his numerous patrons. The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. o6 3m*

☞ **Commissioner of Deeds.**—Wm. H. Griswold, Commissioner of Deeds, can be found from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. at No. 4 City Hall, in the Park. o29 1m

☞ **J. D. Wheeler,** Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Commissioner of Deeds, &c. will attend in the Reading-Room of Tammany Hall at all hours of the day and evening. 1y15 eotf

☞ **Scientific Amusement,** for old and young, grave and gay, designed for the centre table and fire side recreation. Manufactured, published, and for sale by C. C. Chapman, N. E. corner of Chestnut and 2nd sts. Philadelphia. Also for sale by the gross, dozen, or single set, by Groesbeeck & Co. No. 30 Maiden-lane, exclusive agents for the City of New York; by Benjamin Perkins & Co. Washington-st. Boston; H. L. Lipman, 59 Chestnut-st. Philadelphia; Cushing & Brother, 262 Market-st. Baltimore; R. Farnham, Washington; J. & T. Hornbrook, Wheeling, Va. o30eod6w

Dry Goods.

RICH SILKS, CASHMERES, SHAWLS, &C.

ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE at a great sacrifice, many styles from 25 to 50 per cent. less than the regular wholesale prices.

The subscribers have secured a large lot of RICH FRENCH SILK GOODS, &c.; also, several consignments all of which will be sold, if it should be below cost.

The season being somewhat advanced, they have concluded to embrace the present opportunity to dispose of the balance of their Stock. A large portion of it has been purchased recently, at the GREAT PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES: therefore, will make a very large reduction from present prices, and do venture to say, that their SILK, SHAWL AND CASHMERE STOCKS, will present the greatest inducements to purchasers in the way of Dry Goods, that has ever been offered in this City.

J. N. & T. H. S. & CO. do assure their friends and customers, that they may put full confidence in all and every statement made in this Advertisement, as they are prepared and will substantiate every word of it.

Our Stock consists of the richest and most costly goods that have been imported this season. We would respectfully invite all to call and examine for themselves; asking none to buy, except they are perfectly satisfied.

☞ For further particulars, please read the following.

ONLY ONE PRICE!

SILKS! SILKS!!

A large Lot of Rich Dark Silks, reduced 25 per ct.
Splendid Silks for street dresses, former prices 8s. 9s. 10s. per yd. now only 7s. 8s.
⅞ wide and heavy 12 shilling Silks at $1.
⅞ do Paris Silks, for evening dresses; have been sold by the importer this season at $2 per yard, now will be sold at $1 per yd; a great sacrifice.
One yard wide splendid Camelion Striped Silks, reduced 50 cents per yard.
Omiere Striped Changeable Silks, 4s. 6d. per yard.
Rich Horizontal Striped Silks, all reduced.
Splendid Brocade Silks, very cheap.
Magnificent Brocade Silks, as rich as any that has ever been in this city—reduced $1 per yard.
Wide Satin Striped Black Silks, have been sold this season at 12 and 14s. per yard—reduced to 9s.
Several cases of wide Gro de Rhines reduced from 25 to 50 per cent.
High Lustre Gro de Rhines, 27½ inches wide only $1 per yard.
⅞ wide Black Silks, Horizontal Striped 8s. 6d.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

A large Stock of Shawls, and are to be sold as soon as possible, consequently they will be offered at the following rates:
Real genuine Lyons Broche Shawls, only $10.
Superior Cashmere Shawls, all wool, that we have been selling ago at $20, now $14 and $15.
Extra fine Double Centers, all wool, that have been selling at $35, now $20.
Extra fine Paris Square Shawls reduced from $50 to $35.
Lyons Broche Long Shawls, white and drab ground, only $14.
Paris Long Shawls, extra size, reduced from $30 to $20.
Splendid Paris Long Shawls, reduced $30 per Shawl.
It is just the season for Shawls, and the entire stock will be sold at great bargains.

CASHMERES, MOUSSELIN DE LAINES, &C

20 Cases of Cashmere E. Cosse and Mousselin de Laine, reduced 25 per cent.
Between 5 and 6000 Yards of Mousselin de Laines, Repps and Cashmeres, just bought at a great reduction from first cost, and will be retailed at 2 shillings per yard.
Mousselin de Laines; Patrulle, Lupin & Co. Manufacturers, all wool, 3s. per yd.
Mousselin de Laines of the same make, bright colors, all wool, only 3s. 6d. per yard.
Mousselin de Laines, superior fabric, reduced 3s. per yard.
Cashmere E. Cosse, all wool, cost 75 cts. to import, only 3s. 6d.
Cashmere E. Cosse, superior quality, price $1, reduced to 5s
We have many styles of the above goods not enumerated, and would call particular attention to this opportunity, as we feel well assured that the expectation of all will be realized.

FRENCH CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &C.

A large lot of Paris made Cloaks, just imported and will be sold at great bargains.
Splendid Damask Silk Cloaks.
Very rich Plaid Cloaks and Coat Dresses, the latest styles imported, and will be sold for less than they can be made for in the market.
Velvet and Silk Mantellas, equally cheap.

CLOAKINGS, PLAIDS, &C.

Splendid lot rich Plaids, reduced 25 per cent.
Extra fine Paris Cloakings, very cheap.
All Wool Paris Cloakings. The importer's price was $1 50 per yard, now will be sacrificed at 6 shillings per yard.
Dark Shaded Stripes, and extra wide Merinoes, &c.

LINENS, LINENS, &c.

4-4 Irish Linens, all prices.
Every width of