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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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New-York Constitutional Convention.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

Tallmadge's Plan—The People to elect Governor and Senate, and the Governor and Senate to elect the highest State Court—Education—Worden on State Naturalization—Strong proposes Free Trade in Lawyers—On Petitions.

ALBANY, June 13th, 1846.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

SIR: Returns begin to come in of some of the official information which the Convention has asked for. Working Members busy themselves in sitting on Committees, comparing opinions, preparing reports, or in any other way in which they can advance the great objects of the session; some are employed corresponding with their constituencies, others in the Library studying subjects which they have an anxious desire to carry, but the sittings of the body grow shorter daily. To-day the Convention met at eleven and adjourned at half past twelve till to-morrow.

The business before it was chiefly the presentation and reference to Standing Committees of resolutions specifying objects of inquiry to be made.—Many plans for the improvement of the Judiciary are received by Members, most of which, I presume, are handed to Judge Ruggles, its able, learned and patriotic Chairman.

General Tallmadge introduced the following resolutions, which were read and adopted.

[It will be seen that he contemplates the appointment of a court of last resort by the Executive and one branch of the Legislative power, and not by the people.]

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the propriety of adopting as a principle in the Judiciary system, that the State be divided into four districts; that a Supreme Court be established in each, of not less than four judges; jurisdiction law and equity; the judges to hold circuits; the term of office to be not less than 7 nor more than 10 years; to be ineligible to hold or take any other office or commission during the term; or to have the power of appointing any other officers, or to receive pay or fees other than the salary allowed by law.

If a separate Court of Chancery be established, its Chancellor to hold for the same term, of not less than 7 nor more than 10 years; and to be subject to like ineligibility to hold or take office during the term, and the like restrictions on the above judges. The Judges or Chancellors to be *elected* in the State or district of their jurisdiction.

A Court for the Correction of Errors to be established, to consist of 7 Judges; the jurisdiction, appeals and writs of error; the term of office to be 7 years; ineligibility and restrictions as above stated. *The Judges to be appointed by the Governor and Senate.*

The County Courts to be continued. A Judge to hold for a term of 4 years; several counties may be embraced in his jurisdiction. Also, to try issues referred from the Supreme Court. The same ineligibility and restrictions as before mentioned. To be *elected* in the county or district of its jurisdiction.

Also on the expediency of incorporating into the Constitution the principle of *non imprisonment for debt*, and providing the right, in any suit for the collection of debt, to charge that there had been deception or fraud in the creation or contracting of the demand; and upon conviction thereto, the party defendant shall be liable to imprisonment, or such other personal liability as shall be provided by law.

Resolutions were referred—from Mr. Nellis, on the propriety of allowing the construction of private roads and bridges—Mr. Stow, as to Commissioners to revise the practice and proceedings of Courts—Mr. Cornell, (who, it is presumed, values not very highly the quality of our State Legislation,) as to having a Session of the Legislature once in two years only—Mr. R. Campbell, as to providing by taxation *for the education of every child in the State*—Mr. Chatfield, as to having a Senate of 48, instead of 32 single Election Districts, and Senators to be elected biennially, and hold office but two years—and Mr. Ayrault, as to providing for completing the Canals by means of the Canal Revenue—Mr. Conely, as to abolishing the punishment of death for crime, and vesting the pardoning power in the Governor and Senate.

Last Saturday Mr. Bascom had a resolution referred to the 10th Committee, WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO REPORT such Judiciary system as will render unnecessary the farther continuance of tribunals of exclusive equity or chancery jurisdiction. Mr. Chatfield wished to discuss it—Mr. Bascom was not ready—and Mr. Kirkland said that the Committee now had it under consideration.

Mr. Worden of Ontario read a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Elective Franchise, directing them to enquire whether it would be expedient to provide "for the exercise of the right of suffrage, so that in no instance shall its exercise depend upon the naturalization laws of Congress," which, he said, might legislate in a way contrary to the wishes and interests of this State. In the Revised Statutes it is laid down, in effect, that no one except a native born citizen could become a citizen of New-York, unless naturalized by Congress. Long ago, the Circuit Court of Pennsylvania had decided that each of the States had the power to naturalize citizens, in such States respectively, as concerned State Rights and State Elections—there had since been dicta to the contrary; but more recently, a late eminent Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court had held the opinions promulgated by the Pa. Court. What he wanted to inquire, was, whether the right of aliens, so called, could and should be so fixed and established as that they might exercise the right of election without reference to the action of Congress. Mr. Worden said nothing as to the time he would desire to have aliens remain in the State before voting, nor as to the terms.

Mr. Strong, of Monroe, who never forgets to hit the lawyers over the knuckles when he has an opportunity, rose up once or twice, and when at last he caught the President's eye, remarked that he saw very plainly they were to be flooded with Resolutions—they appeared interminable. He wanted to express his sentiments on a matter of importance, and he would offer a Resolution which did so. Some of the counselors laughed very good-humoredly while it was read and referred, without opposition to Gen. Tallmadge's Committee, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Rights and Privileges be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reserving to the People their dormant right of freely choosing their counsel and attorneys in all courts of law, with the like reason from State interference that they now enjoy in the exercise of their spiritual advisers, and of their Legislators, Delegates and Governors; so that the anti-Republican usage by means of which a close and gainful monopoly of the legal practice has hitherto been secured to a well-organized order of licensed advocates and solicitors, to the exclusion of the rest of the community, may speedily cease.

[Mr. Strong has done the State good service by asking the Convention to reserve to their fellow citizens a right of which they have been most unfairly deprived—the right of choosing their legal expounders of the law of man, with the like freedom that they now may choose members of the Legislature to make laws, and expounders of the law of God. No man has a higher regard than I have for an honorable, enlightened, able and honest lawyer, but why should 2,750 men be privileged to practice law, and 2,750,000 proscribed, unless lawyer-*licensed*? Why do they not also license candidates for our choice as lawmakers, Governors, Presidents, and Justices of the Peace, and oblige all the citizens to choose from among the few favorites of fortune, who would thus be privileged? There would be just as much common sense in having a privileged order of candidates for Congress as of candidates to speak in the Court of Common Pleas.

I have not seen any petitions yet, but they were received by the last two Conventions and referred, and would be by this.

Albany is healthy—rather warm now and then, but not bad Convention weather. Delegates are a long-lived race of men; and 24 of ours, including their farmer President, board at Delavan's Temperance House, the Astor of this city, bating its bar and the liquors. Last Convention only one member, Judge Jansen, of Ulster, died in September; and it appears to me that we have both Samsons and Methuselahs in the present body, who will put their shoulders to the wheel and hew out a Constitution that will deserve, at least, to live as long as the far-famed son of Enoch; unless, indeed, the Delilahs of the lobby should prove as crafty in A. D. 1846, as was the daughter of the Philistines in managing the son of Manoah when he slept on her knees 2966 years ago.] K.

Mexico.

An Extra of the *Mobile Herald*, dated June 8, gives some intelligence, brought by the U. S. steamship *Mississippi* to Pensacola, additional to that already published:

Mr. Parrot from Mazatlan, and Mr. Diamond from Vera Cruz, who came passengers in the steamer Mississippi, arrived in this city yesterday, and took lodgings at the Mansion House.

The only political news of importance which we gather is, that Mazatlan and Tepec had declared for Santa Ana, and it was generally thought there that he would be recalled. The cause of the revolutionary movement was understood not to be connected with the Texas Question, as was the case in former revolutions.

The news of the battles of the 8th and 9th were received at Mexico on the 17th ult. On the 19th the papers announced that a battle had been fought, in which the Mexicans had acted like 'lions.' This announcement did not prove sufficiently explicit for the populace, who, after waiting some days for the publication of the official account, made such demonstrations against the Government as to leave no room for doubt that a 'revolution' was meditated—to prevent which, on the 25th, Paredes sent the dispatch of Arista to the Government organ for publication. Great excitement prevailed—drums were immediately beat throughout the city for volunteers; and maledictions against the Americans were uttered throughout the city.

Mr. Diamond informs us that all the Americans except those employed in the factories either had left the country or were preparing to do so immediately.

Capt. Gregory now commander of the blockading force had restored the two Mexican vessels which had been captured off Vera Cruz by the squadron. He addressed a letter to Gen. Bravo, of Vera Cruz, saying that he had released the vessels in consideration of the fact that the Mexican authorities had permitted two American vessels to depart unmolested subsequent to the notice of the blockade.

The American ships of war at Vera Cruz are—Raritan, Falmouth, and by this time, no doubt, the Princeton has also arrived. The St. Marys is blockading Tampico.

The Somers has been sent to Campeachy, to ascertain whether the people of Yucatan are favorable to our cause.

From Mr. Parrot, we learn that he met the news of the capture of Capt. Thornton and the commencement of hostilities at Gaudalaxara. Upon inquiring at the Post-Office, he learned that the Government had not expressed the news. Mr. P. immediately employed a trusty person to carry dispatches containing all the particulars possible to be obtained, to Commodore Sloat, lying at Mazatlan with his squadron. This express would reach Com. S. five days in advance of all other communications, and there can be no doubt that ere this our flag is waving over the walls of Mazatlan as well as Monterey in California.

Our readers may recollect that some time since it was announced that Capt. Fremont had been ordered out of California by the Mexican authorities. When this news reached Com. Sloat, he immediately dispatched the sloop-of-war Portsmouth to St. Francisco Bay, to act as, circumstances might require.

The American squadron at Mazatlan on the 1st of May consisted of the frigate Savannah, Com. Sloat, 50 guns; sloop Levant, Page, 24 guns: sloop Warren, Hull, 24 guns; sloop Cyane, Marvin, 24 guns; store ship Erie, and, hourly expected, frigate Congress and sloop Portsmouth.

The British force, at the same date, consisted of the Collingwood, 80 guns; Talbot, 20; Juno, 26; brig Spy, tender, 3; and the brig Frolic at Guayamas, taking in treasure for England.

It was reported that other British ships of war were to rendezvous at Mazatlan, but none others had arrived.

But little doubt exists at Mazatlan and among the officers of the squadron, that the British Admiral has instructions not to allow the American squadron to take possession of any Mexican ports on the Pacific. If this supposition should prove correct, the next news from the Pacific will be of the most highly exciting character—as there cannot exist a doubt that Com. Sloat will take possession at all hazards. It is supposed that for some time past Com. S. has had instructions to seize all Mexican ports on that coast, whenever he should receive reliable news of the commencement of hostilities between the two countries.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

Speech from a Texas Representative—Dry Dock at Philadelphia—Sickness of several Senators—Delay to send in the Treaty.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 15th, 1846—5 P. M.

It appears from the closing proceedings of the House to-day, that we are to have a Texas speech from a Texas man to-morrow. Mr. CULVER of N. Y. having spoken against the series of proceedings that resulted in this Mexican war. Mr. PILSBURY, the lately elected Representative of that new-born State, has the floor for to-morrow. We shall probably have a defence of Annexation, war, &c.

A proposition was made to-day in the Senate to postpone all debate concerning the adjournment of Congress till the first Monday in July. Adjournment till Monday next was carried. The vote was not a party one.

Mr. LEVIN in the House, to-day, used some very severe language. He wanted to have an appropriation of $150,000 for the construction of a Dry Dock in Philadelphia. This gave rise to the personal explanation. Mr. Potter of Philadelphia and Mr. J. L. O'Sullivan, of New-York are interested in the one kind of a dock with Mr. Alderman Gilbert of New-York; Mr. Dakin of New-York is interested in the other. It is said that Mr. Levin formerly favored Gilbert's, but now favors Dakin's. Hence arose the controversy which I referred to in my last letter.

The Committee of the Whole had agreed to Mr. LEVIN's amendment. On the first vote in the House it passed by 95 to 91. It was afterward reconsidered by a vote of 96 to 91, and then rejected by a vote of 102 to 89. A fit testimonial to Mr. LEVIN's popularity. I think it would have passed had he let it alone.

It was undoubtedly owing to the sickness of Messrs. BUCHANAN, WALKER and MASON that the Treaty was not sent in to-day.

You will see by the Report that Mr. ALLEN has resigned the office of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, which he filled with so much dissatisfaction to his own party and his opponents. Mr. CASS follows suit. Should the members rise by preference, therefore, Mr. ARCHER will hold the same position he did in the Whig Senate. This is a strange Congress. An opposition Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations! RICHELIEU.

Labor in Pittsburgh—*Printers.*

To the Editor of The Tribune:

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 28, 1846.

For a week or two some excitement has prevailed among the Jour. Printers in our city, in relation to the reward of their labor. The prices at present paid in Newspaper offices are ruinously and disgracefully low. Only think! 15 cents per thousand for night-work! The street-scrapers are better paid. Their condition is in finitely superior to that of the Jour. Printer. *They* work but ten hours per day—during daylight—for which they receive 62½ or 75 cents; the Printer works a good portion of the day, and till 12 at night, and frequently all night—his pay but seldom averaging one dollar. It is doing well to earn six dollars per week.

Why this state of things should exist may seem strange. In other cities, East and West, the Printing business maintains its rank among other branches of industry; and why in Pittsburgh alone, it should sink so extremely low, is the problem to be solved. It is not just to say that it is the fault of employers. They act with an eye solely to their own interests, just as boss carpenters, bricklayers, shoemakers, crook tailors, or all men who hire help, do in the present arrangements of society. Some of the proprietors of newspaper establishments in this city are quite as honorable in their dealings with the Jours. as those of any other city. I cannot say this of all.

Any man who has a knowledge of the business of printing daily papers, must know that there is but little if any thing gained by employing that class of workmen who consent to be drudges for half-pay. Good compositors are driven to other places, or to other modes of getting a living. Some I have known go on steamboats as deck hands, a most degrading occupation; some turn bar-tenders, hostlers, or indeed anything rather than disgrace their regular trade by submitting to a reduced scale of prices. The offices are filled with boys and half-Jours. [It is right that I should state that there are a few good compositors in the offices still, whose necessities compel them to work for 15 cents.]

A disposition is manifested among Editors generally to raise the prices, provided there shall be a uniformity in all the offices. The prices of advertising and subscription must be raised, before higher wages can be afforded to the Jours. The Editor of the Journal, who keeps no apprentices, did for some time, pay five cents per thousand more than the ordinary rate for news composition; but owing to the meanness of a rival, (who paid but 12½ cents per thousand,) he was compelled to abandon the 20 cents and take boys at 15. The Chronicle, Journal, Post, and Dispatch are pledged to agree to any fixed rates; and all that now prevents the Jours. from obtaining all they desire is the obstinacy of the Editors of the Gazette, "the oldest paper in the West," who have spoken no word upon which the poor printers can hang a hope that justice might be done them. This is the more distressing as this very Gazette is regarded, in *certain* circles, as the organ of the Religious portion of our population. But more of this hereafter.

What will be the result of the efforts now making by the Printers, I cannot conjecture. Their condition is so low, that to rise up to a level with their brethren in other cities seems impossible. But let us hope for the best.

A JOUR. PRINTER.

A CRASH.—A new three story brick building on the North-East corner of Columbia and Sycamore sts. Cincinnati, owned and occupied by David Corr as grocery and liquor store, fell on the 10th with a tremendous crash. Mr. Corr had just replenished his stock of goods, and his loss will be severe. It is not known whether any persons were buried beneath the ruins, though fears are entertained that one or two may have been thus cut off.

CASTLE OF SAN JUAN d'ULLOA,

AND

SKETCH OF THE HARBOR OF VERA CRUZ.

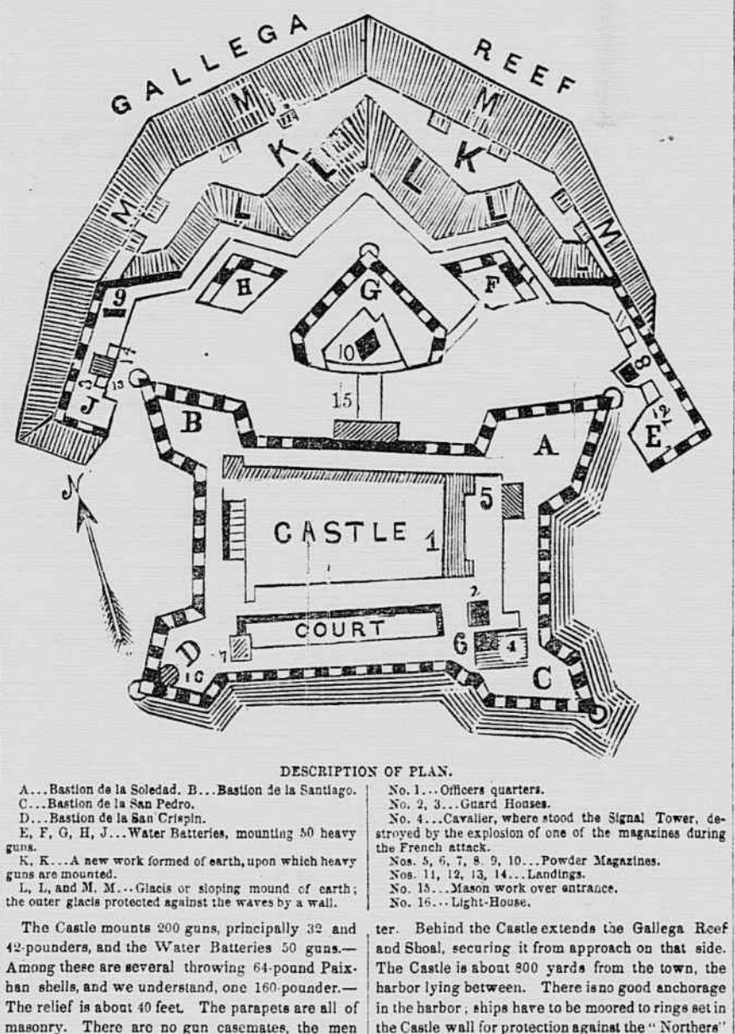
ENGRAVED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TRIBUNE.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

I send you a drawing of the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa at Vera Cruz, and a sketch of the Harbor, copied from authentic drawings made on the spot; the latter by one in the French Squadron during their attack. As this port is likely to be the seat of offensive operations on the part of our Government, it is well that our citizens should have some correct idea of what is to be encountered in an attack upon the Castle. Our Government is too apt recklessly to compromise its officers by placing them in situations of responsibility and danger with means wholly inadequate to meet the contingencies that are ever most likely to arise. It is to be hoped that, if San Juan is to be attacked, that a sufficient force be sent to take it. It is one of the strongest Harbor Defences in the world; but I have the opinion from an accomplished and experienced officer, well acquainted with the place, that four ships of the line and four bomb vessels, in addition to the force now under Com. CONNER's command, would be sufficient to take it. There are many in our gallant little Navy who would like to try it with that force.

Yours, &c.

Plan of the Castle of San Juan d' Ulloa, at Vera Cruz.



DESCRIPTION OF PLAN.

A...Bastion de la Soledad. B...Bastion de la Santiago.
C...Bastion de la San Pedro.
D...Bastion de la San Crispin.
E, F, G, H, J...Water Batteries, mounting 50 heavy guns.
K, K...A new work formed of earth, upon which heavy guns are mounted.
L, L, and M, M...Glacis or sloping mound of earth; the outer glacis protected against the waves by a wall.
No. 1...Officers quarters.
No. 2, 3...Guard Houses.
No. 4...Cavalier, where stood the Signal Tower, destroyed by the explosion of one of the magazines during the French attack.
Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10...Powder Magazines.
Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14...Landings.
No. 15...Mason work over entrance.
No. 16...Light-House.

The Castle mounts 200 guns, principally 32 and 42-pounders, and the Water Batteries 50 guns.—Among these are several throwing 64-pound Paixhan shells, and we understand, one 160-pounder.—The relief is about 40 feet. The parapets are all of masonry. There are no gun casemates, the men being exposed to shells. The ditches are wide and wet, the work being built on a coral reef under water. Behind the Castle extends the Gallega Reef and Shoal, securing it from approach on that side. The Castle is about 800 yards from the town, the harbor lying between. There is no good anchorage in the harbor; ships have to be moored to rings set in the Castle wall for protection against the "Northers" which blow with great violence.

The following drawing represents the harbor of

Vera Cruz and the Castle—showing also the Position of the French Attacking Squadron.

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1...Frigate Iphéxénie, 60 guns.
No. 2...Frigate Néréide, 52 guns.
No. 3...Frigate La Gloire, 52 guns.
No. 4...Corvette Créole, 20 guns, commanded by the Prince de Joinville. The Corvette continued under sail during the action, at one time passing to a position on the other side of the Castle at No. 5.
No. 6...Bomb vessels with two heavy mortars each.

The following facts relative to the French attack, taken from an authentic report by one of their officers of Engineers, may suggest some idea of the strength of the Castle and a comparison between its capacity at that time and the present. The Water Batteries have been erected since the French attack.

The Mexicans used in the action but 19 guns, viz: Five 16-pounders; four 12-pounders; five 18-pounder cannonades; one 24 pounder; one 8-pounder, and three 12-pounders, the last mounted on the Cavalier (No. 4.) A magazine near them exploded, destroying the Signal Tower and killing a great number of men, and silencing the guns on the Cavalier.

The broadside of the French ships was 92 guns, all 32-pounders, besides the 4 mortars in the Bomb-vessels. The action lasted six hours, during which the French threw 302 bomb-shells, 177 Paixhan shot, and 7771 solid shot. In all upward of 121 tons, or 20½ tons per hour.

The Mexicans threw less than 13 tons in all.—The Mexicans allowed the French deliberately to tow their frigates to their position, a maneuver occupying two hours, without firing a shot at them. The powder used by the Mexicans was very weak, and their balls, consequently, would not penetrate the ships' sides. Their fire was, however, well directed, and the French carried off a large number of shot sticking in their sides which did not go through.

The Crops, &c.

THE CROPS AND THE WEATHER.—Almost daily are our hearts gladdened by the cheering intelligence that the crops—Wheat, Cotton and Corn—afford unusual promise of early and extensive harvest. For the last few days we have had repeated showers, giving health and vigor to vegetation, and rendering less ardent the balmy breezes from the South. [Albany (Ga.) Cour. 6th.

☞ We hear that there was a slight hoar frost in low situations in some of the neighboring towns last week. The weather is now quite warm and pleasant.—There has been no rain for a long time, and vegetation begins to suffer. There is also much complaint of a deficiency of water among those who are compelled to rely for their supply on rain water. [Boston Journal.

THE GARLAND LETTER.—The Pontiac Gazette states that Charles H. Stewart, Esq. of this city was held to bail on Monday for his appearance before the Grand Jury on a charge of libel preferred by Charles Draper, Esq. of that village. On the preliminary examination, Mr. Draper testified that he never saw the Garland letter until he saw a copy said to have come from Ohio. He was never in the Gazette printing office, or any other when any such paper was printed or published. [Detroit Advertiser.

☞ Col. Taylor, a brother of Gen. Taylor, went down the River on Saturday night, on his way to join the Army at Matamoros. He was in company with Maj. Forsyth, and is to take charge of the Commissariat Department. Col. T. was with his brother at the fight at Okechubbee, in Florida, and rendered gallant service. He was for some years stationed at the Sabine, previous to the Revolution of Texas, and is well acquainted with that region of country. [Albany Atlas, Monday.

☞ Capt. CASSIUS M. CLAY passed up and down Main-st. yesterday morning, with his splendid Cavalry company. Their different movements were performed with skill, ease, and celerity. This is the oldest Company in Kentucky, and one of the oldest, if not the oldest in the Union. It has been in a constant state of organization ever since the last war. It is now composed of a fine, noble body of men, and is decidedly one of the best looking companies we have ever seen. It may be equaled, but we will lay a small wager that for bravery, efficiency, courage and daring, it will have no superior at the seat of war. If there is work for them, and they do not win their full share of glory and renown, we have much mistaken their leader, Capt. Clay. [Louisville Courier, 11th.

☞ Dr. BRISBANE, (formerly a slaveholding Clergyman in Charleston,) says that when he was in South Carolina, one of his Baptist brethren underwent a Church trial for a very serious offence. This Baptist brother had been the means of separating a slave husband and wife, for ever. He had been importuned not to do it—to sell them both to one master, and not wring their hearts with the agony of separation; but he said "*he would see them both in hell first!*" He was brought up before the Church, and tried—for what, think ye? For the inhumanity of sundering man and wife? No; but for using profane language! His spiritual advisers and co-workers took no thought of the crime of parting what God had joined together, but they were horrified at the profane expression used by their brother!

FIRE IN NORTH HAVEN.—On Sabbath evening, a fire broke out in a building occupied as the carriage factory of J. F. Bronson and Mr. Andrew Martin. The building was 100 feet in length, and three stories high. Total loss from three to $4,000. The circumstances of the fire all tend to the belief that it was caused by an incendiary. [New-Haven Herald.

General Notices.

☞ **Life Insurance.**—Part of capital paid in—in cash—and securely invested in London.

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The General Agent of this Institution has recently returned from London, and is prepared to give every information desired as to the many modes by which Life Insurance can be effected, upon application at the Society's chief office in this city, 74 Wall-st.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this Institution—their tables of rates—their distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.

A Medical Examiner is in attendance at the office, daily, at three o'clock, P. M. Fee paid by the Society.

JACOB HARVEY, Chairman Local Board.
J. LEANDER STARR, General Agent. m21 2awlm

☞ **Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company,** No. 11 Wall-st.—It is now a year since this Institution commenced the business of Life Insurance on the liberal plan then first announced in its prospectus. That the principles therein contained have met with the approbation of those who have sought the advantages which such an Institution affords in making provision for a family, needs no other proof than the statement of the fact that 1701 Policies have been issued, and that premiums to the amount of $154,269 25 have been received during that period.

The amount of funds received for premiums has already established a large capital, which must rapidly increase by the payments of the second year's premiums, the accruing interest and the current receipts for new policies. The accumulation from these sources enables the Directors to fulfil their promises to lay up a reserve fund to meet the increasing ages insured—equal to re-insuring every life—pay all demands for losses, and to divide large profits among the insured.

☞ **April Statement**—Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.—Office No. 11 Wall-st.—Policies issued:

To Merchants & Traders	95	To Sea Captains & Mariners	5
Manufacturers	27	Farmers & Planters	9
Mechanics	27	Inn-Keepers	4
Clergymen	10	Engineers	3
Physicians	13	Cashiers	4
Lawyers	6	Accountants	7
Professors	2	Clerks	10
Teachers	7	Students	3
Editors and Printers	5	Ladies	26
Public Officers	7	Gentlemen	5
Officers of Navy	3	Servants	5
Total			272

Policies issued from 1st May, 1845, to 31st March, 1846, (11 months) 1429

Whole number policies 1st year 1701
Whole amount of premiums first year $154,269 25

This Company has met with but two losses, amounting to seven thousand dollars.

ROBT. L. PATTERSON, President.
BENJ. C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. LORD, Agent.
JAS. STEWART, M. D. No. 621 Broadway. my1 tf

☞ **May Statement** of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. No. 11 Wall-st. issued during the month of May 207 new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders	85	To Brokers	5
Manufacturers	9	Sec'y of Insurance Co.	1
Mechanics	12	Bank Tellers	2
Clergymen	12	Civil Engineers	2
Physicians	5	Agents	4
Lawyers	4	Bookkeepers	2
Teachers	7	Clerks	14
Students	4	Innkeepers	3
Editors and Printers	5	Ladies	16
Public Officer	1	Gentlemen	5
Sea Capts. & Mariners	4	Servant	1
Farmers	6		
No. Lives Insured			207

ROBT. L. PATTERSON, President.
BENJ. C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH L. LORD, Agent.
JAS. STEWART, M. D. Medical Examiner, No. 621 Broadway. jel 1mod

☞ **J. Sherwood**, Commissioner of Deeds for the States of New-York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Texas; also, Wisconsin and Iowa Territory. Office 25 Pine-st. 2 doors East of Custom-house, up stairs. my23 tf

☞ **To Ladies.**—Mrs. GOVE continues to give advice and directions with respect to the application of Water Cure in all diseases of women and children, at her residence, 261 10th-st. my7 3m

☞ **For Boston via Norwich and Worcester.**—The steamer *Cleopatra*, Capt. Williams, will leave South side of Pier No. 1 North River every *Monday, Wednesday* and *Friday*, at 5 P. M. connecting with the cars at Allyns' Point. [my5tf] CALEB PRATT, Jr. Conductor.

☞ **The Cure without Medicine.**—Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC RINGS AND MAGNETIC FLUID.—This new application of the mysterious powers of Galvanism and Magnetism is attracting increased attention for its wonderful efficacy in the cure of Nervous Disorders—the most painful and tedious of the many diseases to which we are all subject.—The simple application of the Rings and Fluid is superseding the use of the expensive Batteries and machines, as being more preferable for their uniform cheapness, safety and success. Only Agency in New-York 182 BROADWAY.

A new work on Galvanism by Dr. A. H. CHRISTIE, just issued and to be had gratis at the agency. my18tf 1stp

Patent Medicines.

GREEN MOUNTAIN VEGETABLE OINTMENT.

AMONG the diseases to which this important Ointment is adapted are the following: Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Glandular Swellings, Erysipelas, Shingles, Felons, Ringworms, Salt Rheum, Swelled and Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Fever Sores, Milkleg Sores, Rheumatism, Gout, Inflammation of the Eyes, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, Scrofulous Sores, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, and fresh cut Wounds.

Powerful and *pervading* as this Ointment is, addressing itself to so many and so formidable diseases, it is only to be applied agreeable to directions to satisfy the *most scrupulous* that it is an important remedy for all the purposes set forth. The obvious reason of its power and efficacy in *so many* and so *formidable* diseases is, in its *sovereign potency* to reduce and subdue Inflammation, which is the exciting and permanent cause. This removed, the functions of nature resume a healthy action, and a speedy cure is the result.

This Ointment is purely vegetable, and although powerful, yet mild in its operations, commencing a soothing influence wherever applied. It may be administered with perfect safety in any stage of health, from the infant to the most aged person. It will retain its efficacy in all climates, and any period of time unimpaired. Every family and the crews of ships should be furnished with this Ointment.

Good, competent and responsible agents are wanted for each and every State in the Union, to whom liberal terms will be given. None need apply without the most satisfactory references.

All applications for agencies or the Ointment may be addressed to the subscribers at their depot, No. 38 Cortland-st, New-York. ARMSTRONG & HURD. my20 1mood*

ORARY'S AMBREINE CREAM.

THIS SUPERIOR COMPOUND is prepared expressly for the use of the ladies, and is designed to beautify the skin and give a clear complexion. It has given very general satisfaction in Boston, Lowell, Providence and many other Eastern cities. And the proprietor has been greatly encouraged by the increasing demand for the article in many other sections of the country where it has been but recently introduced.

It is used in washing, is considered very refreshing and its fragrance very delightful, leaving the skin soft and smooth.

The Ambreine Cream is confidently offered to dealers in fancy goods throughout the city. Druggists are particularly invited to give it a trial.

Sold at wholesale by the Manufacturer, N. A. Crary, 140 Merriman-st. Boston. WM. A. CROCKER & CO.

Wholesale Agents, 57 John st. New-York.

CRARY'S AMBREINE SOAP, a superior article for shaving, is recommended to the attention of gentlemen, and is manufactured and sold as above.

New-York, May 20th, 1846. my20 1mood*

SMITH'S HOMŒOPATHIC Pharmacy, No. 592 Broadway, adjoining Niblo's Theatre.—John T. S. Smith has a large assortment of Homœopathic Medicines, in tinctures, triturations, dilutions and globules; Sugar of Milk, Pure Alcohol, Distilled Water, Pellets, &c. &c. Physicians', Pocket and Family Cases of Medicines on hand and prepared to order. Homœopathic Plaster, a substitute for ordinary Court and Adhesive Plaster, and an excellent application for Corns. m19 tf

Patent Medicines.

SPRING MEDICINE.

DR. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.—This Extract is put up in *quart bottles*. It is *six times cheaper*, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient, and is particularly adapted for a Spring Medicine. The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, whilst it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is used successfully in the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system.

We have received within the last four years, at our different agencies, more than FIVE THOUSAND certificates of cures performed, nearly one-half of which were of cases that have been pronounced incurable. We have the testimonials of Physicians, Clergymen and Statesmen, extolling its virtues. A great number of physicians of New-York and Brooklyn prescribe it to their patients with perfect success and satisfaction. We will refer to these physicians with pleasure. The columns of a newspaper will not allow us the opportunity of presenting but a few cases, to which we invite attention.

DYSPEPSIA.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion, as this preparation of Sarsaparilla. It positively cures every case of Dyspepsia, however severe, or chronic. If any doubt this assertion, we invite them to read the following indisputable testimony of gentlemen of the highest respectability. If these are not entirely satisfactory, we would be happy to give other reference to some of the first families in the city, who have used it with perfect success in this and other distressing diseases.

BROOKLYN, March 7, 1846.

DR. TOWNSEND—*Dear Sir*: In the summer of 1845 I was severely afflicted with a disease of the throat, chest and stomach, the mucous membrane became so affected that almost every article of food I took produced such a nausea or irritation, that it was with great difficulty that I could retain food. I confined myself almost entirely to the use of cocoa; even this