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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of $2 per annum, in advance. 10 copies for $15, or 20 copies for $24.

THE TRIBUNE.

Capital Punishment—Theological Twisting.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

What a precious specimen of "turning and twisting" is that exhibited by your correspondent 'Justice' in The Tribune of this morning! Through what a labyrinth of "words, words!" does he thread his dubious way in order to confuse both himself and his readers, and divert attention from the point at issue. Verily, your theological quibbler will work himself out at a hole so small as to baffle the egress of the minutest animalculæ; but let us see whether your correspondent has succeeded in his effort to open a way of escape for Messrs. Cheever and Lewis from the dilemma in which they were placed by the *argumentum ad hominem* as applied by 'Bigot.'

The question lies in a nutshell, and may be thus stated: The opponents of the Death Penalty assert that the *natural tendency* of its infliction is to make men revengeful and ferocious—to pervert the sense of right and lessen the natural horror at the thought of shedding blood—to teach a doctrine and set an example, helping to form men for the commission of murder. This proposition, if not self-evidently true, is supported by arguments which commend it to the reason and common sense of every unsophisticated mind, and by facts the force of which it is hard for the 'evangelical' advocates of the Gallows to conceal or evade. Not daring to grapple fairly with the proposition *on its own merits*, what do they do? Why, like their prototype, the Pharisees of old—who, when they could not resist the wisdom and the power of Christ's words, endeavored to cover him with odium by arraying against him the authority of Moses—these sticklers for the halter and the guillotine turn back to the Jewish law, and after arraying the long list of offences which by that law were punished with death, lift up their hands in holy horror, and, dilating their eyes, exclaim, "What need have we of farther witness? With our own ears we have heard their blasphemy!" By this appeal to popular prejudice they hope to excite the *odium theologicum* against their opponents, and, in the murky atmosphere in which alone the spirit of bigotry and intolerance can live, to hide the inherent weakness of their cause.

Now mark: The advocates of the Gallows are very careful to tell us that *they* would inflict the Death Penalty only in cases of *murder*, and they have not hesitated to acknowledge that its infliction for *lesser* crimes is calculated to produce the effects ascribed by the opponents of Capital Punishment to the infliction for the crime of wilful homicide. This acknowledgement is not confined to Messrs. Cheever and Lewis' book, but has been made again and again by writers and speakers on that side of the question. Your correspondent 'Bigot,' availing himself of this admission, showed that Messrs. Cheever and Lewis had effectually strangled *themselves* with the cord which they sought to place around the necks of their opponents. This he did in a manner the most satisfactory and triumphant, and, however those gentlemen and their friends may seek to hide their discomfiture, the public at least know well enough that the throat of their own argument has been cut by themselves beyond all possibility of healing, and they may as well throw away their needles and bandages and at once 'acknowledge the corn.' If to maintain that the tendency of Capital Punishment for murder is to beget the sentiment of injustice and lower the estimate of human life, be *blasphemous*, because such punishment formed a part of the Jewish Law; then to admit that such is its tendency when inflicted for *lesser* crimes, is *equally* blasphemous, for it was inflicted for many such crimes by that same law. Could any thing be plainer than this?

As for your correspondent's long list of '*becauses*'—equal in number to those employed by divines in their sermons in the 'good old days' when

"The stocks were at each church's door,
The gallows stood on Boston Common,
A Papist's ears the pillory bore—
The gallows-rope a Quaker woman"—

what do they all amount to? If they relieve the *advocates* of Capital Punishment from the charge of constructive blasphemy, they quite as effectually relieve its *opponents* from the same charge, as it would be perfectly easy to demonstrate if such a specimen of patchwork were worth the trouble of picking to pieces. How is the *natural tendency* of Capital Punishment affected by the question whether the Jewish law ordaining such punishment was designed to be temporary or perpetual? It is by confounding these two points that 'Justice' vainly endeavors to work a juggle that shall relieve his friends from the dilemma in which they are placed by their own arguments; but he has only demonstrated his own and their impotency, as any one who knows the difference between logic and a confused jumble of words may easily see.

One link in the flimsy chain which 'Justice' has constructed to drag his friends out of their own slough, it may be well to notice. Perhaps, instead of calling it a link of the chain, however, it would be more accurate to speak of it as the staple to which he seeks to fasten the chain, and which if it be not well secured, must render all his efforts abortive. I allude to the first of 'Justice's' list of 'Becauses,' where he adroitly attempts to smuggle in, as a part of the argument respecting the tendency of the *Jewish* law, the command given to *Noah*, 'Whoso sheddeth,' &c. Now let the reader turn to the original syllogism on pp. 360-61 of Messrs. Lewis and Cheever's work, and he will see that it contains no allusion whatever to any other than the *Jewish* law. A reference to the law given to Noah would have been only a begging of the question, for the opponents of Capital Punishment deny that the Death Penalty is enjoined in that law. The object of the syllogism was to convict them of blasphemy on grounds admitted by themselves to be true. Read the minor proposition and see if I am not right:

"The punishment of death for murder is one which the Almighty God established, *in express terms, for a nation for whom he condescended to legislate as His own peculiar people*."

Here is no allusion whatever to any thing lying behind the law given "in express terms" *to the Jews*, and no intimation that the *natural tendency* of the law is affected by the question of its perpetuity. By what right then does 'Justice' attempt to save his friends from the edge of their own chosen weapon by folding into the argument a new element and making *them* the basis of a special plea in their behalf? If the syllogism was faulty in its original construction and thereby involved its author in his own net-work, that surely is not the fault of those whom it was intended to catch; and I protest against this effort to extricate him from his difficulty by a reconstruction of his machine on a new principle, which, if originally introduced, would have rendered it wholly inefficacious as to any effect upon those whom it was intended to demolish.

This effort to save the Gallows from its impending fate by linking it to the Bible and attempting to create an impression that if the former is destroyed the latter must also go by the board, has its counterpart in that zeal for the authority of God which manifests itself in guarding the 'patriarchal institution' of Slavery from the touch of profane hands, on the assumption that it has the sanction of that Sacred Book. It is not many generations since a denial of the Divine authority for hanging witches—an authority founded on the Jewish law, 'Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live'—subjected men to the odium of this same bugbear cry of 'Infidel!' 'Infidel!' from the lips of Pharisaical bigots; and history tells us that our present system of Astronomy was once indignantly rejected by those who sat in Moses's seat because it was assumed to be contrary to the infallible teachings of Scripture. Alas! if the Bible were not armed with a vitality which renders it impervious to the shafts of its self-constituted defenders, it would soon lose its hold upon the consciences of men. SHADE OF GALILEO.

March 18, 1846.

THE SLAVER PONS.—A libel was filed, yesterday, in the U. S. District Court at Philadelphia, claiming the forfeiture of the Pons as a slaver. The main question will be whether she was, at the time of her capture, an American vessel. She was registered at Philadelphia in December, 1843, as owned in that port, and a bill of lading found on board, signed at Rio de Janeiro by Captain Berry, in July 1845, represents her as American.

The trial of the libel is set down for the 3d of April.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, was found on board. It is addressed to Gallano, the Portuguese shipper of the slaves:

There is nothing happened. I am sick. A man of war came and offered to send the doctor. I thought it was more honor to send for him in my boat. In regard to the ship, I overheard the commander say that he thought it best to send or wait for the Commodore.

The Lieutenant of the Wasp says the two captains are trying to find a flaw in the papers of the ship. If not, they must give her up, or wait for the English or American Commodore. I send on shore those empty six pipes.

I am glad that you have concluded to finish discharging us. I hope that you have made better terms with the Mafuka than he asked. The Wasp told me he was going "t with the sea breeze. Yours, J. BERRY."

Things in Washington.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1846.

The ladies were out in their full strength to-day. At a very early hour the galleries of the Senate were pretty well lined with lovely faces. Even as early as 9 o'clock, three hours before the commencement of the proceedings, it was hard to get a seat any where. When the hour arrived and the Senate opened, there was a sight worth going any distance to see. Every eye was fixed on the scene below. Enough to turn the gallery into a starry sky on which even Senators might gaze with delight.—In the midst of the ladies I noticed ROBERT OWEN, of England, with a soul as gentle as a woman's, who was there to feast his heart upon the manly words of Peace and Reason which he hoped JOHN C. CALHOUN would speak.

The scene below was as exciting. Mr. PAKENHAM with his Secretary and the Foreign Ministers generally were in the lobbies. At every entrance to the Senate rows of earthly angels were thronging to catch the most distant sounds of Senatorial Oratory, and through these avenues of breathing beauty the Senators were compelled to run the gauntlet to get to their seats; while the Members of the House, escaping the *punishment* for the moment of a privilege to their own floor, were clustering around the outposts anxious to see how gentlemen conducted themselves in the halls of legislation.

The study was so new to some of them that they soon left.

The Report of Mr. BENTON on the Washington *Times*, which you will probably publish, you will see is pretty tart. When he was reading the part referring to the charge about counting *noses* at Mr. Pakenham's, I tried to study Mr. Pakenham's countenance, but the heart kept its own secrets—not a muscle of the face moved. I thought a slight smile did peep over his face when Mr. Benton pronounced it false, despicable and *vulgar*, but it soon resumed its unmeaning placidity.

The discussion that occurred, after the Report was read, was interesting. With all due deference to other Senators, I think the remarks of Mr. Dickinson were exceedingly well timed. The outrage on the Senate was great, but why strike at the Reporters for an Editorial article?

I speak from no fellow-feeling on the subject. The Times article was a malignant attack, without foundation, on American statesmen for treason. The Tribune letter was only a squib founded on truth, in no way impeaching the morals or the patriotism of the Honorable Member from Ohio. Even though the House, like a pack of boobies, gave no time for investigation or explanation, as the Senate did, still I do hope that Reporters and Letter-Writers will be let alone.

Beside, it does touch me personally. The People's galleries will soon get too full of expelled members of the Press. I was alone, and therefore in good company. To be expelled, without a cause, by political opponents, is honorable—and that, too, for telling the truth; but to be expelled for a cause, by political friends, for *not* telling the truth (a course of conduct which generally suits the whole party best)—why, that is not very honorable. Mr. DICKINSON is a much cleverer man than I took him to be.

But the Debate and Report, as well as Mr. CALHOUN's Speech, are worthy of being given in full, and therefore I shall say no more about them in this letter.

Mr. CALHOUN referred to Mr. ADAMS to day rather gingerly. It would be better for the South to let the old man alone.

You will see that Mr. CALHOUN expressed a hope, without giving any authority for it, that the declarations of Sir Robert Peel for compromise had already been met by our Government. He started the idea that even the President was not now in favor of Notice.

But I said I would refer you to the Speech itself. Its estimate of the cost and consequences of War will be found interesting.

After I closed my letter this afternoon, we had a pretty scene in the House of Representatives. Soon after five o'clock they began a regular fight to effect an adjournment. Without doing a single item of business they continued in a scene of uproar from that till 9 o'clock—calling the Yeas and Nays, ordering calls of the House, &c. The Sergeant-at-Arms was sent out after the Members at a late hour, but found some of them probably in bed—their wives protesting against "their taking off." They adjourned at 9 o'clock, having wasted their own time and the People's sperm candles. Who says that this Loco-Foco House is not dignified?

The scene on Friday afternoon in the House of Representatives was truly an amusing one, and what delightful harmony reigns among the Loco-Focos of the present Congress! The great question in dispute was about the authority of the Baltimore Convention. Mr. YANCEY of Ala. insisted that he had never violated any of the Baltimore Convention Pledges; Mr. WOODWARD of South-Carolina said that he had never considered the Baltimore Convention as binding upon the Democracy. Poor Mr. DOUGLASS of Illinois was verdant enough to suppose that the Loco-Foco pledges at Baltimore *did* mean something, and he is verdant enough to hold on to that opinion, in spite of all the evidences around him to the contrary.

Mr. SEDDON of Va. could not stand this Western flourish any longer, so he rose and put this straight question to the gentleman from Illinois, "Does the gentleman believe that the Party was pledged by the Baltimore Convention to 54° 40'?"

Mr. DOUGLASS replied, "I do."

Then, said Mr. SEDDON, I ask one other question: "Did the President desert those principles when he offered to take 49°?"

This was a poser, and every body hoped that there might be some plain answer given to it.

Just at this time, however, the chairman's hammer fell, and Mr. HOUSTON of Delaware got the floor and yielded to Mr. DOUGLASS to reply to the question, amid great confusion.

Mr. DOUGLASS then proceeded, using up about a quarter of Mr. Houston's time without meeting the question at all. He talked about Mr. Polk's former votes; also about his more recent letters. Just as he came to the point where every one expected him to answer the question plumply whether Mr. Polk was a traitor or not, he very innocently said that if ever Mr. Polk would do so *again* he would be guilty of Treason! On James K. Polk's own premises in Columbia, he (Mr. D.) had said it was a treasonable proposition for Mr. CLAY to offer the 49th parallel.—He had repeated it in Nashville and other parts of Mr. Polk's State. He had printed this in his Speech in 1844. He had taken that position all over the country. He had pledged JAMES K. POLK against this, and if ever he did it *again* it would be treason. It *was* treason in HENRY CLAY. To be sure Mr. POLK had done the same thing since, but if he ever did it *again*, it would be treason! He would rather his tongue would cleave to his *throat* than defend the President if he should do it *again*.

Oh! incomparable and unterrified Statesman, Jurist and Philosopher, what wonderful progress we are making! Mr. A. killed a man, and he was guilty of murder. I pledged myself that Mr. B. would not commit murder, but Mr. B. did the very same thing that Mr. A. did, and if he ever does it *again* I will say that Mr. B. was guilty of murder. I acknowledge that Mr. B. with malice aforethought, moved thereto by the instigation of the Devil, did crush the breath of life from his fellow man—he did kill his neighbor; and if he ever kills him *again*, I *will* say that he has committed murder!! Who will say, after this, that new Bibles are the only hidden codes of morals that are disentombed from the rich soil of Illinois?

And yet Mr. DOUGLASS turned round to Mr. SEDDON, and triumphantly asked whether he was satisfied!

Mr. SEDDON very promptly and properly replied that he was not satisfied, and was proceeding again to ask Mr. Douglass his opinion on what James K. Polk had done, not on what he might *again* do, but Mr. Houston of Delaware feeling that they had used up too much of his hour refused to yield the floor any longer. After mutual explanations between Mr. Ewing of Pa. and Mr. Douglass, the House adjourned, and the next morning Messrs. DOUGLASS, YANCEY, &c. explained that it was all meant only in a Pickwickian sense and that all those whom they had thought *pretended* Democrats in their wrath were true blues on farther reflection.

In my pencil sketch of Friday's proceedings, published in your Saturday's paper, I see you make me say that Mr. ADAMS of Mass. opposed the River and Harbor Bill. I meant to say Mr. ADAMS of Miss. The House did not adjourn till near 5 o'clock that day, and I had but a few minutes to glance over what I had written in haste, but still I think it strange that the error should have occurred. Of course the allusions and sentiments there made should not be applied or attributed to the venerable gentleman from Massachusetts. I hope you corrected it for this morning's paper. RICHELIEU.

TAKE NOTICE.—Massachusetts Whig editors are requested to have nothing more to say at present about slavery-ridden New-Hampshire. If their Legislature does not pass Henry Wilson's resolutions, or take some similar action against slavery, they may provoke some notice from the anti-slavery State of New-Hampshire. [Manchester American.

New Publications.

☞ THE YOUNG DUKE; By D'ISRAELI—'A moral tale, though gay'—has just been issued in one volume for 25 cents by the Harpers. It is not so grave as the author's latest works nor so stirring as 'Vivian Grey,' but is a good story nevertheless.

☞ "DWIGHT'S THEOLOGY," Vol. IV. and last, has been issued by the Harpers. This work formerly cost $30; it is here issued in a good edition for $6. Dr. Dwight is one of the very few American Theologians who have acquired a decided European reputation.—Probably the Calvinistic theology has had no abler expounder since Calvin himself.

☞ "LAW AND LAZINESS, or Students at Law of Leisure," is the odd title of a neat little work just published at 24 Ann-st. There ought to be some fun in it, but we have been unable to dig for it.

☞ THE LIFE OF REV. ROBERT HOUSMAN, A. B. slightly abridged from the English Edition, has been issued, with a well executed Portrait, in a fair 12mo. of 374 pages, by R. Carter, 58 Canal-st.

☞ 'LALLA ROOKH,' by Thos Moore, forms No. VII. of Francis & Co.'s Cabinet Library of Choice Prose and Poetry. This beautiful little Oriental tale has been widely read and admired and would have placed the author high on the list of living bards had he never written any thing else.

☞ Carey & Hart have issued, as No. 4 of Foreign Library, TRAVELS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, by J. G. Kohl, whose works are always entertaining. Graham has it for sale in this city. Price 25 cents.

Farmers' Club....TUESDAY, *March 17.*

The meeting was well attended. Rev. Mr. POWELL of Fordham presided.

Gen. TALLMADGE made some remarks on the effects likely to be produced on the morals of the country by Mr. Walker's new Tariff, in which it is proposed to reduce the duties on Foreign Liquors. The duty under the present Tariff is from 150 to 200 per cent. while it is now proposed to lay a duty of only 75 per cent. This reduction would be disastrous both to morals and labor, so far as it could have any effect. He would take off the duties on Figs and other Fruits which could not be raised here and impose higher duties on Foreign Spirits.

Letters in relation to the Mulberry were read from the Chairman and from Mr. Downing of Newburg.

The Secretary, Mr. WAKEMAN, presented a statement respecting the Potato-Rot, recommending the burning of the stalks of diseased Potatoes, the destruction of diseased leaves, care in planting seed, &c.

Mr. WAKEMAN presented a letter from A. H. Ernst, of Spring Garden, Ohio, accompanying bundles of seedlings and grafts of Apples and Pears, natives of the West.

A table from the Genesee Farmer was presented, showing the relative value in point of nourishing quality of different kinds of Grain and Vegetables. Placing Wheat Flour at 100 lbs. as a standard, the quantity of other Grains and Vegetables necessary as an equivalent would be—

119 lbs. Barley Meal.	613 lbs. Potatoes, (moist.)
108 lbs. Buckwheat Flour.	126 lbs. Potatoes, (meal.)
138 lbs. Corn Meal.	757 lbs. Carrots.
67 lbs. Peas.	1335 lbs. Turnips.
171 lbs. Rice.	

Prof. MAPES doubted the accuracy of this analysis.—If the present system of Chemistry was true, the table was false and deceptive.

A letter was read from N. D. Smith of Washington, (Arkansas,) enclosing specimens of skein and wove Silk. His success had been complete, and his family is entirely clothed with Silk of their own raising. The main trouble in Silk-raising in the South is the too early hatching of the eggs.

There was some conversation on the question of adopting a resolution approving the views expressed by Gen. Tallmadge on the proposed reduction of the duties on Foreign Spirits, but at the General's own suggestion the matter was dropped.

An improved Curry-Comb was presented from Mr. Wilkinson of Brandon, Vt.

A new fashion of Barn Door Lock was presented by Mr. William J. Townsend of Astoria; very easily opened when a man has his arms full—a good invention.

The question assigned for the day was taken up:—"Which is the best method of keeping Milch Cows in Winter?" After some little discussion, its farther consideration was postponed till the next meeting. The Club adjourned till *Tuesday next.*

PLAIN TRUTH.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati '*Watchman of the Valley*,' whom from his initials we presume to be Rev. Dr. Snow, Professor in Lane Theological Seminary, writes thus:

"It does seem to me to be extreme blindness, or gross disingenuousness, (not to use such harsh words as meanness, cowardice and hypocrisy,) for grave ecclesiastical bodies to issue their solemn mandates against dancing parties, and papal baptisms, and the crime of marrying a deceased wife's sister, and at the same time refusing to say one word in condemnation of Slaveholding, which in this country, at least, is, at the present time, doing infinitely more mischief to Morals and Religion, to every Social and every Spiritual Good, than all the dancing parties and papal baptisms and *quasi-sororal* marriages, that can be found between the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of Mexico. This is the exact, honest, literal truth; and why should not all our ecclesiastical bodies be willing to *say it*, as well as *think it* and *feel it*.

Sure enough, why should n't they? Can any body tell? If they cannot muster courage enough for this, might they not as well "shut up shop" and give up the conversion of the world as an impracticable job?

ST. JOSEPH'S HARBOR, MICHIGAN.—The report of the Chief Topographical Engineer states that the importance of this harbor is every year increasing. Locks have been constructed on the St. Joseph River, at Mishwaka, and at Bristol, which have opened the navigation to Three Rivers a distance of 130 miles from the Lake. The export of wheat alone this year is estimated at 750,000 bushels—equal at the least to half a million of dollars. Three steamboats are running on the river. [Chicago Journal.

General Notices.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
BRIDGEPORT, March 14, 1846.

☞ **Dividend.**—*The President and Directors of the Housatonic Railroad Company* have declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per share on the preferred capital stock *paid in full*, and a proportionate Dividend on that *partially* paid, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 10th of April next.

Full payment on stock partially paid will be received on that day from those who prefer to make it, and those who do will bear in mind that their *scrip* is returnable on making such payment.

Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of ROBERT SCHUYLER, Esq. Transfer Agent, and in Boston at the office of NATHANIEL THAYER, Esq. Transfer Agent at that place.

The Transfer Books for the preferred stock will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of April, both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.
m17 1t1

MARCH 13th, 1846.

☞ **Robert James Harvey, Esq.**—*Dear Sir*: The undersigned having heard a course of Lectures, with Readings from the British and American Poets, lately delivered by you in the Chapel of the University, spoken of in high terms of approval, would be most happy to have you repeat them in the Rutgers Institute at your earliest convenience.

Yours, &c.

Isaac Ferris, D. D.	John M. Krebs, D. D.
Morris Franklin,	Joseph Hoxie,
Gilbert Hopkins,	John H. Williams,
Irad Hawley,	Thompson Price,
James McCullough,	D. D. Williamson,
Thomas Williams, Jr.	James R. Whiting,
Jared Linsly,	J. K. Hardenbrook,
John Conger.	

MARCH 14th, 1846.

Gentlemen: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor as above. In doing so, allow me to offer you my acknowledgments for the terms in which it is couched, and to express the gratification I have in accepting your invitation. Understanding Wednesday evening to be more generally convenient than any other, I propose delivering the first Lecture of the Course on that evening, the 18th inst.

Very respectfully, yours,
R. J. HARVEY, A. M. Prof. Elocution and Languages.
m16 4t* 111 McDougal-st.

☞ **Phalon's Magic Hair Dye.**—A new and invaluable discovery, being a liquid dye, which instantaneously changes the color of the hair or whiskers to a beautiful brown or black, without injury to the hair or skin. Gentlemen can have their whiskers dyed in five minutes at the depot, 2½ Broadway. Price per bottle $1. m3 1m

☞ **To Military Companies, Societies, Referees, &c.**—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a lease of the house number 306 Broadway, well known as Constitution Hall, which will undergo many alterations and improvements, and that he is now prepared to let his rooms for the ensuing year. His bar is well stocked with the best of Wine, Liquors, Segars, &c. and he hopes to render himself deserving of the patronage of those who visit his house.

m14 2w* WM. H. CRATER.

☞ **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 ostf

☞ **Cologne Water,** not cheap but good, worth 8 shillings per quart. Very fine, also, at 6 and 4 shillings, selling by J. & I. CODDINGTON,
26f 1m* 303 Hudson-st. cor. Spring.

☞ **Boston Subscriptions to the New-York Tribune** received by authorized Agents, KEDDING & Co. 3 State-street. Terms—10 cents per week or Two cents for Single Copies.

Weekly Tribune every Friday Morning, for 5 cents or $3 per annum.

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

☞ **Just received,** a supply of Arrowroot, produced at St. Marys, Georgia. It is fully equal in quality to the Bermuda, from which it cannot be distinguished in any respect, either cooking or after; and is selling at half the price. Gratuitous samples for trial may be had at the subscribers' store. J. & I. CODDINGTON,
26f 1m* 303 Hudson-st. cor. Spring.

☞ **The Subscribers' Lozenge** for Cold in the Head instantly alleviates the disagreeable symptoms of that unpleasant disorder. Permitted to dissolve slowly in the mouth, in its action on the mucus 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, cor. Spring-st 30 1mlsp*

ANOTHER VICTIM.—The body of 'Sam Roe' was found at the foot of a deep ravine near New Canaan, Ct. on Sunday last. A correspondent of the Norwalk Gazette says the fallen man was in an easy sleeping posture;—and there, as we found him, in fearful solitude, he had died, unpitied, and alone; nor was this all, his breast, head, and face had been disrobed by birds of prey, leaving a ghastly spectacle, which the mind contemplates only with horror. About two rods from the body, a basket was found containing a bottle of *Rum*, another smaller bottle was found but a few feet from his person, *empty*. At a previous examination an "old vender" testified that he sold two such bottles full to 'Sam Roe' on the day that he was missing, Nov. 28th.

ACCIDENT ON THE PROVIDENCE RAILROAD.—As the Dedham train was going out this morning, owing to the breaking of the train which connects the tender to the engine, the fireman, Mr. Hagar of Spring-st. Roxbury, was thrown off, and falling upon the track, the wheels of the train passed over his legs and the side of his head, cutting and mangling him in a most shocking manner. Medical aid was called, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery. The Engineer escaped as by miracle. [Boston Transcript.

☞ Mr. Reuben Rowley, of Wrentham, made his second escape from the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, on Sunday, and was at home on Monday. His feet were much blistered, it is said, by his journey, which must have been in part on foot.

WEATHER AND RIVER.—The weather has been of Summer warmth, the mercury rising in two successive days to 70 and 75 degrees Fahrenheit in northern exposures. Fruit buds are swelling fast, and lilac and white maple buds are well nigh bursting. The Ohio river is now at flood tide, and water enough on the Falls to pass the largest boats. [Cin. Gaz. March 12.

THE WEATHER.—On Saturday we had here a plentiful and most acceptable rain. We had not had a drop before since the 30th of January, and but very little since the 3d of that month. Very many of our cisterns were exhausted. This rain has finished our sleighing, which had continued, without interruption, since the first day of December, 1845—*one hundred and three days in all!* [Bost. Jour. Monday.

Dry Goods.

LINENS, SHEETINGS AND HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.—A ARNOLD & CO 52 Canal-st have received per ships Rochester and Oxford their Spring importation of Linens, to which they invite the attention of families, hotels and boarding-house keepers.

4-4 Medium Linens, warranted of the finest flax and manufactured expressly for their family trade.

4-4 Extra heavy Housewife do do. 4-4 Superfine Fronting do do.

6, 8, 9, 10 and 12-4 Irish and Barnsley Sheetings, warranted pure linen.

7, 8, 10, 12, 16 and 20-4 Double Damask Table Cloths, new and beautiful designs.

7, 8 and 10-4 Table Diaper and Damask.

5-8, 3-4, 7-8, and 4-4 Damask Napkins, patterns to match the cloths, Damask Dallleys, colored do.

8, 10, 12 and 13-4 Imperial Counterpanes, Summer do do. Superfine Toilet Quilts, from cradle size to 13-4. Also Toilet Covers, Long Lawns, Bird's Eye Diaper, Russia and Scotch Diapers, Towelings, embossed and printed Table and Piano Covers, with a large and general assortment of domestic and house-keeping articles. 17tf

BROWN SHEETINGS and Shirtings of every style and width, all the known brands, both heavy and fine—Stark Mill, Indian Head, Lawrence C, Cabot A, Merrimack, Exeters, Unknowns, Brunswicks, &c. &c. may be had at manufacturers' prices, on the second doors of 18 and 20 Cedar-st. half a block above Pearl-st.

Also, best Southern cotton yarns, assorted twist, Nos. 5 to 10, 6 to 11, and 7 to 12. Also, cotton batting, put up in blue papers, 104 bundles to the 100 lbs. a very large quantity at six and a half cents per lb.

Also, wicking of every description; carpet warps, 4 and 5 thread, of superior quality, both white and colored, assorted in bales and half bales—together with Southern cotton yarns, Nos. 6 to 11 and No. 7 to 12; wicks, twine, warp and wadding.

The attention of country merchants is particularly solicited to this stock, which is got up with a direct view to meet their approbation. T. N. UNDERHILL,
m17 18 and 20 Cedar-st.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

P. COLE & CO. No. 669 Broadway, between Amity and 4-th-st. are daily adding to their stock of staple and fancy goods, the newest styles of Prints, Delaines, figured Muslins, Lawns, Balzarines, Alpaccas, Ginghams; also, Linens, Damask Table Linen, and Linen Sheeting, 5-4 to 12-4 wide; Marseilles Quilts, Table Cloths, Toweling, Napkins, Diaper and Crash, Brown Sheetings and Sheetings, Bleached, do. common and finest quality 3-4 to 12-4 wide. An extensive assortment of silk and cotton Hosiery, Gloves and Under Garments, Rubber Over Shoes, Carpets, Matting, &c. They intend to keep a supply of such goods as will suit their friends and the public, and to sell them on terms that will not fail to give satisfaction. m14 1moed*

EMBROIDERIES AND SHAWLS.

A ARNOLD & CO. 52 Canal-st. have received per recent arrivals a large and superb assortment of Embroideries, consisting of Collars, Habit Shirts, Chemisettes, and Caps of the newest styles. They would also invite attention to their very extensive stock of Shawls, consisting of India Cassoul's Hair, and French Cashmere long and square Shawls, their assortment of which is unsurpassed. Also, Printed Cashmere long and square Shawls of the richest designs, together with a large assortment of Granedine and Barrege Shawls, Scarfs and Neck Ties. m12 1feod

TO DEALERS IN WOOLENS.

H. MIGEON & Co. No. 241 West-street, refinishers of cloths, casimeres and satinets. The gold medal has been awarded to H. M. in refinishing woolen goods. Refer to Messrs. Wolcott & Slade 63 Pine-st., Wm. C. Langr & Co. 52 Exchange-place, corner of Broad-st., and to D. Brigham & Co. Pine-st., where orders may be left. 24f 1m*

SUMMER TWEEDS—200 cases, comprising in the variety black, wine, brown, gold mixed and cadet plain, plaid and striped Tweeds, for sale by
NESMITH & CO. 50 Pine-st.
m14

DOUBLE FOUNDATIONS—1500 pieces Double Foundation Muslins, for sale by
NESMITH & CO. 50 Pine-st.
m14

CARPETS—100 pieces fine medium and superfine all wool Carpets, and 300 pieces 3-4 printed Cotton Drills, for sale by NESMITH & CO. 50 Pine-st. m14

BLUE AND ORANGE PRINTS of new and desirable patterns, for sale by
C. F. HARRIS, 46 Exchange-place.
m18

TWILLED SILESIAS—For sale by
C. F. HARRIS, 46 Exchange-place.
m18

BLUE DRILLS—Just received from Boston, for sale by C. F. HARRIS, 46 Exchange place. m18

WHITE CAMBRICS—Received and for sale by
C. F. HARRIS, 46 Exchange-place.
m18

Salamander Safes.

SALAMANDER SAFES—$25 REWARD—Benj. G. Wilder having called upon several persons who have purchased Gayler's Patent Double Safes, and attempted by threats of prosecution to induce them to return the same, he alleging they are an infringement of his patent, I beg leave to inform the public, that no patent for a Safe, or for any composition for a Safe, has ever been granted to him or Silas C. Herring; and I hereby offer the fully guaranty and indemnify all persons who have or who shall hereafter purchase Gayler's Double or Single Salamander Safes, from any claim B. G. Wilder or Silas C. Herring may set up to the fire proof composition I use in their construction.

The composition falsely said to be "patented by Wilder," is nothing but common *Plaster of Paris* mixed with water, to the consistency of thin cream, to which Wilder's patent, called "Wilder's Patent," an improvement has been made, consisting of *second hand tin roofing*, to render the Safe "impervious to dampness."

Gayler's Safes are not filled with this Wilder composition and tin roofing, consequently he does not *infringe* upon the aforesaid claim. A reward of $25 is hereby offered to any one who will furnish proof that they have been deterred or with the composition falsely said to be patented by Wilder. And I hereby declare that I do not use said composition, or tin roofing, in my Safe, for the reason, that after 17 years' practical experience, I know of something better for the purpose; a fact fully established by the result of the recent trial of Safes at Vauxhall Garden, a report of which is published, to which I refer all persons about to select a really fire proof depository for books and papers. The certificate of said trial states as the result, "That the contents of Gayler's Patent Double Salamander were found in good order, while the contents of Rich's and Wilder's (or Herring's) Safes, were a *mass of burning charcoal*."

C. J. GAYLER, 20 Wall-st.

An assortment of Gayler's Double and Single Salamander Safes, and those of other makers, which have been taken in exchange for Gayler's, for sale by
m17 3tsod&1tW LEONARD BROWN, 80 Wall-st.

WILDER'S PATENT Salamander Safes.—There can be no greater evidence of the superiority of the genuine Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe than the fact of the inability of other Safe makers to invent anything new or make any improvement upon their old inventions by which they dare risk the reputation of their Safes to a fair and equal trial with Wilder's Patent Salamander. The late attempts made to destroy one of Wilder's Safes, by making another Salamander Safe twice the usual thickness, is sufficient of itself to convince every man (who will take the trouble to investigate the subject) of the superior fire-proof qualities of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes. Another (to the subscriber very pleasing) evidence of the high estimation in which the public hold Wilder's Patent Safes is the increasing demand—to meet which he has enlarged his factory and applied steam power machinery, which renders it the most extensive establishment of the kind in the United States, and will enable him to furnish the best *single* or *double* Salamander Safes ever offered to the public.

SILAS C. HERRING, 138 Water-st.

Silas C. Herring is the only person authorized to make or sell Salamander Safes in this State. Suits have been commenced against manufactors and purchasers, and will be extended to all who infringe on my patent.

m10 2wD&W B. G. WILDER, Patentee.

$1000 CHALLENGE.—The proprietor of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe challenges any Safe maker or agent in the United States, in the sum of one thousand dollars to an impartial trial. The Safe to be selected by a disinterested committee from those now in use (always provided they are not filled with the composition as patented by Wilder.) *Note*—The foregoing arrangements will serve to protect the manufacturers from suspicion of having made a Safe for the express purpose of testing in a furnace. Such suspicion has attached itself to all premeditated tests of Safes. The only evidence perfectly satisfactory to purchasers being in accidental fires over which the manufacturers could have no control.

SILAS C. HERRING, Proprietor of Wilder's
26f 1mD&W Patent Salamander Safes, No. 138 Water-st.

PAPER HANGING DEPOT.

G. P. & J. GRATACAP,
31 Maiden-lane,

IMPORTERS and Dealers in French and American Paper Hangings, respectfully invite Country Merchants, Landlords, and Tenants to call and examine their large and splendid assortment of Paper Hangings, Views, Fire Board Prints, Borders, &c. &c. before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Constantly on hand a general assortment of Upholstery goods, at wholesale and retail.

Window Shades—a splendid assortment, at very reduced prices, and in any quantity. m14 1moef

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—Cleaned without injury to the colors, at Mrs. Robinson's Clear Starching Establishment, 99 Mercer-st. All Laces and Muslin embroidered goods returned looking equal to new. m13 1m*

Books.

THE TREASURY OF HISTORY,

COMPRISING a general introductory