# NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

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## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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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.

### New Publications.

☞ "THE METHOD AND INFLUENCE OF THEOLOGICAL STUDIES," is the title of 'A Discourse before the Literary Societies of the University of Vermont, August 5, 1845,' by Rev. WM. G. T. SHEDD. It bears the marks of close thought and scholarly preparation, and contains much positive truth as well as some very able criticism on current but shallow errors.

☞ "THE ELEMENTS OF READING AND ORATORY, by HENRY MANDEVILLE, Professor of Moral Science and Belles Lettres in Hamilton College," is a work which evinces thorough study of elementary principles and untiring patience and perseverance in preparation and arrangement. The crudity and inadequacy of previous works on Elocution, and the desirableness of a treatise founded upon natural laws instead of mere arbitrary dogmas, have long been seen and acknowledged. Prof. Manderville, sharing with others the common want, has made an earnest effort to clear up some of the difficulties which have surrounded the subject and to lay the foundations of the Science on a truly philosophical basis, that can neither be shaken nor disturbed. Of his success we do not feel ourselves qualified, after no more than a cursory glance at his work, to speak with entire confidence, but we are strongly inclined to believe that the hope he so modestly expresses that his work "may prove to be at least the herald of the morning, the day-star glimmering for a space where his successor will pour full-orbed effulgence," will be more than realized. We have not space to say more at present, but may recur to the work again if the hurry of daily life shall leave us time for a more careful examination of its principles and details.

☞ "THE VIRTUES AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF WILLIAM PENN" is the title of a Thanksgiving Discourse, by Rev. ALBERT BARNES, D. D. of Philadelphia. It is the honorable tribute of a liberal and magnanimous mind to the virtuous character of one whose religious faith differed essentially from its own. As such it has great beauty in our eyes, and we would fain regard it as an indication that the narrowness and bigotry of former times are yielding before the light which shines brighter and brighter along the path of human progress. Dr. Barnes does not indeed admit *all* that the enthusiastic admirers of Penn would claim in his behalf, but he concedes to him the possession of a character and the performance of services for mankind which are more than sufficient to render him immortal.

☞ THE LADIES' REPOSITORY, a Literary and Religious Monthly, for January, contains its usual variety, in which religion and pleasure are happily blended. Rev. HENRY BACON, Editor; A. Tompkins, Publisher, 38 Cornhill, Boston.

☞ "PHRENOLOGY EXAMINED, by P. FLOURENS, Member of the French Academy, etc. translated from the Second Edition of 1845, by Charles De Lucena Meigs, M. D." has been published by Hogan & Thompson, Philadelphia, in a neat 16mo. volume of 144 pp. and may be obtained in New-York of A. S. Barnes & Co. The opponents of Phrenology, we believe, regard this work as a masterly criticism if not a complete refutation of the doctrines of Gall and Spurzheim, and hence all the advocates of the Science will consider it worthy of serious attention; but we doubt if there is any thing in it which can or ought to shake their faith. It would be rash, however, after only a cursory glance at the reasonings of an acute mind on so important a subject, to form a settled judgment of their quality, and we have no disposition to forestal the opinions of others by an exhibition of impressions which may possibly be removed on a farther examination.

☞ MONTEZUMA, THE LAST OF THE AZTECS: A Romance of the Conquest of Mexico, by Edward Mazria.—This is a powerful work and one of genius, abounding with many faults but more excellencies, and, as a whole, well worthy the reading of every lover of a poet's mind, a vivid imagination and cultivated scholarship; for such we believe are among the characteristics of the author. We have not time at present to fairly speak of the merits or demerits of "Montezuma," but it will *find its* way, and we are much mistaken if it becomes not much talked of, much thought of and much and well read. Mr. Mazaria is quite a young man, the son of a great one, and has we think a bright career in prospect. Paine & Burgess of this city are the publishers.

☞ "THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE AND Industrial Record" for January contains a variety of important articles, among which we notice the following: 'Commerce of the Hanse Towns,' 'The Provincial Currency of Maryland,' 'The State of Tennessee—its Mineral Wealth,' &c. 'Thoughts on Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce,' by Hon. James Tallmadge; 'The Town of Fall River, Mass.—its Rise and Progress,' 'Review of the Principles of Secretary Walker's Report,' 'Importation of Grain into Great Britain,' 'Trade between Great Britain and France.' Beside these there are several minor articles which embody a great deal of useful information. Published at 161 Fulton-st. Five Dollars per annum.

☞ HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE for January, opens with Part II. of Dr. Spare's Treatise on the Value and Prospects of Life in the United States. This is followed by an article on the Progress of Railroads in Massachusetts, and that by another on the New-York and Erie Railroad. Henry C. Murphy, of New-York, contributes a paper on the Piracy of Capt. Kidd, and Prof. Tellkampf one on Commercial Treaties based on Reciprocity. Beside these are the usual Departments of Commercial Statistics, Nautical Intelligence, Mercantile Miscellanies, &c. The Magazine appears in a new typographical dress, which gives it a very neat and tasteful aspect. Published at 142 Fulton-st.

☞ "THE GREEN MOUNTAIN SPRING" is the well-chosen title of a monthly publication, the first number of which has just reached us from the Water-Cure Establishment at Brattleboro', Vermont. It is to be devoted to Discussion and Information concerning the Popular and Medical Uses of Water, to a Report of Cases of Water-Cure Treatment, to the Nurture and Education of Children, and to Diet and Health. The Editor is DAVID MACK, a gentleman of talent and education who has had long experience as a teacher. He will rely upon the pen of Dr. ROBERT WESSELHŒFT to supply the scientific or medical or philosophical matter for its pages. The Doctor does not agree with the opinion that medicines will in time become superfluous. According to his experience the Water is not exclusive of other remedies, and while he professes his faith in the Homœopathic system, he is far from proscribing the old principle of administering medicine. He does not hesitate to apply medicines in connection with the Water-Cure treatment and states that he has witnessed beneficial effects from their use. He also regards as a 'pernicious error' the "prevailing opinion that Water-Cures may be made by every body and by all water, under all circumstances and in all diseases.' The terms of the Green Mountain Spring are $1.00 per annum.

☞ "THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER AND Religious Miscellany" for January, opens with a very interesting article on St. Augustine and his Times, followed by a Biographical Sketch of Rev. John Andrews, D. D. and Reviews of several important works. The article which interested us most deeply was that on Prisons and Prison Discipline from the pen of Charles Sumner, Esq. The writer is warmly in favor of the Philadelphia or 'Separate' System of treating prisoners, in opposition to the 'Silent' System which has been adopted in the prisons of this State. He fortifies his opinions by very high authority and presents them in a form well calculated to make a strong impression. C. S. Francis & Co. are the agents of the Examiner for this city.

KIDNAPPER ARRESTED.—We are glad to learn, says the Raleigh (N. C.) Register, that the white man who stole the child of Wm. Richardson, (a blind free man of color,) with the intent, doubtless, of selling him as a slave, has been arrested in Salisbury, North Carolina, and committed for trial. He gave his name as John Bullock.

### Brocchieri Water, Binelli Water, Croton Water—Their Curative Powers.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1845—518 Broadway.

*To the Editor of The Tribune:*

On reading the account of the wonderful effects of the Brocchieri Water, described by the Editor of the Courrier Des Etats Unis and republished by you, it occurred to me that I had seen something like it before. On investigation, I soon came across the enclosed article in the "New Remedies" of Professor Dunglison of Philadelphia, published in 1839, wherein the reader will perceive that a discovery precisely similar was announced with a like flourish of trumpets half a century ago.

With reference to the cures of hemorrhage and other diseases by the new water, they are susceptible of easy explanation. To Dr. Dickson of London is due the credit of the discovery that all disease springs from a disturbance of the equilibrium of the natural temperature of the body, and that all that is required in order to recover health is to restore if possible this equilibrium. One of the most effectual means of accomplishing this is (as he tells us in his Chrono-Thermal System of Medicine) during the hot or excited stage to apply cold. Let me give you his words: "That you may cure the disposition to ruptured blood-vessel, or hemorrhage in other parts of the body as well as in the brain, by cold affusion, I could give you an infinity of proofs. What is the old woman's practice in bleeding from the nose? To put a cold key down your back, and thus, by the suddenness of the shock, change in a moment the whole corporeal temperature. The principle is the same in both cases, and the good effects of that measure ought long ago to have suggested to medical practitioners a better practice in apoplexy and other hemorrhages than is at present the fashion with fashionable doctors. Cold water has many virtues, but a good deal depends on the mode of its application. The suddenness of the dash is the chief thing to be attended to in cases of this nature. So much for the proper treatment of the patient. English [and he might have added French and American] practitioners almost to a man bleed and purge you. In diseases termed 'inflammatory,' what measure so ready or so efficacious as to dash a few pitchers of cold water over the patient—cold affusion, as it is called? When I served in the army I cut short in this manner hundreds of inflammatory fevers—fevers that in the higher ranks of society, and under the bleeding and starving systems, would have kept an apothecary and physician—to say nothing of cuppers—visiting the patient twice or thrice a day for a month, if he happened to live so long. With the cold dash you also may easily.

"While others meanly take whole months to slay,
Produce a cure in half a Summer's day!"

This, then, I take it, is the explanation of the cures described by M. Gaillardet. The patients were spared both bleeding and purging, and cold water was applied. That this boasted new medicine possesses no intrinsic force of its own, is manifest enough from the following admission of the French editor:—

"M. Gaillardet says that he drank a bottle of this water each day for fifteen days without detecting any astringent taste or feeling any inconvenience. He says that if it did him no good it certainly did him no harm." [Homœopathic!

I could produce a dozen witnesses of my having repeatedly checked bleeding at the lungs in an instant, by applying Croton water, iced, to the chest; but as it was done here in New-York and by a New-Yorker, hence is wanting in the Parisian stamp,—as a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, and as, besides, I may be pronounced "irregular and disrespectful to the profession," in explaining to the public how they may easily be cured of apparently formidable diseases with the least possible expenditure of time, money and suffering, I forbear. WM. TURNER, M. D.
Chrono-Thermal Practitioner.

AQUA BINELLI.

SYNONYMS. Aqua Balsamica Arterialis.
*German* Binellisches Wasser.

Not many years ago this Italian nostrum was vaunted throughout Europe, as a styptic in every kind of hemorrhage—both when internally and externally administered. By several enlightened Italian physicians—Cotugno, Antonucci, Santoro and others, it was found highly serviceable, and Gräfe thought at first, that he had observed good effects from it. Subsequently, however, not only he, but Simon, Dieffenbach and Dr. John Davy,* found that it was not possessed of more efficacy than simple cold water.

The new hæmostatic received its name, *Aqua Binelli*, from Dr. Fidele Binelli, the inventor. It was a perfectly transparent fluid, almost tasteless, having a slightly empyreumatic odor; but neither the presence of salt, alkali, earth nor acid could be detected by the senses.

The first public trials, to test the efficacy of the liquid in arresting hemorrhage, were instituted at Turin in 1797, by order of the Government, the results of which were esteemed favorable. Soon after this Binelli died, and the secret for making the preparation is said to have died with him; but in the years 1829 and 1830 the successors of Binelli affirmed that they had discovered the secret, and fresh experiments were instituted and repeated in Germany. Various blood-vessels were divided on animals—the femoral and carotid arteries, and the internal jugular veins—and the cuts were made in every direction—some longitudinally, some obliquely, others completely across, and, in all cases, the hemorrhage yielded as soon as charpie, or lint, steeped in the Aqua Binelli, was applied and pressed gently against the wound for five or ten minutes.

Encouraged by the results of these experiments, the liquid was tried on man and with advantage; but it was soon found that the results were not owing to any properties of the liquid, but to the cold, moisture and appropriate pressure.

The author has given the results of the experiments and observations of Dr. John Davy in another work† They convey interesting information as regards the physiology, pathology and therapeutics of wounded vessels, and impart a useful lesson to the inquirer—not to deduce inferences from inadequate data, without having invested every collateral circumstance that may bear upon a question. The results of Dr. Davy's experiments show how hemorrhage, from wounding a large artery, which would be speedily fatal, may be readily arrested by moderate compression with several folds of linen or cotton moistened with water; and they farther show how, under this moderate compression, the wound in the artery may heal, and the vessel remain pervious, without the supervention of aneurism. Dr. Davy lays stress on moderate pressure, such as may still allow the blood to pass through the canal of the artery.

It has been suggested, that the Aqua Binelli may be indebted for its fancied hæmostatic property to creosote in some form, but Dr. Davy's explanation appears all-sufficient to account for the phenomena. Under these circumstances we may follow the example of Riecke,‡ and pass it by with this cursory notice.

* Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, July, 1833.
† General Therapeutics, p. 198. Phila. 1836.
‡ Die neuern Arzneimittel. S. 26. Stuttgard, 1837.

### Water-Cure in the United States.

There are now in the United States six Water-Cure establishments, or places where patients are treated more or less thoroughly according to the Hydropathic System, located as follows:

NEW-YORK CITY, *Dr. Joel Shew:*
BRATTLEBORO', VT. *Dr. R. Wesselhœft;*
NEW-LEBANON, N. Y. *D. Cambell:*
NORTHAMPTON, Mass. *David Ruggles:*
PHILADELPHIA, *Dr. Schieffendecker;*
HARRISON Co. Mississippi, *Dr. Byrenheidt.*

There are already in existence two monthly periodicals devoted mainly to the explanation and defence of the system—'The Water-Cure Journal' of this city and 'Green-Mountain Spring' at Brattleboro', Vt.; and Sylvester Graham has issued a Prospectus for a third. These facts would seem to indicate that the Water-Cure is rapidly gaining ground in this country. We are confident it will gain adherents in proportion as its merits are examined and understood.

### Fire Engines.

The new Engine tried on Saturday at Burling-slip was one of three ordered by the Common Council to take the place of ten of the small ones now in use. It was built by Henry Waterman of Hudson. Worked by twenty-six men it threw water one hundred and ninety-two feet from the pipe.

An Engine of the same lot built by Agnew of Philadelphia, and tried a week or two since, threw to a distance of one hundred and forty-six feet. Waterman's machine used a pipe of one inch and one-sixteenth bore and Agnew's one of three quarters of an inch, giving a superiority to the former in quantity alone of over thirty per cent.

These engines were to be built with all the late improvements—to be worked by not over twenty-eight men, and to have pumps of a capacity equivalent to eight inches bore and nine inches stroke.

In this city we need the best of fire apparatus and our wise fathers seem now determined to have such. The building of engines for our own use is no longer monopolized by the city, and we really hope that the competition thus excited will bring out some of our own, mechanics and show that New-York Fire Engines are like New-York Firemen, unsurpassed.

☞ A STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION will be held in Harrisburg, Pa. on the 28th inst. to which all Temperance Associations throughout the State are to send delegates with reports, embracing the names and number of members belonging to the various associations, and other information proper to lay before the Convention.

### 'Democracy,' by a High Priest of the Order.

We copy the following truthful picture from the Washington U. S. Journal, the paper that did n't get any of the Public Printing:

THE DOINGS OF CONGRESS.—We have headed this paragraph with a solecism—a contradiction in terms. *Doings* of Congress! There never could have been a greater misapplication of terms used, had the vocabulary of our language been searched through and through. *Doings*—when, how, where, upon what occasion, have the army of county court *talkers*, who fill our halls of legislation, *done* any thing, save that which they ought not to have done? They have been in session nearly a full month—it lacked but a single day of it at this present writing, and all that they have *done* may be comprised in two lines—they have passed the joint resolutions for the admission of Texas!—Wonderful industry! Unbounded assiduity!! Unparalleled labor!!!—No wonder they were compelled to adjourn for nearly a whole week, at an expense to the country of nearly Three Thousand Dollars a day, in order to recuperate their wasted energies, and rest their over-tasked intellects.

*Done?* We forget ourselves. We have entirely overlooked the astounding and overwhelming discussion, which consumed nearly two whole days upon which the whole fate, prosperity, nay, the very existence of the nation seemed to have depended—the vitally important question whether a superintendent of the folding room should be appointed by the door keeper, or be elected by the House! It cost the country only about six thousand dollars, and affords another striking proof of the sincerity of those who vapor so extensively about "retrenchment and reform." We are a great nation—"a free and enlightened" people.

Patience under ponderous evils is doubtless a virtue; at any rate the American public practice it to an unheard of extent; that of Job was not "a circumstance" to it. Issachar, the strong ass, lying down between two burdens, so graphically described in the good book, was only a type, a figure of things to come. The facts pre-shadowed forth so many centuries ago, stand before our eyes in all their startling distinctness and horrible deformity.—The camel's mute and uncomplaining submission, finds a faithful counterpart in the people of the United States, in resting without remonstrance or rebuke on the wrongs imposed by dishonest legislators. They either have not sufficient intelligence to comprehend the treachery of their public agents here, or they lack the moral courage to express their indignation at its constant practice. They are as dumb as a hampered sheep, stand with their hands in their pockets, voiceless as a frozen mummy, while their own money is squandered, with reckless profusion, upon the most trivial objects, by those who have solemnly sworn to support the Constitution!

What has Congress *done?* They have inflicted a stab upon the Democratic party, in the election of Public Printer, which will require all the artifice and chicanery, all the trickery and fraud, which these gentlemen of the law know so well how to use upon all occasions, when the people call them to an account for their glaring misdeeds—to prevent its being fatal and deadly for the next twenty years. At the wish and will of one man, they have wickedly surrendered their personal independence—changed their previously fixed determination to divide the Public Printing—and heaped the whole ponderous load of public patronage upon the heads of a single firm—gave the printing *to the highest bidder*, robbing the nation thereby of One Hundred Thousand Dollars per annum, and then talk of economy and retrenchment in the expenditures of the government. Did ever the world witness a case of more barefaced hipocrisy than this?

Little as we think of the intelligence of the American people, perfect as is our contempt for their abject subserviency to the despotism of party, against the decrees of which they dare not open their mouths, even to lisp a protest above their breath, no matter how flagrant may be the wrongs committed—yet we believe they have sense enough to perceive the difference between paying sixty dollars for a horse and one hundred. The Public Printing was offered to be executed, by competent artisans, AT FORTY PER CENT less than the prices now paid to the Printers elect; the offer was scorned—treated with disdain—and the public treasury openly despoiled by its own legally constituted guardians, of thousands of dollars! Lethargic as the people have become, sluggish as they seem, there will be a partial awakening among the drowsy multitude when these astounding facts shall be laid before them by our political enemies. What excuse can these wrong-doers offer—what palliation can they urge, for thus having violated every principle of economy so earnestly contended for by the Democracy of the land? What extenuation can they invent for having violated their pledges to their constituents before leaving home, that the organ of the *Young Democracy*—the mouthpiece of the Radicals of our party—should have its just share of the public patronage? What answer can they make to our Whig opponents, when they come to develop the monstrous iniquity and extravagance which they have wantonly perpetrated, in broad open day!

This glaring waste of the public money has not been done secretly—in a corner—but by the agents of the people, in their legislative hall, with open doors! In the face of the nation—with the sanction and authority of their openly recorded votes, they have wickedly squandered the money of the people with a partisan press. What answer can they make when an insulted, betrayed and deeply wronged people, shall demand reparation and atonement for the foul wrong they have wilfully *done?*

*Done!* What has Congress *done?* The Litany gives for answer—they have *done* those things they ought not to have done, and left undone those they ought to have done—"miserable sinners!" They have so far excelled in profligacy all their previous predecessors. They have won, beyond all previous example, an undisputed claim to the unqualified indignation of their constituents. They began their session in a weak and tame submission to the will of the Executive, and have continued it without credit to themselves, or benefit to the country. The session commenced hurtfully, and we fear will end fatally, to the permanent prosperity of the Democratic party. We have one consolation—"if Rome falls, we are innocent."

### The Farmers' Library and Monthly Journal of Agriculture.

Those farmers who can afford it should have it, those who cannot, can club together and take it; town or district libraries should take it; and county Agricultural Societies should take a liberal number of copies to be distributed in lieu of money as *prizes*. We cannot imagine a handsomer or more appropriate premium than this. In this mode the County Societies will spread valuable knowledge, and by their patronage encourage the publishers to attain, if possible, still higher excellence. [Vermont State Journal.

A FAIR HIT.—As some of the Banner State's worthy sons were recently amusing themselves at Springfield in a meeting for the purchase of Cuba by the General Government, one of the participators threw a wet blanket over the patriotic sentiment of the assemblage by offering a resolution, "That if the President of the United States *should* negotiate a purchase of Cuba, this meeting solemnly advise the State of Illinois to pledge her faith and unsullied honor to promptly pay her proportion of the purchase money." It was laid on the table by a decided vote. [Chicago Journal.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—Captain Barlow, of the ship "Louisa," at Charleston, from St. Domingo, says that he learned, from a source upon which he placed reliance, that Port-au-Platte had been closed, and no vessels were allowed to enter that port. This fact, in connection with the disturbed state of affairs, had induced a number of the merchants at that place to leave for Europe.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The steamer Alabama, from Plymouth for Mobile, with 200 bales cotton, struck a snag on the 26th ult. at Hatchitigbe Bar, and sunk to her guards. The steamer Victoria, passing at the time, took off the Captain and crew and 9 passengers, with the entire cargo.

THE GROWING WEST.—New Piers are being built at the following points in Wisconsin, as we learn from the Milwaukie Gazette, viz: At Milwaukie, Sheboygan, Sauk Washington, Racine, Southport, Little Fort, and Manitowac.

☞ The cars of the Pilot Line from New-York last evening was thrown off the track near Bordentown and detained near two hours. Some evil person had placed some timber on the rails that caused the accident. No person injured. [U. S. Gazette of yesterday.

## General Notices.

☞ **Lectures on the British and American Poets.**—R. J. HARVEY, A. M. will deliver a LECTURE, with

READINGS from Shakspeare and the British Poets, illustrating

ELECUTIONARY EXPRESSION, in the Lecture Room, Lyceum of Natural History, 563 Broadway, on Thursday Evening, the 8th inst. to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

Tickets at the door—50 cents each; for two persons 75 cents; for a party of three $1.

Among the illustrations will be some of the finest scenes from Shakspeare, Moore, Byron, Scott, Hemans, &c. j6 3tis*

☞ **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. jy15 ostf

## TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS...First Session.

*Reported Specially for The New-York Tribune.*

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5th, 1846.

The Senate was only about half an hour in session to-day. There was very little business transacted.

Mr. NILES reported a Joint Resolution regulating the Printing of Congress, and also a bill to establish post-routes to Texas.

The Senate then adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the Journal was read, Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution advising the President to give the notice to Great Britain of the termination of the Joint Commercial Occupation. He moved that it be made the Special Order of the Day for the first Monday of February.

Mr. DAVIS of Ky. read a minority report, declaring that this House has nothing to do with it. That the subject is a proper one for the action of the President and the Treaty majority of the Senate.

A motion was made to make it the order of the day to-morrow.

Mr. GIDDINGS of Ohio made a speech in favor of the notice. He was very severe upon the gentlemen who voted to acquire and have territory in Texas and surrender free territory in Oregon. He expressed his opinion that Mr. Polk would yet betray his party on this question.

Mr. MCDOWELL of Ohio was in favor of the notice immediately. His speech was principally extracts from the President's Message and the accompanying documents.

When he took his seat, Mr. RHETT of S. C. took the floor, and made a strong speech against the rash measures now precipitated by the War party in Congress. He had voted this morning in Committee against the Resolution for the Notice.

He said no war but defensive war was justifiable. If we go to war about Oregon, we can never get it till we vanquish England on every sea and continent.

Mr. RHETT made some allusions to Mr. ADAMS—that he was opposed to the last war.

Mr. ADAMS asked if the gentleman charged him with opposing the last war.

Mr. RHETT.—I do.

Mr. ADAMS.—Then the gentlemen is mistaken.—(Laughter.)

Mr. RHETT reiterated his opinion.

Mr. ADAMS said that the gentleman from S. C. might not know the history of one so humble as himself, but he should not misrepresent him. He was appointed Minister to Russia by Mr. Madison for his support of Mr. Jefferson's and Mr. Madison's measures. The gentleman reminded him of the Knight in Don Quixote, who insisted upon lashing his Squire for the sake of his beloved Dulcinea. He probably wished to lash his (Mr. Adams's) back for Massachusetts. He venerated Massachusetts, but he was not responsible for all the acts of that State. Here Mr. Adams's eye kindled with fire, and he pointed his finger over the way to Mr. Rhett, and said, I am glad to be able to say that it is more from *ignorance* than *malignity* that the charge is made.

Mr. RHETT then took up the Western and New-York Loco-Focos and handled them pretty roughly.

There had been talk of rumors of games, &c. He, too, had heard of rumors, and he would mention some of them. Here Mr. DOUGLASS of Ill. wished to explain, but Mr. Rhett refused to waste his time. It was rumored that the West wished to plunge this country into a war in a species of political gambling with the lives, liberty and blood of the people to make a Western man next President.

It was rumored, too, that the New-York section of the party now in power wished to take vengeance on the South for having defeated their candidate at Baltimore, and therefore they would deluge this country in blood to clothe their favorite in imperial purple.

The South would not be wanting in Patriotism whenever danger came. If war did come the South would be found in the thickest of the battle. But he protested against a war of aggression. Every Republic that has gone for foreign aggrandizement has fallen. He did not wish a similar fate for this Government. The West might well clamor for war. They were never to see a British soldier in their part of the country while the sea-board would have to bear all the loss. Still he did not doubt the patriotism of the West.

He did not believe Negotiation at an end—He was not for war till that war became imperative for National Honor.

Mr. SIMS of Mo. went for all Oregon or none, now or never. He said the only time he ever felt happy was one Sunday at church when the news of Polk's election reached his neighborhood. If he could only walk into English soldiers as he did into English Grammar, the British would stand no chance.

Mr. HILLIARD of Ala. having obtained the floor, the House adjourned.

## General Notices.

CARD.

☞ **Mr. Lewis, Engraver, Printer and Seal-Cutter,** (formerly of No. 3 Wall-st.) respectfully informs his Customers that, having *successfully* terminated a painful and tedious litigation, which has occupied his time and attention at Law Courts for nearly 5 years—he is now prepared to execute all orders for Engraving, Printing and Seal-Cutting with his accustomed Skill and Taste.

VISITING, Invitation and Wedding Cards of every description executed at short notice. Cards printed from Engraved plates—LONDON Satin Note Papers and envelopes to match.

Orders taken in for the present at 23 John-st. opposite the new building, corner of John and Nassau-sts.

☞ A messenger despatched daily to deliver Customers' Orders in the upper part of the City. j6 3t*

☞ **National Fire Insurance Company,** Office No. 62 Wall-st. met with trifling losses by the great fire in this city on the 19th of July last, which they promptly paid. The Company is now doing a large and rapidly increasing business in consequence of their prudence in not taking over $5,000 in any one risk, which rule they still adhere to, and by so scattering their risks as not to hazard a loss in any ordinary fire more than that amount, by which an additional security is rendered to the insured in connexion with their safely invested capital.

DIRECTORS.

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| Joseph W. Savage, | Wm. G. Ward, |
| Marcus Spring, | Wm. S. Slocum, |
| Sam'l S. Doughty, | John F. Mackie, |
| John Brouwer, | John McChain, |
| Stephen Holt, | John Newhouse, |
| Florence Mahony, | Jacob Miller, |

Wm. W. Campbell.
JOSEPH W. SAVAGE, President.
WM. JAS. BOGGS, Secretary.

N. B.—Applications for insurance attended to without delay at the Office No. 62 Wall-st. and also for the convenience of customers and the public in the upper part of the city, by C. H. McInaire, agent, No. 304 Hudson-st. corner of Spring st. and by S. L. Newman, agent, corner of Avenue C. and 4th-st. d22 1mis

☞ **North River Insurance Company**—Office No. 192 Greenwich-st.—Capital $350,000.—This Company, having been uninterruptedly in business nearly twenty-four years, continues to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire upon favorable terms. Having their Capital entire, and possessing the largest Stock Capital in the City, they offer an amount of security unsurpassed by any similar institution. RICHARD WHILEY, President.
PETER R. WARNER, Secretary. d12 1mis

☞ **Clairvoyance, Animal and Electro-Magnetism** Applied to the Treatment of Disease.—J. P. WEBSTER, recently from the South, has located in this city, for the purpose of treating diseases, as above. Residence 552 Hudson-st. near Charles. Consultations from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M.

Also, Select Experiments in Mesmerism every Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights, at the same place, commencing at 7 o'clock. Tickets, admitting a gentleman with or without a lady, $1. ja5 6tis*

NEW AND ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

Just Received,

☞ **By the latest arrivals,** several invoices of the most beautiful patterns of AXMINSTER CARPETINGS. Also, a great variety of FRENCH AUBUSON CARPETS, suitable for the richest and most splendid styles of furnishing, together with the best assortment of OIL CLOTHS ever offered to the public, with all articles connected with the trade.

Persons furnishing private residences, Hotels or Steamboats, would find it to their advantage to call at
d19 2wis* REUBEN SMITH'S, JR. 254 Broadway.

☞ **Allen Dodworth's Private Dancing School,** No. 448 Broome-st near Broadway. Polka, Mazurka and all other fashionable dances taught in a correct style. d23 3mis

☞ **Window Shade Depot, No. 7 Spruce-st.**—20,000 pair always on hand. Persons about furnishing their houses, will save at least 100 per cent by calling at the Depot. BARTOU & DE MAUNY.

N. B.—Cord Brosses and Tassels in lots to suit at manufacturers' prices. n15 1stf

☞ **The Subscriber's Lozenge for Cold in the Head,** instantly alleviates the disagreeable symptoms of that unpleasant disorder. Permitted to dissolve slowly in the mouth, by its action on the mucous membrane of that organ, it withdraws inflammation from the parts affected. It is also an efficacious and approved remedy for hoarseness and loss of voice. Price 25 cents a box.

Sold at the principal drug stores, and by J. & I. CODDINGTON, 503 Hudson-st. cor. Spring-st. d20 1m*

☞ **Gurney's Premium Daguerrean 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. o8 3m*

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

Weekly Tribune every Friday Morning, for 6 cents or $3 per annum.

All new and cheap publications for sale as low as issued by Boston Publishers. Thiers' Napoleon. je7 eodtf

### Fires.

FIRE.—The schooner Yarico, Dow, of and from Thomaston, for Boston, loaded with lime, paper, rags, &c. put into Portland on Thursday morning, having been on fire nearly 24 hours. Forty casks of lime were saved from her deck in good order, and some fifteen bales rags. It is supposed she will be hardly worth repairing. Cargo insured at Thomaston—vessel not insured.

At *Nashville*, Tenn. quite a destructive fire occurred on the 29th ult. It broke out in a house occupied by Harsh & Drifoos as a clothing store, which was speedily consumed, together with the adjoining house of A. Lyons, and used by him for a dry goods store and family residence. On Mr. Lyon's house there was an insurance of $2,500, and on his stock of goods of $5,500. On the house occupied by Harsh and Drifoos, there was an insurance of $3,000, and on their stock of goods of $6,000.

*At Tuskegee*, Ala. on the 21st ult two grocery stores and two law offices were destroyed by fire. The stores were occupied by Mr. Russell Williams and Mr. B. C. Baldwin, but M. Young, Esq who owned the buildings, was the principal loser. There was also a fire in Crawford, Russell Co. on the night of the 20th instant, which consumed four or five houses.

☞ At *Norwalk*, (O.) on the 30th ult. Wm. R. Hoyt's cabinet and chair shop was burned to the ground, with the Methodist Parsonage house adjoining. No insurance on any part of the property.

REV. DOCTOR MACLAY.—It gives us pleasure to inform the numerous friends of this venerable and respected clergyman, who have been for the last few days in painful anxiety as to his fate, that he is one of those who escaped with life from the wreck of the steamer Belle Zane, which was overturned by striking on a snag in the Mississippi on the 18th of December, with 90 souls on board, 40 of whom are supposed to have perished.

Dr. Maclay, who was in bed when the boat struck, jumped from his berth and waded across the cabin, breast deep in water, and with only his night clothes on. He with others floated upon the hurricane deck for more than four hours, during one of the coldest nights of the season.

Several of the passengers were so badly frozen as to render their limbs useless, and Robert Burns, of Newport, R. I. was frozen to death after reaching the shore. Incredible as it may appear, Doctor Maclay, although at the age of 69, and exposed to the terrors of such a night, from his vigorous constitution and wonderful powers of endurance, escaped with trifling injury. [Com. Adv.

NOT TRUE.—A letter from Harrisburg states that the rumor that Judge Woodward had resigned his seat upon the Bench, in anticipation of the *new* seat is *not true*. [Philad. North American.

## Patent Medicines.

DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA—For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, viz: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worms or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms Venereal Scurvy or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an Injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life.

It invariably cures Indigestion and Dyspepsia, general and nervous Debility, the Liver Complaint, Inflammation in the Kidneys.

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debilitated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored by the use of a bottle or two to bloom and vigor. It is by far the best remedy ever discovered for weakly children, and such as have had humors—being very pleasant, they readily take it. It immediately restores the appetite, strength and color.

Remember that Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla is put up in Quart Bottles, and is six times cheaper than any said.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

*Albany, April 1, 1845.*

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|---|---|
| H. P. PULLING, M. D. | |
| J. WILSON, M. D. | |
| R. R. RIGGS, M. D. | |
| P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D. | |

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practicing Thomsonian Physicians of the city of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities, would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous and other cutaneous diseases, in preference to any of the advertised remedies now in use. *Albany, April 2, 1845.*

A. W. RUSSELL, T. P.
WM. B. STANTON, T. P.

Read the evidence of Dr. McAlister, in favor of Townsend's Sarsaparilla:

Dr. Townsend—Being afflicted with dyspepsia for a long time past, I have endeavored frequently to eradicate it from the system by the use of physic in various forms; but I found out at last, the more I used physic, the more the organs of life became, rendering apparent the prospect of effectual cure. Recently this complaint developed itself fearfully, causing ulcerations about the throat trachea, impairing seriously the organs of life in their physical functions. In this state I was recommended to try your Sarsaparilla Syrup. After using two bottles I find myself relieved from this complaint, and all its distressing symptoms—in my case, by its life-giving influence, it has restored the system to its natural state. My confidence in its power to effect a cure in case of general functional derangement of the organs of life, impels me to recommend your