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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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

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

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

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

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 $30.

THE TRIBUNE.

'The Independent Treasury.'

For the following familiar and forcible exposition of the absurdities and mischiefs of the grand Locofoco scheme for reforming Currency and preserving the Public Treasure, we are indebted to the Editors of the *Journal of Commerce*, who probably did as much as any other two men to put the Country into the hands of the authors and contrivers of the Sub-Treasury project. For this reason, we give it place in preference to any thing of our own. Bear in mind that it is a deadly opponent of a National Bank, of a Protective Tariff, and of the Whigs, a supporter of the election of Polk and Dallas, who writes as follows:

From the Journal of Commerce, Jan. 10.

THE SUB-TREASURY.—Of all the shadows which have engaged the deliberations of patriots and demagogues, this is the thinnest shade. The reasons assigned for establishing it, are the insecurity and mismanagement of banks, the necessity of separating the money of the people from the banks, and the fact that money in the banks is not in the treasury, &c.

We have before us a bill to resuscitate this monster phantom, as reported in the House of Representatives by Mr. Dromgoole, from the Committee of Ways and Means. The first section provides that a certain room in a certain building in Washington, shall be deemed and taken to be the Treasury of the United States; that the Mints respectively, the iron chests of the old bill which the Whigs repealed in such a pet, (as they now stand in New-York, Boston, &c.) and other things to be fitted up, shall be treasuries in those places respectively; that receivers general and particular shall be appointed to take charge of the treasuries. It directs that Postmasters and others who have no treasuries, shall retain the money they get, and keep it safe without them; that the keepers of the treasuries shall give bonds not to spend the money. It gives the Secretary of the Treasury power to transfer money from one treasury to another; provides for all necessary examinations and precautions, and enacts the penalties proper to fall upon the guilty head of any Sub-Treasurer who shall misapply the money; that the money now in the banks shall be transferred to the Sub-Treasuries; that after next June one-third of all receipts and payments shall be in coin, after the next June two-thirds, and after June 1848, the whole. It winds up by providing as well as it can, against Treasury drafts, or any checks or papers originating in this Treasury arrangement.

The whole measure evidently belongs to past ages. It is suited to the condition of society before banks or paper money, or the great system of credits was introduced. It would carry us back to wheelbarrows trundling specie about town. The bill is a blot upon our statesmanship, and altogether behind the age.

It is moreover a bill which will never go into operation according to its theory. Congress may pass it forty times, and annex what penalties they will—they cannot introduce such a monstrosity into New-York as the payment into and out of a Sub-Treasury, of a hundred thousand dollars a day in coin; nor will the public endure so injurious an agitation of the money market as would result from the keeping of government balances locked up in an iron chest. A real enforcement of the bill would, in our judgment, overthrow any Administration, however popular before. The money must, and will and ought to be in the Banks. By the facility of checks and bank notes, the whole business of this great city is transacted with very little labor. Hundreds of millions are settled without the payment of anything in specie, except change. Yet every transaction is for specie, and every check and bank note is payable in coin. When coin is wanted, it is drawn. When paper is more convenient, it is taken. The government receives and disburses twenty-five millions of dollars annually. As the business is now done, every transaction is for specie. The importer pays his bond in bank notes, or gives his check on the bank. These are payable in coin; but the government has no use for coin in ordinary business. It might demand specie for every bank note and check. But its own credits do not want it. The government therefore acts like an individual. It places all its notes and checks in a bank daily, and draws its own checks for the various sums it has to pay. By this simple process the vast labor and hazard of counting and moving specie are avoided, and yet every transaction is for coin. After people have experienced the facility of doing business in this way, they cannot be driven back to the actual counting and moving of specie, except when specie is wanted.

The derangement of the Currency under the theory of this bill, carried out, would be oppressive. Our banks have now perhaps eight millions of specie. They do not think it safe to run lower. The government has perhaps balances of three millions to its credit here. To remove *that* in coin, and lock it up, would compel the banks to make such a contraction as could not be endured. Soon, perhaps, the Government has large payments to make. Its specie is disbursed and returns promptly to the banks. Again its receipts are larger than its payments, and three or five millions are again drawn from the banks. All this agitation would take place when no real change had come over the money market. Such useless mischief could not be continued. The system now operating, perpetuates steadiness; balances not wanted, lie in the banks as deposits. If one man draws out, it is by his check, which is passed to the credit of the holder on the books of the bank. It is by these transfers on bank ledgers, that nine-tenths of the payments are made. The actual money is not touched; for every man prefers a credit on a bank ledger to specie. The Government on this plan may have one million or five millions or nothing at all to its credit. It it draws out its whole amount deposited, it is only to pay it to various citizens, and this being accomplished by transfers on the ledgers, the money market is not agitated. But to change millions in actual coin, would make perpetual agitation. Under the old Sub-Treasury bill the effort to create payments in coin in violation of the convenience and interest of the people, was abandoned at once. The subterfuge of getting checks endorsed "payable in specie," was resorted to, though the checks were no more payable in specie after the endorsement than before. Bank notes were also locked up, and a pretence made of separating the State from the banks, though in reality the money was all in the banks, and the actual union of the State with the banks was not in the least abated, and it never can be. The Government would not trust the banks,—so it got bank notes and locked them up in a great iron room. If a farmer were to say he would not trust his neighbor, and to carry his threat into execution should gather together the notes of that neighbor and lock them up, there is no farmer who knows so little of financial matters as not to see through his delusion. Such a man would be reputed either crazy or idiotic. Yet the men at the head of Government can do the same thing, and it passes for statesmanship.

The leaders of a party have discovered that the people are not willing to have the money which they own in common, deposited in the same places where they put all their money as individuals. Every citizen puts his money in the bank, because it is safest there, and can be most easily and promptly controlled. Yet the aggregate of these opinions makes an opposite opinion. A unanimous affirmation is by this logic, a negative. Nothing could be more absurd. The unanimous practice of the citizens acting each for himself, is the best possible expression of opinion and guide to practical utility for the Government.

What greater nonsense can any man be guilty of, than to say that money in a bank is not in the treasury. The merchant always counts his bank deposits as cash on hand, and more available, more practically in his treasury, than if it were locked up in coin under his own key. What he happens to receive in coin, he deposits in bank, for that is the way to make it available. If the government should have occasion to transfer gold from New York to Philadelphia, would it be in the treasury while on the Jersey Rail Road, or not? It instead of transferring the specie, it should exchange with some citizen who held coin in Philadelphia which he wanted in New York, would the money, by taking a draft, be out of the treasury, or would such an exchange be an offence against the political economy of the nineteenth century? How much more will a room in Washington be really and truly a treasury, because Congress vote it so. That money is in the highest sense in the treasury of its owner, when it is in the most safe and convenient place for his use.

The notion that the Sub-Treasury will render the public money more *safe*, is a very strange one. The money, on the plan proposed, is to be taken from the responsibility of a bank, with a million or two millions of capital, watched over by a company of officers and directors, and placed in the charge of an individual who will give bonds at the utmost not beyond half a million. The security of personal credit is to be substituted for cash paid in, to three or four times the amount, and this is called avoiding credits and making the money safe! More than this, the deposits in this City are in the keeping of half a dozen banks, no one of which has a very large sum, and the whole is to be placed in the keeping of one man. Why, the money will not be half so safe as it is now, though the same prudent man should be appointed who was appointed before. We presume that no bank has an amount of Government money equal to its capital. To collect the whole amount of deposits from all the banks, into the hands of one man, with security not equal to one quarter of the amount at hazard, would be a great wrong. If the Government would make their money secure, let them leave it in those places of deposit which the unanimous voice of the commercial community declares most safe. Let them demand stocks as further security if it is at all necessary, and above all, let them so arrange the Tariff that the revenue will be rather under than over the expenditures, so that there will be no money on hand to lose, and authorise the Secretary of the Treasury to make up deficiences by Treasury notes, to go out when the funds are insufficient, and be purchased back when there is a surplus. The present surplus might perhaps be applied to the purchase of U. S. five per cents, which can be had at about par, and if during the year there should be a deficiency, the stock might be issued again. Some such process, acting as a regulator, would be economical for the country, and save all agitation in the market, and withal give the greatest possible security to the funds; for surpluses not existing could not be squandered.

The truth is, this Sub-Treasury plan puts the national money at great hazard; and if its theory could really be enforced, it would most injuriously agitate the money market. It is an effort to reject the facilities which experience and sagacity have discovered for saving labor, expense and risk, in money transactions. The scheme is mischievous, and only mischievous; and in some of its designs *so* mischievous as to be wholly impracticable. Is it not a reproach to our country, that men at the head of our affairs should recommend such a scheme as the climax of their financial skill?

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10—7 A. M.

Weather cold and cloudy this morning.

No mail South of Raleigh.

There is little of interest from Harrisburg by the Mail of last night, except the introduction of a Resolution in the House providing for an amendment to the Constitution, so as to hold bi-ennial sessions of the Legislature, increase the term of Senators to four years &c.

In the Senate, E. S. Goodrich was elected Clerk; Jacob Zeigler, Assistant Clerk; Joseph Hutchinson, Sergeant at Arms, and Jas. R. Templin, Door-Keeper.

Judge Randall, who was taken suddenly ill yesterday while upon the Bench in the U. States District Court, was much better last evening.

On Monday night we are to have a "*whole of Oregon*" meeting at the Museum.

General Notices.

☞ **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, 303 Hudson-st. cor. Spring-st. d20 1m*

☞ **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. Theirs' Napoleon. je7 eodtf

☞ **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*

☞ **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

Copartnerships.

COPARTNERSHIP.—EDWARD I. THOMAS, 13 Broad-st. has this day associated AUGUSTUS W. FAYNE with him in business, under the firm of THOMAS & CO. who will continue the Foreign and Domestic Hardware Commission business, and act as Agents of Cocker & Son's, England, and Robert Cocker's Wire Works in this city. Also, Agents of Pickslay Peruvian Cast Steel, Ibbotson's Saws and Table Cutlery, Sanderson's Axes, &c. &c. jl 2awdw*

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of FRANKLIN & HARRIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN,
C. F. HARRIS.

New-York, January 1, 1846.

The undersigned will continue the business on his own account. C. F. HARRIS.

New-York, January 1, 1846. jl 1m

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day associated with them ISAAC KIP, JR. The business will be conducted under the same name as heretofore.

WINSLOW & PERKINS.

New York, 1st January, 1846. jl 2w

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
No. 63 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Dec. 27th, 1845.

AT A MEETING of the Trustees, held at the office of the Company, on the 3d instant, JOSEPH WALKER was unanimously elected President, in place of Lewis Gregory, resigned; and Lewis Gregory was elected Vice President, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Joseph Hoxie. By order of the Trustees,

ELLWOOD WALTER, Secretary.

MARINE INSURANCE ON CARGO AND FREIGHT ONLY.

The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, No. 63 Wall-st. confines its business to Marine insurance on freight and cargo.

New subscription notes, amounting to upward of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars have been received, and farther additions are still being made to the assets.

The Company invites association to the plan of business, which it is believed, offers greater protection and larger returns to the assured than any other.

TRUSTEES:

Thomas Hunt,	Jas. McCullough,	Thos. Achelis,
Wm. C. Langley,	Septimus Crooks,	Geo. W. Taylor,
Henry Sheldon,	Charles Psych,	Levi Cook,
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Thos. S. Nelson,	H. E. Moring,	D. L. Sayre,
Wilson G. Hunt,	W. C. Atwater,	Alexis S. Baker,
Stewart C. Marsh,	W. A. Ketcham,	M. Ward,
Geo. Hastings,	Chas. G. Carleton,	Leonard Kirby,
C. W. A. Rodgers,	Lucius Hopkins,	Jas. C. Hallock,
Henry Jessop,	Daniel S. Holland,	S. F. Jenkins.
G. D. Phelps,	Herman Bokee,	

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
LEWIS GREGORY, Vice President.
ELLWOOD WALTER, Secretary. d30 1m

Office of the New-York Gas Light Co. Dec. 29th, 1845.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at this office, No. 176 Centre-st. on Monday, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

The transfer book will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the election. By order,

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

d24 ult12

A. F. HAYNEL, M. D.

HOMŒOPATH, Pupil and Assistant of Hahnemann, Office No. 2 Amity-st. jl2 1m*

LEE & CO.'S Premium Wire Window Shades, Fire Screens, &c. for which they have received the highest premiums from the last three Fairs of the American Institute, are manufactured to a greater perfection than heretofore, of any size or figure required. Offices No. 18 Factory-st. and 877 Broadway. jl 3t

RODGERS'S TABLE CUTLERY, IN SETS.—A few sets of the genuine Joseph Rodgers & Son's Table Cutlery in sets of 51 pieces, complete, with ivory handles, French pattern forks. For sale by

JOHN J. BROWN & CO. 122 Fulton-st

I. O. of O. F.—The subscribers have now ready the new form of questions for candidates neatly printed and ruled, on good paper and bound in various sized books for the different Lodges. They have also on hand various other blank forms and books with printed headings for the Order, such as Propositions Books, Lists of Members, Black Books, List of Degree Members, &c. &c.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Manufacturing Stationers,
jl 1w 77 Maiden-lane.

INSURANCE COMPANIES' Sale of damaged Boots and Shoes, at 142 Chatham-st. directly opposite Chatham Theatre. The Store will remain open until 15th inst. for the sale of Boots and Shoes, damaged by late fire. We are selling our goods at very low prices: men's coarse Boots $1 25 a pair; stitch calf sewed Boots, $2 50; gents' Gaiter, $1 25; ladies' Gaiter, $1 12½; ladies' fine French Buskins, 6s and all articles in the line at the above low prices. j9 1w

THIRD DISTRICT Police Office, Essex-st.—All persons interested in or claiming property remaining in said Police office, on the first Monday in January, 1846, are hereby notified to make proof of ownership of said property at said Police office on or before Wednesday the 18th day of February, 1846, as all said property which shall be unclaimed on said day will be sold at public auction on Thursday, February 19th, 1846, at 10 o'clock A. M. at No. 15 Spruce-st. by Willet & Westervelt, Auctioneers.

Said property consists of Watches, Silver Spoons, Clothing, Bed Quilts, Old Rope, &c. &c. A list of the articles may be seen at the Auctioneers' Room. By directions of the Magistrates of the Third District Police.

j6 6w EDWIN F. COREY, Clerk.

MUFFS! MUFFS!! MUFFS!!!—The subscriber calls the attention of the ladies to his choice assortment of Muffs of every variety, and selected with great care from the choicest Fur in the market. Also, a general assortment of Fur Trimmings on hand at

d18 1m* isep J. H. MONABQU'E, 223 Bowery.

The End is not yet; or Something New in Kine-ology...Farmers' Library.

Of all created beings, the most beautiful and the most useful are—*Women and Cows!* With them are connected the two discoveries, most conservative of human life, to be found in all medical annals. In 1718, that most charming letter-writer, Lady MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE, first introduced *Inoculation* into England, being permitted by act of Parliament to have it tried on *seven condemned criminals*—the best use, by the bye, we remember to have seen made of men in that fix. But such was yet the force of superstition and prejudice, that the practice was denounced by the Clergy for more than forty years. As late as 1751, it was stated in the *London Daily Advertiser* that "the son and daughter of Thomas Davidson, Esq. of Blakestown have been inoculated in this town—Newcastle—and are *both well recovered!*" Forty years after inoculation was introduced as above stated, Doctor DIMSDALE of London was sent for to inoculate Catharine II. Empress of Russia. Its efficacy being thus established, people made up their minds that in the progress of medical discovery *the end was then!* But mark ye! In 1796 Dr. JENNER first transferred the *pus* from the pustule of a *milk maid*, who had caught the cow-pox from the *cows themselves!* Yet such was again the force of incredulity, that years passed before his system was fully established. In 1802, however, Parliament did vote to this great benefactor of the world the pitiful sum of £10,000; while for *destroying* lives, they have voted more than ten times over ten times that amount. By the bye, this wise discrimination and preference in favor of *military* over civil excellence, is not *altogether* confined to *England*, or to *Monarchies!* any more than are the arrogance of Power, and its lust of dominion.

The Emperor NAPOLEON so highly valued Jenner's discovery that he liberated whole families of English prisoners at his request. He could deny him nothing. But *Nap.* was a dangerous and captivating tyrant, for his taste was equal to his genius. *He* it was who offered a premium of 100,000 francs for a *Flax Machine*; while Republican Governments that we wot of, who could not find it in their Constitution to give one cent for such a machine, would yet vote many thousands for a *military* reconnoissance, or infernal machine, that would blow up a thousand men at the distance of five miles! Oh, we are a glorious People! and Farmers, especially, are *gloriously represented*. Some Republican Legislators have wonderful powers of discrimination:

They can reduce all things to acts,
And know their natures by abstracts,
Where entity and quiddity
The ghost of defunct bodies fly.

But *let us come to the point*. Know, then, gentle reader, that a great *vaccine*, or *Kine*-ological discovery has been made in France; and after a series of careful tests, reduced to a system declared, on the authority of several Committees of scientific men, to be 'infallible.' Wonderful as it may seem at first sight, it is not a whit more so than was the discovery of inoculation first—and vaccination afterward. It is, in a word, a discovery whereby the *quantity and quality of milk that any cow will give, may be accurately determined by observing natural marks or external indications alone,—the length of time the cow will continue to give milk, &c.*

The whole work, with all its accompanying illustrations, as discovered and written out by M. FRANCIS GUENON, and translated by N. P. TRIST, Esq. while American Consul at Cuba, is to be fully published in the Farmers' Library.

In corroboration of all that has been said in proof of the reality of the system, we find it thus particularly noticed in a late Number of the *Journal d'Agriculture Pratique et de Jardinage*:

"We conducted Mr. Guénon into seven cow-stables with which he was entirely unacquainted. Here forty-six cows were submitted to his inspection. In twenty-two instances he named the *exact number of pints given by each cow*: in fourteen he came within a pint, and in ten within two or three pints.

"Exact precision as to number of pints, however, is deemed as of little importance, as the quantity of milk is liable to vary, with many circumstances, as food, temperature, date of calving, &c. But the main fact of the discovery we *consider as established*, as Monsieur Guénon invariably distinguishes the good from the bad milkers.

"From this fact, with which the committee was much struck, there results the consequence that there is really a relation existing between the milking properties and the visible external signs or escutcheons indicated.

"The committee consider as a vast service rendered to Agriculture, a discovery which thus enables us to distinguish good from bad milkers, and it is the greater as the system applies to calves, and thus enables us to discard, by handing over to the butcher worthless heifers, that we would otherwise be at the expense of rearing.

"To make known as widely as possible *this valuable discovery*, the committee recommend the nomination of Mons. GUENON, as a corresponding member of this Society and the purchase of 25 copies of his work."

While waiting for the illustrations in the hands of the Engraver, we may partially gratify the public curiosity by adding, from the January Number of the Farmers' Library, the *Preface by the Translator*—who, previous to his acceptance of the office he so well fills in the State Department, had been in a position which led him to pay much attention to such subjects:

Nonsense! Who can believe any such thing? What! by merely looking at a cow, to be able to tell how much milk she is capable of being made to yield; and, also, how long she can continue to give milk after being got with calf!—to be able thus to ascertain, not only what are the qualities of a full grown cow, but what are to be the qualities of any heifer calf, by looking at her while yet but two or three months old! Surely, if ever there was a humbug, this is one.

Softly, Mr. Reader! You are very incredulous, no doubt, but I defy you to be more so than I was when in your present position. What is more, I defy you to cling to your scepticism more than an hour or so. However strong and firm it may be at this moment, it will, in a little while, have vanished into nothing; and its place will be filled by another solid proof in addition to the many you must already have stored up, that

"There are more things in heaven and earth, ——
Than are dreamed of in your philosophy."

When this discovery was first mentioned to me, as one which had recently been published in France, I smiled at the credulity of some people. My informant, perceiving what effect the announcement had upon me, said, "It is so, however;" and then, nothing but politeness toward a stranger, for the first time under my roof, prevented my replying, "You do not really believe this to be possible."

He offered to send me the book; and, though I had not the least idea of throwing away my time in reading it, civility would not allow me to decline. It came, and I opened it with the intention merely of looking into it sufficiently to say that I had done so. When, however, in turning the pages over, I saw that this piece of quackery, as I felt very sure the pretended discovery must be, had engaged the attention of distinguished Agricultural Societies in France, and had earned "Gold Medals" for its author in a country where they are not prone to be lavish of such substantial marks of approbation, my curiosity was awakened, and I had soon read enough to bring home to me once more, for the thousandth time, that homely old truth, "We live to learn."

Since then, many things have occurred to strengthen my confidence in the reality of this discovery, and in its high practical value to all interested in the preservation and improvement of milk stock—and who is it that is not interested in its productiveness? The most recent of these incidents is as follows:

A friend to whom I had lent the translation accompanied with the plates which are requisite to make it intelligible, showed it to a man from the country whose calling had rendered him quite conversant with the subject of cattle. This person's curiosity was so far awakened, that, besides attending to the explanations made to him, he took a sketch of some of the *escutcheons*. After an absence of some weeks, he returned to the city where this had happened, and came to see my friend. "That thing (said he) is as true as a book. There is no mistake about the matter. Since I was here, I have looked at more cows than you ever saw, and I am perfectly satisfied that the thing is just as the Frenchman says. I have become convinced, too, of another thing; that our breeds of cattle are by no means the great things they are cracked up to be."

N. P. T.

The Publishers and the Editor of the FARMERS' LIBRARY take the occasion to offer friendly and grateful salutations to its Patrons, and here present another assurance that no consideration of labor or expense will deter them from making it such a work as they believe every one who owns or expects to own a rood of land ought to possess. They feel persuaded that few who are, or design their sons to be, Farmers or Horticulturists, would fail to subscribe if, by *examination*, they would realize the *size and costliness of the work, the variety of its contents, and the beauty of its illustrations*. The difficulty would appear to be in getting it to be seen. May it, then, not suffice to say that the subscriber gets two Volumes of 600 pages each, made up of the best standard works and essays to be found in any language, and upon all the Sciences and Literature that affiliate with practical Agriculture, as adapted to the United States.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Men of Science, Students of Natural History and general Scholars are respectfully invited to *look at any single Number and judge for themselves*. There are in the last month more than one hundred subscribers, among the most distinguished men in the country, *of all parties*. As birds feed on the grains of the field and the fruits of the orchard, so other classes subsist on the labors and fruits of Agriculture. Those, then, who would befriend it are invited to look at this work dedicated to its service, and already circulating in all parts of the Union.

The Greene Outrage—Another Reply to 'An Entire Stranger.'

BINGHAMTON, Greene Co. Jan. 5, 1846.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

My attention has been called to an article in your paper of the 30th ultimo, headed "The Greene Outrage," and signed "An Entire Stranger to all the Parties," which, from its extraordinary character, deserves notice, in justice to the parties implicated.

The writer must have been an entire stranger to all the facts, as well as to all the parties, and was duped and decoyed into the publication of an infamous libel, or what is more probable, he is not the Stranger he professes to be, but has assumed that garb, hoping thereby to give his missive the more force. It bears the marked impress of the "distinguished legal gentleman," who "happened to be at Mr. Johnson's on a visit," and is undoubtedly his offspring. This distinguished visitor whose presence was so "fortunate or providential" to Mr. Johnson when "the conspirators sent for the old man," was one Adam G. Ransom, well known to this community, but not particularly distinguished for his good qualities, who was then on his way from New-York to Binghamton to answer an indictment which had been preferred against him by the Grand Jury of the County of Broome, for the slight offence of obtaining the signature of a plain, unsuspecting farmer, to a bond and warrant of attorney for about $900, *by false pretences*, Johnson being his bail, and bound to produce him before the Court at Binghamton the next day. This "Stranger" charges that there exists a band of conspirators, who are concerting Johnson's ruin—Such an idea is entertained by no one who knows any thing of the matter, and it is only thrown out by Johnson and his hirelings and emissaries, to create a diversion, in the vain hope of relieving him from the oppressive weight with which he is borne down by the existing facts and circumstances: And the article in question is marked by the same spirit of desperation and disregard of truth, which have characterized the course of Johnson and his friends from the beginning. If the arrest of Johnson at the time it took place was a conspiracy, the District Attorney of Broome is alone responsible for it. Evidence came to his knowledge, upon which he deemed it his imperative duty to procure the immediate arrest of Johnson, and without consulting with any one, made application for a warrant before Edward C. Kettel, Esq. a Magistrate of this village, who, until then, was entirely ignorant of the facts upon which the application was founded. Under-Sheriff Bartlett and Constable Cook, prudent and vigilant officers, were procured to serve the process and arrest Johnson. That they performed their duties with becoming propriety, and without violating or intending to violate any of the rules of civilized life, none who know them will pretend to question. They proceeded quietly to the residence of Mr. Johnson, and found him in company with his distinguished visitor. They made known to him their business through Mr. Ransom, not rudely, for they themselves felt embarrassed by the magnitude of the offence charged; for officers in the country are seldom called upon to perform duties so grave and important a character. Mr. Johnson desired to remain at his own house over night, which was readily acceded to; and the next morning, after giving him an opportunity to consult with his friends, they proceeded to Binghamton.

There is no charity broad enough to cover the assertion, "that the conspirators sent for the old man, with directions to bring him to the Hotel, where they might have a pow-wow over him during the night." It stands out a bald, unblushing lie, and the mind that conceived it, must have been kindred in spirit with ruffians, who are capable of the abduction and murder of unprotected females. At Binghamton Mr. Johnson had his private parlor at the Hotel, and instead of being treated as a felon, received all the attentions that money and friends could command. Common felons would have been locked up in jail—not so with Mr. Johnson. His great wealth has heretofore turned that alternative aside.

The assertion of this pretended "Stranger," that ten of the fifteen days occupied in the examination of Johnson "were lost by waiting for a witness to become sane enough to finish her testimony," is also without the shadow of foundation, and the person who penned the article or furnished the information, must have known it. Not a moment's time was lost in waiting for the witness; her cross-examination was continued upwards of four hours without intermission, and she then retired from the stand on account of physical exhaustion. This was about the hour for adjournment, and on the coming in of the Court again, the examination proceeded with other witnesses. She afterwards became insane, and remained so for a few days, but soon recovered her reason and has been entirely rational since. She was not sent back to the Asylum. It was not surprising to those who saw Mrs. Burdick when she was brought in from the swamp, lifeless, with the cold sweat of death upon her, that the shock which her nervous system received by the fearful outrage committed upon her person, should have dethroned reason; and none knew better than the counsel for the accused, that in the witness's then feeble state of health, a recurrence to those frightful scenes, and a continued dwelling upon them for a great length of time would exhaust her both physically and mentally, and probably again produce insanity; but like good lawyers, they had the interests of their client at heart, and if necessary, victim after victim must be immolated, that crime, under the protection of wealth, might stalk abroad unwhipt of justice.

The idea of this "Stranger" that Johnson was bound over at the request of his friends is so absurd that it hardly deserves notice. After the most desperate efforts of distinguished counsel in his behalf for two weeks, in the cross-examination of the witnesses produced on the part of the prosecution, and the examination of witnesses offered in behalf of the accused, which gave him all the forms and advantages of a trial; and after their labored and eloquent arguments for two entire days, in endeavoring to show that there was not a particle of evidence against him; that it was all a phantom, the vagaries of a distempered imagination; after beseeching and praying the magistrate in the name of Heaven not to hold the accused to trial, and assuring him down to the moment of final decision, that there was not the least danger of being committed; the story that he gave bail at the request of his friends, before being compelled to do so by the decision of the magistrates, will hardly gain credence any where. It was not so. Mr. Johnson or his friends had no idea of giving bail unless compelled to, and the wealthy gentlemen who became his sureties were careful to take a judgment against him to secure them against their liability. The amount of bail required was $30,000 instead of $10,000.

A vindication of the gentlemen at Greene who are charged with this conspiracy is unnecessary. They have been engaged in a laudable and honest effort to ferret out and drag to light the authors and perpetrators of the startling outrages committed in their midst, which have so alarmed and excited the whole country. They comprise many of the first men in the County of Chenango, and would scorn a mean or dishonorable act; men whose names do not appear upon the records of our criminal courts. Hon. Alvah Hunt, late State Senator; William Hatch, Esq. late Sheriff; Robert B. Monell, Clerk in Chancery; Doctor Augustus Willard, late a candidate for County Clerk; Doctor Purple, late Supervisor; Joseph Juliand, Esq. late Member of Assembly; William D. Lewis, Justice; Lewis Juliand, Esq. and others, all highly respectable citizens, compose this "Stranger's" band of conspirators." Did the writer of the article, when he penned the vile slander, himself believe that these gentlemen desired that "Johnson should be brought to the hotel, that they might have a pow-wow over him during the night?" No sir! he knew it to be an infamous libel upon honest men. This "Stranger" also asserts "that all the better portion of community in Broome County" believe in this pretended conspiracy against Johnson.—Here he is again most grievously mistaken. It is so, the better portion is indeed very small—a mere fraction.

The only truth contained in the whole article is that Johnson is a "hard faced man," and I shall leave others to judge of his standing when at the age of 74 he is arraigned for murder—upon circumstancial evidence—in a community where he had lived 50 years and become rich—and yet he does not call upon a single friend of his youth, or old age, to bear witness to his good character. That would have been a shield behind which he might have retired in safety. But he had it not. God forbid that he should be convicted unless he is clearly guilty; but he should not be allowed to conceal his own crimes by falsehood and the wilfulest denunciation of others; neither should money be permitted to corrupt the fountains of justice or turn aside the due administration of the laws. If Johnson is an injured and innocent man, he and his friends are pursuing a most singular course to establish the fact. But truth and innocence ever before require the aid of falsehood and misrepresentation to protect and vindicate them! Never!

NOT A STRANGER.

☞ A meteor fell at Ypsilanti, Mich., on the night of the 23d ult., unaccompanied by a report. It appeared in the Northern part of the heavens.

MONEY TO LOAN on bond and mortgage on improved property in this city, at 7 per cent. Apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. near Wall. j10 1w

Patent Medicines.

IN THE TRIBUNE OF FRIDAY

WE published a number of certificates from gentlemen who have been cured of Dyspepsia by using Dr. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. We publish to-day some very interesting cases of another character, which must convince the most skeptical that this is a superior agent. It acts with singular energy upon the absorbent and glandular system, yet is taken with perfect safety by the most delicate infant.

N. B. Please to remember that Dr. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is put up in QUART BOTTLES, and is SIX TIMES CHEAPER than any sold. These certificates are only a few of thousands we have received from different parts of the Union, and conclusively proves that this is the best medicine in the WORLD for the cure of Scrofula, Cancers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Sores and Ulcers.

Baptist Testimony.

"DR. TOWNSEND—*Dear Sir*: It is with great pleasure and gratitude that I find myself able to announce to you that the tumor (which was called a cancer,) I had on my face is entirely well. You remember when I first commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, it was very bad, and that my blood was very much out of order and system infamed. After using a bottle or two, my countenance regained its natural color, but I had little faith that it could cure the tumor; but your confidence was so great, I was induced to continue using it, and I am glad that I took your advice. This cancer has been growing on my face for some years. Two years since, Professor Marsh, of the Albany Medical College, operated upon it two or three times, and laid it open to the lower jaw, but it did not stop. I consulted numbers of medical men, and tried a great many remedies, but failed to effect a cure; indeed, I was told by physicians of high standing that there was no cure for it; but your pleasant medicine, through the goodness of a kind Providence, has effected one, for which I am very thankful, and hope this statement will induce others to avail themselves of your remedy, believing, if they give it a proper trial, they must be benefited by it. JOHN MCGOWAN.

Albany, Feb. 7th, 1845.

I am acquainted with Mr. McGowan, and know that for several years he has had a very bad face. From the character of the gentleman I have every reason to believe the above statement to be true. STEPHEN WILKINS,
Pastor South Pearl-st. Baptist Church.

Quaker Testimony.

DR. TOWNSEND: I consider it due to thee and the public to give my testimony in favor of thy Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. My little daughter of six years old has been afflicted with the salt rheum, so bad at times that her face was perfectly covered with scabs. We have made many different applications, with little or no benefit, and it did not exterminate the humor from the blood. A short time since it showed itself with increased virulence, when I was induced to try a bottle of thy Sarsaparilla, and before the whole bottle was used up, her face and body were perfectly smooth and free from humor. SIMON WILCOX.

NATIONAL HOTEL, ALBANY, 1st of 5th mo. 1844.

Methodist Testimony.

DR. TOWNSEND—*Sir*: I take pleasure in stating, for the benefit of those whom it may concern, that my son, who is about two years of age, was afflicted with bad sores on the face and body, attended with general debility. He gave him less than one-fourth of a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla; it speedily cured him, and restored his health; and I cheerfully recommend it to the attention of those who have children similarly situated.

COR. I. HERMANCE, 127 Beaver-st.

Albany, Jan. 27, 1844.

Cornelius I. Hermance is an old, respected member of the Division-st. Methodist Church, of which I am Pastor. I have confidence to believe that the above statement may be relied on. H. STARKS.

Interesting Correspondence.

DR. TOWNSEND: *Sir*—For two or three years I was severely afflicted with Erysipelas in my face, insomuch that about once in every month my face would swell so badly that I was obliged to lay by, taking the most nauseating medicine, which checked the effects, but did not reach the strongholds of the disease itself, as it would break out again. I also had a bad swelling and sores on my neck, pronounced to be scrofula. I was finally induced to try Townsend's Sarsaparilla, although I had no faith in it previously. After using one bottle, I was troubled no more with either diseases externally, and now having used several bottles, believing myself fully rid of both, and most strongly recommend the Sarsaparilla as a pleasant as well as a thorough remedy.

T. A. GLADDING,
Portrait Painter, office 81 State-st.

DR. TOWNSEND—*Dear Sir*—Feeling thankful for the immense benefit I have derived from using your Sarsaparilla, I am willing that you should make my case known to the public. About two years ago I was taken with a breaking out of bad ulcers and filthy sores, which covered the most part of my body; my legs were one complete mass of corruption. It got into my eyes and ears, and made me nearly blind and deaf. Several physicians gave me up as incurable. I read one of your advertisements, and purchased two bottles of your Sarsaparilla. This is not four weeks ago, and incredible as it may appear, my ulcers