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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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☞ 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 $5 per annum. Two copies for $8.

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 $26.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

New Publications.

THE COUNTESS OF RUDOLSTADT; by GEORGE SAND. [Sequel to "Consuelo"] In two volumes. Translated by FRANCIS G. SHAW. Boston: William D. Ticknor & Co. 1847. Pp. 301 and 302.

We have here the conclusion of Consuelo, that most delightful of modern romances, for which the readers of the Harbinger, in which the translation was originally published, have always sought with so much avidity. Though the present work must be pronounced inferior to its predecessor, every one will wish to follow the narrative to its conclusion. Not that the Countess of Rudolstadt is without marks of that fruitful genius which distinguishes its author. There are portions of it which cannot be surpassed, such as the description of Frederick the Great, the escape of Consuelo from Spandaw, and her final appearance with her husband and children as vagrant musicians, but it is encumbered with a great deal of useless and fanciful machinery which could quite as well be dispensed with. Much of it as well as much of Consuelo seems to have been written rather to meet the printer's demand for copy than to satisfy the inward necessities of the artist.

The character of Consuelo, it is not too much to say, in its principal features is the finest conception to be found in the literature of our times. Her native strength, her loyalty, her depth, grandeur and delicacy of feeling, her courage and generosity, seemed to belong alike to the ideal and the actual world. In her we recognize the true features of woman as she should be, as she may be even now. This character is, we think, the most perfect creation of its author, and shows that like gold she has not passed in vain through the fiery trials so often the lot of great and unfortunate natures. In her other writings, even the most exceptionable of them, something of the same strain may be found; but nowhere has it received so complete an expression as in this single character.

Of the other persons connected with the story of the Consuelo not so much can be said in praise. While she has throughout the air of the utmost reality, many of them seem fantastic and improbable. What we cannot but think a great fault in George Sand is her passion for mystification. The daylight never seems enough for her, but she must always weave a little moonshine in with it. Her fancy delights in running along the verge of the supernatural, in introducing overstrained and grotesque enthusiasts into the most incongruous company. For example, Albert in Consuelo with all his midnight experiences always seems to us to have no sufficient reason for being in existence, and to injure rather than aid the natural development of the story. He is scarcely the man on whom the life of such a being as Consuelo should turn. So too the disguised lover and all the contrivances about him in the present work strike us as unworthy of the object for which they are introduced.

But after all possible deductions the Countess of Rudolstadt is infinitely superior to the romances of James or Bulwer, which encumber our parlor tables and dilute the minds of those who find nothing better to do than to read them. It is a book of noble ideas and we are sure no one can rise from its perusal without a generous expansion of heart and mind. The translation is made by one every way fitted for the work and conveys as nearly as possible the elegant and lucid style of the original.—For sale by William H. Graham, Tribune Buildings.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION: A Monthly Magazine, edited by JOSEPH MCKEEN, A. M. New-York: Lewis & Brown, 135 Nassau-st. $2 per annum.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF TEACHING ON THE MOTIVES AND METHODS OF GOOD SCHOOL-KEEPING, by DAVID P. PAGE, A. M. Syracuse: Hall & Dickson. New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co. 1847, pp. 349.

The attention now generally paid to education is a sign of progress, and we trust that the works above named will have all the attention and influence due to their character. The "Journal of Education," the first number of which has just been issued, contains several useful articles, although it does not seem so familiar with the spirit and improvements of this rapid and inventive age as could be desired. Thus to mention a single instance, in an essay on Geographical Pronunciation, the difficulty of making general a true pronunciation of foreign proper names is clearly exposed, but not a word is said of Phonotypy, the only means of bringing that chaos into order and of making it impossible for any person to blunder in pronunciation in general.

The work of Mr. Page is doubtless founded upon his own experience of the necessities of candidates for the office of school-teacher. It is written in a simple and lucid style, and conveys much advice which every teacher may read to advantage, together with much that we would fain hope the majority of teachers do not require to be told of. At any rate we trust that it may be used with so much faithfulness as to preclude the necessity of insisting in subsequent manuals upon such exceedingly elementary duties as washing the hands, brushing the hair and cleaning the nails, before entering the teacher's desk! Such a satire as this upon the present habits of young men, who aspire to instruct our youthful republicans ought not to be called for more than once.

SELECT TREATIES OF MARTIN LUTHER, IN THE ORIGINAL GERMAN, with Philological Notes, and an Essay on German and English Etymology: By B. SEARS, Andover: Allen, Morrill & Wardwell, 1846: pp. 382.

It is grateful to meet with a work from the hand of a genuine scholar like Dr. Sears. The present is by no means the only benefaction conferred by him upon those students who seek for something more than a superficial knowledge of the German language. His edition, or rather reconstruction of Noehden's Grammar, published some four years since, is by far the most thorough work upon its subject in the English language, and the book now in our hands forms an excellent and appropriate sequel to it. Not only does it introduce the student to a more manly and hearty kind of writing than is apt to fall in his way at his initiation into the German, but it also supplies him, in the essay and notes attached to it, with a mass of useful and necessary information which he could obtain elsewhere only through great labor and difficulty. We welcome it also as an evidence of general progress in the study of the German, a branch of mental culture which cannot be pursued without the happiest effects.

This work is for sale by Mark H. Newman & Co. 199 Broadway.

☞ The DEMOCRATIC REVIEW for February is unusually interesting. It opens with a most perverse article on the war, which only want of space prevents our commenting upon as it seems to us to deserve.—Then follow a critique of Bush's Mesmer and Swedenborg, which treats the subject in a really philosophical spirit, an article on Navy Reform, in which Mr. Bancroft gets quite as much praise as he has a right to; a review of Longfellow's Poets of Europe; an Essay on College Education, in which the great question of Education is handled with as much force and ingenuity as is perhaps possible in a merely superficial discussion of it, or as is to be expected where there has been no preliminary study of the great social problems with which the true theory of Education is connected; a capital disquisition on our American Church Architecture, which ought to be read universally; a notice of Comte's Positive Philosophy, in which the merits of that writer are altogether overstated; with several other things equally readable and perhaps equally open to criticism.

☞ "THE MOTHER'S JOURNAL" for February has many good articles by the Editress, Mrs. ALLEN, Mrs. STEELE, Mrs. GODDARD, Missionary to Siam, and others, with an Original Poem, 'The Storm,' by Mrs. SIGOURNEY, and the usual variety in the 'Editor's Table.' Terms $1 a year—published at 122 Nassau-st.

☞ The publisher of the Steubenville Herald, W. R. Allison, has issued a prospectus for a 'Daily Herald,' Steubenville is a flourishing village (in Jefferson Co. Ohio) of some seven or eight thousand inhabitants.

Important Public Work—To Capitalists.

Our attention has been arrested by an article in the Philadelphia North American in reference to the completion of the Canal on the North Branch of the Susquehanna.

Having a personal knowledge of the region of country to be connected and brought to an interchange of commodities by the Canal in question, we have no hesitation in endorsing all that has been said by the Editor of that paper. The comparatively small investment required to complete this connecting link, and the immense tonnage of coal, iron, plaster, salt, lumber, &c. which it would bear, leave no room to doubt its being a valuable work to its proprietors. The peculiar advantages possessed by this line of improvement, consist in its being a connecting link in the vast chains of improvement in the States of New-York and Pennsylvania; its commencing in the heart of the Wyoming coal region—perhaps the most extensive and valuable in the Union—and its opening a market to the lakes, beyond the possibility of competition from any other coal region. To those having the means of investment we consider this enterprize well worth their attention and examination. The North American proceeds as follows:

THE NORTH BRANCH CANAL.—We know no improvement that claims favorable attention upon stronger grounds than the North Branch Canal. As early as 1810 the importance of a communication between the Susquehanna region of Pennsylvania and the "Lake country" of New-York was appreciated; and in 1811 or '12 the measure was urged upon our Legislature. In 1817 the route was explored by commissioners appointed by this State; and in 1822 Governor Clinton urged its importance in his annual message to the New-York Legislature. Aroused by these efforts, Pennsylvania undertook the gigantic task of opening a communication between the waters of the Susquehanna and Lake Erie, by a connexion with the Erie Canal. She prosecuted it successfully for a time, extending the Pennsylvania Canal to the mouth of the Lackawana, or within ninety-four miles of the New-York line. The State of New-York, meanwhile, met these advances by a canal uniting the Seneca Lake with the Erie Canal, and by the Chemung Canal, which extends southwardly within 17 miles of the Pennsylvania line. This completed the chain of communication by canal, between the coal and iron deposits of Luzerne and Columbia and the city and State of New-York with the exception of the Junction Canal, about seventeen miles long from Chemung Canal to the terminus of the North Branch Canal, and ninety four miles of the latter in an unfinished state.

The New-York Legislature, last May, granted a most favorable charter to a Company to construct the Junction Canal, extending the Chemung Canal so as to connect with the Pennsylvania Works when completed.—This work will, we learn, be undertaken with vigor by the People of New-York. It only remains, in order to consummate this noble scheme, that the Pennsylvania portion of the work should be completed. And this, as it appears to us, may be readily accomplished. *We know no enterprise so safe, or that promises returns so generous.* The State has not only removed every difficulty, but has bestowed a *bonus* for the completion of the work the most munificent ever conferred upon an American enterprise.

By the act of 1843 incorporating the North Branch Canal Company, the Legislature bestows upon the Company that portion of the Wyoming Division of the Pennsylvania Canal extending from Solomon's Creek to the Lackawana Feeder, thirteen miles in extent, in perfect order, and doing a large business. This Canal cost the State $550,000.

It also bestows upon the Company the North Branch Canal in its unfinished state, extending from the Lackawana Feeder to the New-York State line. Upon this, the State has expended Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars. It is located, graded, and in a state of great forwardness for completion. Thus it will be seen that the State has made to the Company a gratuity of $3,000,000; and that it is only necessary to complete this Canal to secure all the vast results contemplated in its inception.

To effect this, it is ascertained, beyond a doubt, that not more than $1,100,000, and probably less, will be required. Responsible contractors have offered to complete it for that sum, and receive one-fifth of the amount in stock. More than one-half of the necessary sum has been subscribed, and is available, leaving about $500,000 to be raised.

Let the reader glance at the map, and he will realize the immense disproportion of the results to be attained, with the comparatively trifling means to attain them.—This Canal opens a communication between two sections which, though not remote, chance to be destitute of the staples each of the other. It gives to the vast coal fields of Wyoming a market along and about the Erie Canal and the lakes, which for many years could not be adequately supplied. It gives to New-York a market in the Susquehanna Valley for her gypsum and salt, the extent of which can scarcely be estimated.—Thus the local or rather sectional trade would of itself, it is estimated, not only pay the interest of the amount expended, and meet the requisitions for repairs, but, in ten years reimburse the original expenditure.

Guatemala and Mexico.

The *Franco-American* of this morning contains a letter addressed to the Editor by two citizens of Guatemala in relation to the reported annexation of Chiapas and Soconuzco by Gen. Carrera, President of Guatemala. The writers say that *annexation* is not a word applicable to the case. The following are the facts according to the writers:

On the 15th Sept. 1821, the former Captain-Generalcy of Guatemala declared itself wholly independent of the Spanish Government to which it had belonged since the conquest by the Spanish General, Don Pedro de Alvarado. The department of Chiapas and Soconuzco had always been a part of the Captain-Generalcy and joined in its assertion of independence. That same year they were represented by their respective deputies in the *Junta provincial gubernativa* which was established.

In 1822, led by party intrigues, Guatemala and other cities at the head of Departments, declared themselves united to Mexico. The city of San Salvador, Capital of the State of that name, alone opposed the union, and even gained a brilliant victory over the troops sent by Guatemala to compel her submission. Guatemala, in order to take revenge, called on Mexico for assistance. The Mexican General, Vincente Filisola, was sent for the purpose, and San Salvador was overcome and *amused* for the time, by force to the Mexican empire. But the success of Filisola was not of long duration. On the return of his expedition, he learned at Chiapas that all the Provinces which now form the Republic of Central America had unanimously declared their independence of Mexico. Taking advantage of the forces at his disposal, the Mexican General succeeded in repressing this new cry of freedom which was echoing through Chiapas, and declared that province annexed to Mexico.

In this way the incorporation of Chiapas in the Mexican Empire was accomplished. Since then Guatemala has made reiterated protests against it which have never been heard, but not being able to support these protests by force of arms, has been obliged to wait for a more favorable moment.

The incorporation of Soconuzco, which is very recent, was achieved in a manner yet more scandalous.—Without premonition, without any formality, toward the close of 1844, the Mexican Government sent a *little army of invasion* which seized on that Department in spite of new and earnest protests on the part of Guatemala.

Carrera, in marching against Soconuzco and Chiapas, takes advantage of existing circumstances not to *invade Mexico*, as seems to be generally believed, but to regain possessions, which the Mexican Government took from Central America with no other right than that of brute force. We have the honor to be, etc.

S.... and G....

ANTI-WAR MEETING.—A meeting of the citizens of Boston opposed to the War with Mexico, was held at the Tremont Temple on Monday evening, to take into consideration the expediency of withdrawing the United States troops from Mexico, and of memorializing Congress to bring the war to a speedy termination. Dea. Samuel Greeley was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. George Merrill Secretary. A committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting, who subsequently reported a list which viewed the Mexican war with "deep sorrow and disgust." The resolutions were spoken to by Rev. C. Brooks, Rev. Mr. Burton, Rev. Theodore Parker, Rev. Mr. Waterston, Dea. Grant, Mr. C. F. Adams, Mr. Trask and others, and were finally laid on the table, to be taken up at the adjourned meeting to be held at Faneuil Hall on Thursday evening, and the meeting adjourned.

HORRID MURDER AND SUICIDE.—We learn from the Sullivan Co. Whig that Ann Barcley, aged about 11 years, daughter of Harmon Barcley, was murdered by her step mother, Mrs. Anna Barcley, in the town of Neversink, on the 19th ult. and that Mrs. B. immediately committed suicide by cutting her own throat with the same razor which she had just used in cutting that of the little girl. It appeared, on the inquest, that the mother had long imbibed a spirit of hatred toward the child, consequently she had not at all times treated her in a manner becoming a mother, and of late had suffered under a remorse of conscience, an impression of mind that she herself in consequence of her treatment to the child must suffer in despair of that mercy, which otherwise she might have been the happy recipient of.

☞ The *Cleveland Herald*, an excellent Whig paper, has been considerably enlarged of late.

CITY ITEMS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.

MILITARY GLORY.—Our French fellow citizens on Monday completed the organization of their volunteer company in a meeting at a *restaurant* down town where good dinners are to be had. The necessary officers were chosen, among whom M. Ch. Coudert is the Captain and our cotemporary of the *Franco-American* the treasurer. Our neighbor in a neat little paragraph disclaims all aspirations after military glory but rejoices with due gratitude in the honor done him. For our part we should think it a queer sort of honor, taken in any warlike point of view, as in case of a battle the first business of the treasurer must be to cut stick with the funds and get out of danger. If the new treasurer can boast any skill of this kind he has no doubt good claims to the office.

☞ John Hurley, an orphan boy, 13 years of age, deaf and dumb, and who can read and write well, appeared at the Halls of Justice and begged to be sent to the Farms, or some asylum, as he was entirely destitute of friends or home. Could not some of our philanthropists employ this boy in some capacity which would repay them, and be the means of making a useful member of society of an intelligent lad, who may otherwise become, through neglect and suffering, an inmate of a prison. Don't all speak at once.

☞ Richard H. Griffith, commonly known as 'Limping Dick,' with James Long, burglariously entered the premises of Fisher & Bird, in Houston-st. last night, and stole goods to the value of $35 or $40. They were soon after arrested. Upon the person of Griffith were found eleven skeleton keys, two lock pickers, key nippers, and twenty pawnbrokers' tickets—the latter testifying how rogues are encouraged among the infamous receivers of stolen goods, whose signs claim for them the legalized occupation of pawnbrokers.

☞ As Jacob Allen was passing along South-st. yesterday, some one carelessly, and without regard to those passing, suddenly rolled out of store 64 a bale of cotton, which knocked Allen over, and broke his leg. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

DEATH OF A HUSBAND AND WIFE.—A woman named Sabrine Daly, aged about 40, who resided in Cross-st. died yesterday morning. During her illness, her husband was indefatigable in his attentions to her, and scarcely left her bed-side. But the moment she expired he left her room, evincing great agony of mind, and went into another and lay down, expressing a wish that he might die immediately and be buried with his wife. And in ten minutes after he was a corpse. In the course of the day an inquest was held on the body, and the surgeon who examined it, declared that the immediate cause of his death was congestion of the brain.

FIRES.—A fire broke out this morning at 3 o'clock, in a stable in Eighteenth-st. which was destroyed, with five or six sleighs it contained, together with two small dwellings adjoining. About half-past 10, last night, the house 187 Henry-st. caught fire, but was injured very little; the furniture in a measure destroyed. A fire broke out this morning about 6 o'clock in the back house of H. S. Mitchell, 79 Columbia-st. which was destroyed; partially consuming a small building in the rear. A stable in the rear of 129 West Broadway was slightly damaged by fire yesterday.

☞ Look out for notes on the National Bank of New-York, of the denomination of $1 altered to $20.

☞ The alarm of fire at half-past 12 to-day was without foundation.

☞ Owners wanted for a large quantity of clothing, recovered from thieves, to be found at the Sixth Ward Station House.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant JOHN B. MAGRUDER, to be Captain, *vice* Irwin, Assistant Quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant SAMUEL K. DAWSON, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Magruder, promoted.

Brevet Second Lieutenant HENRY COPPEE, of the Second Regiment of Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Dawson, promoted.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

First Lieutenant WILLIAM W. MACKALL, of the First Regiment of Artillery, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the brevet of Captain, *vice* Prentiss, Assistant Adjutant General, who vacates his *staff* commission.

First Lieutenant GEORGE DEAS, of the Fifth Regiment of Infantry, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the brevet rank of Captain, *vice* Ridgely, deceased.

WILLIAM S. KENFER of Virginia, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

HENRY EASTON of Virginia, to be Assistant Commissary, with the rank of Captain.

JOHN MILLER BELL of Virginia, to be Assistant Surgeon.

THE PHILADELPHIA 'KILLERS.'—The Philadelphia North American publishes the following extract of a letter, dated

SHIP RUSSEL GLOVER, off the Mississippi, January 17, 1847.

Our stay in New Orleans has been a very disagreeable one, owing to the conduct of some outlaws, "The Killers," in Capt. Hill's company. By these acts our regiment became the terror of our whole vicinity.—They entered houses, turned out the owners and their families, and attempted indignities upon the females.—On the evening of the 11th, they entered the house of a Frenchman, and broke into the chamber of his daughter, when he fired and shot two of them. Capt. Hill came up with a detachment of fifty men, and took the rest to prison. The evening before we left New Orleans, they entered his tent and attempted to murder him, but the guard fortunately came up and rescued him. The next day he threw up his commission and left for Washington. This state of things must now cease, as we are about entering the enemy's country; martial law will be strictly enforced, and those who mutiny will be instantly shot.

IOWA.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Iowa City, January 8, says:

"The House, on Thursday, sent a resolution to the Senate, informing them that they were ready to meet in Convention on this day, at half-past 2 P. M. for the purpose of electing one Chief Justice and two Associate Judges of the Supreme Court. This was laid on the table until the joint committee should report the rules to govern the Convention. It is evident, from all the acts of the Loco-Foco party, that they are determined to thwart every measure of the Whig party, to have an election both for Judges of the Supreme Court, as well as United States Senator—in fact they openly boast that they will not meet in Convention for either object, unless they are sure they can carry out their own measures, and have it all their own way. Such is Democracy—no, not Democracy—but Loco-Focoism in Iowa. It has lost none of its most hideous features, or any of the spirit of anarchy and mimicle by being transferred to the rich soil of our new and prosperous State.

TAX TITLES IN ILLINOIS.—The following item, of some interest in this region, we find in the Alton Telegraph of the 5th inst.

"A correspondent of the Quincy Herald writing from Springfield, states that Judge Pope of the U. S. District Court, has decided that all the titles, under the sale of 1823, are void—the Auditor having failed to allow the time required by law between the advertising and the sale. Mr. Bushnell of Quincy, who was counsel for the party claiming under that tax title, tried to gain the cause in connection with possession for seven years; but the Court adjudged that the Auditor's deed, being void, could not protect the possession."

PRINTING OF THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS.—The Board of Officers to whom the duty is assigned by law yesterday awarded the contract for the first four classes of the Printing of the next Congress to Messrs. Wendell & Van Benthuysen, of Albany, New-York, and the fifth class to Messrs. Tippin & Streeper, of Pennsylvania—these gentlemen having been the lowest bidders for the work.

We wish all the parties as well as we can wish to persons whom we have not the pleasure of personally knowing; but nothing future is more certain to our minds than the heavy loss which they will sustain by the performance of the contracts which they propose to enter into, and which to a certain extent they would sustain had they Printing Offices already established here for the purpose, in houses that are rent-free.

[National Intelligencer.

"CAN'T TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES."—We cut the following from the New-Orleans Delta of the 21st ult. The "intelligent negro" here mentioned must be either bond or free. If the former, does he not deserve his liberty? If the latter, does he not know how to make use of it? This man, whether bond or free, answers all the books in defence of slavery that ever were written:

Ingenious.—We yesterday saw a steamboat whose dimensions would admirably suit the inhabitants of Lilliput. It was one foot and a half in length, six inches in breadth, depth of hold two inches, and, as an Irishman would say, 'tonned' about 10 pounds. The boilers were heated by means of spirits of wine, and in every respect the machinery was perfect. The maker of this is a very intelligent negro, who for some time past has been engaged in the up-river trade. Only think of it—a man carrying a steamboat, all fired up, under his arm! In the Quartermaster's office, where it was exhibited, all were delighted.

☞ Four or five buildings were destroyed by fire in Milwaukee on the 21st ult.

The Brig Henry of Newburyport.

MYSTIC, (Ct.) January 29, 1847.

I see by your paper of 26th inst. that "fears are expressed of the loss of brig Henry of Newburyport, bound to Oregon. The Newburyport Herald says she left St. Catherines early in June, and had not arrived at her destination in October."

It is in my power to communicate some intelligence concerning this vessel of interest to her owners and the public. In the middle of September last, I was applied to in Monte Video by a Mr. Swasey, who represented himself and family as having been on board the brig Henry of Newburyport, on a voyage to Oregon.

There was, according to his statement, $12,000 of missionary money, and a quantity of rum on board, which were appropriated and divided by the crew before her arrival at St. Catharines. Against this Mr. Swasey, being agent for the owners, remonstrated to the captain, which so exasperated him and the crew, that an attempt was made to throw him overboard in the night; he held on to the lanyards of the lee main rigging till his wife, hearing his cries, ran to him and plead for his life and these pirates released him. After this he was in constant alarm for his life.

On arriving at St. Catharines, he swore to the above facts before our Consul, Mr. Wells; but the captain, and a doctor, who was a passenger, as well as the crew, swore that his statement was false, and that Mr. Swasey was insane and not to be relied on.

Mr. Swasey said that there were some guns put on board at Newburyport, for ballast, and that he had not the least doubt that her destination was for some port in the Sandwich Islands, where she would be fitted out as a pirate or privateer, as she was a fast sailer.

When I last saw him, he was about to start for Valparaiso, on his way to Oregon, with the hope of getting track of the vessel, leaving his family at Montevideo.

[Express.

General Notices.

☞ **University of Buffalo Medical Department**—The first annual course of Lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, will commence on Wednesday, the 24th of February, 1847, and continue sixteen weeks.

Charles Brodhead Coventry, M. D. Prof. of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence.

James Webster, M. D. Prof. of General and Special Anatomy.

Charles Alfred Lee, M. D. Prof. of Pathology and Materia Medica.

James Platt White, M. D. Prof. of Obstetrics and diseases of Women and Children.

Frank Hamilton, M. D. Prof. of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

Austin Flint, M. D. Prof. of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Surgery.

George Hadley, M. D. Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Corydon La Ford, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Fees for all the Lectures, $62, which will in all cases be required on taking the tickets: Matriculation Fee, $5; Demonstrator's ticket, $5; Graduation fee, $25.

By mutual arrangement between Professors Coventry, White and Flint, the lectures upon Obstetrics, &c. for this session will be given by Prof. Coventry, and lectures upon Physiology in connection with the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

The Anatomical Rooms will be opened for the study of practical Anatomy, under the direction of the Demonstrator four weeks before the commencement of the lecture term. Provisions will be made for the supply of Anatomical Material for this preliminary course, and for the Anatomical and Surgical lectures.

Board, including fuel and light may be obtained at from $2 to $3 per week.

The University of Buffalo was chartered by the New-York Legislature, May, 1846. The provisions of the charter for the organization of the Medical department, and for conferring Medical degrees, are as full and complete as those of any University, or Medical College in the State.

FRANK H. HAMILTON, Dean.
AUSTIN FLINT, Secretary. j19 2aw3w 31W

☞ **Philadelphia College of Medicine.**—The first course of Lectures in the Philadelphia College of Medicine, incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the 14th inst. will be commenced on Monday, 15th March, 1847, and be continued four months, by the following Professors:

Thomas D. Mitchell, M. D.—Theory and Practice of Medicine, Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence....Fee $25
William H. Allen, A. M.—Chemistry..... " 15
J. R. Burden, M. D.—Materia Medica and Therapeutics..... " 15
James McClintock, M. D.—Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery..... " 25
S. Moore White, M. D.—Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Matriculation fee, $5; Graduation, $20; fee for any single ticket, $15. Students who have attended two full courses in other incorporated Colleges, will be furnished with tickets to the course for $40.

The requisitions for Graduation are the same as those in the University of Pennsylvania.

The course of instruction in Practical Anatomy will be commenced on 1st March, 1847. Fee $10.

For farther information apply to
JAMES McCLINTOCK, Dean,
Philadelphia, Jan. 29, 1847. 1 North Eleventh-st.
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☞ **Universalism.—The New-York Christian Messenger**, an imperial folio Journal in defence of Universalism, and in part devoted to Literature and Intelligence, is published every Saturday at 149 Fulton, 2d floor, between Nassau st and Broadway—is served promptly in the city by carriers. Terms, $2 in advance. No pains are spared to render it an instructive and interesting family paper. The resident Universalist Clergymen contribute to its columns, and a long list of able correspondents render efficient aid in imparting interest to its pages. Single copies 6 cents. An interesting series of Letters, from C. D. Stuart, Esq. who is now travelling in Europe, appear weekly in its columns. j27 1ids&TStu7tfos

HYER'S PILLS.

☞ **The American Improved Hygeian Medicine.**—These Pills are undeniably one of the best compounds of the day as a general family medicine. For administration in all temporary complaints of the stomach and bowels, headache, cold, &c. they may be fully depended upon, and a prompt use of them on the first appearance of indisposition will invariably save much sickness. They are peculiarly adapted to all cases of weakness and general debility—any derangement in fact of the system, and especially with females—have proved eminently useful in all lingering complaints—dyspepsia, pulmonary, rheumatic and spasmodic affections, liver complaints, palpitations, &c. No family, after a fair trial, will remain without them.

Read the following testimony:

Mr. Day, who certifies below, is one of the most respectable inhabitants of Newburgh.

I have used Hyer's Pills, the American Improved Hygeian Vegetable Medicine, in my family for a year or two, and have found them in all cases an excellent Medicine. I have also furnished them at times to some of my neighbors, and in all cases they have highly approved of them.

WILLIAM DAY.

Union, Essex Co. N. J. Dec. 16, 1846.

General Depôt 140 Fulton-st. 2d floor. Sold also by Gilfin, 36 Broadway; Cook, corner Grand and Allen sts; Silva, 129 East Broadway; Mrs. Hayes, 139 Fulton-st. Brooklyn. J. P. Ourden, 97 Grand-st. Williamsburgh.
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CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ **Johnson's Toothache Drops.**—The Clove Anodyne for the immediate and permanent cure of pain from decayed teeth, having, from its intrinsic value as a remedy, become immensely popular with those who have used it, many imitations have lately been thrust upon the market by unprincipled persons and sold as the original and genuine article. The object of this paragraph is to caution the public against all such spurious compounds, as no Clove Anodyne can possibly be the Hermitic Johnson, long and favorably known by that name, but that prepared during four or five years by A. B. & D. Sands, and for the last year by Henry Johnson (successor to A. B. Sands & Co.) who is now the sole proprietor. The only safety for purchasers is to be sure and ask for Johnson's Toothache Drops, and to examine the wrapper of the vial, as every one of the genuine has the signature of the Hermitic Johnson.

Remember that the True Clove Anodyne is an immediate cure for the most violent toothache or pain in the gums, and that it is manufactured genuine only by HENRY JOHNSON, Chemist and Druggist, No. 223 Broadway, westside, in the Granite Building. Sold also at 100 Fulton-st. 77 East Broadway and 593 Hudson-st. Price 25 cents.
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☞ **Dr. Banning's Body Brace.**—For the relief of weakness of the voice, lungs, heart, spinal, nervous, female and digestive system—including dyspepsia, constipation, piles, drooping and distortion so common to children and young ladies, also BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS. It is a perfect substitute for the corset and constraining shoulder brace, with none of their pernicious tendencies. Unlike all others, it acts by supporting the small of the back, making of the fulcrum, and by lifting flexibly the whole internal plie of organs. Pamphlets and book "Common Sense," giving information, can be had at the office, 423 Broadway. A lady in attendance on ladies. o27tf D n28 3mW

☞ **Eighth Ward Pioneer Henry Clay Club.**—The members of this Club (being the first that was organized in the Union) will give a grand Ball in commemoration of the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent, at the Apollo on the 17th February, 1847. They have made arrangements with distinguished artists, who are already engaged preparing the decorations suitable for the occasion. d3

☞ **Water-cure in Philadelphia.**—Dr. SCHIEFERDECKER, having returned from a visit to Graefenberg and the most eminent Water-cure establishments of Germany and England, has reopened his Water cure house in Philadelphia, at the corner of Chestnut and Beach sts. (combining the advantages of a city and country residence) where he proffers his best services to all who may favor him with their patronage. His house was built for a hotel, and is very large and convenient, containing 40 rooms.—Application post paid will meet with prompt attention.
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☞ **Water-Cure.**—Dr. SHEW, having returned from Europe, practises this new system at his Institution (57 and 59 Bond-st.) and in the city generally. The Water-Cure Journal (Semi-monthly) by Drs. Shew and Patrick, is published at the very low price of $1 a year in advance.
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☞ **Water Cure House.**—Mrs. M. S. Gove continues to recieve patients at her house, 261 10th-st. New-York.

Mrs. G. also visits ladies and children at their homes, and gives direction for the application of Water Cure. a30 tf

BOUQUETS

☞ **Of Choice, Rare and Fragrant Exotic Flowers** made in a style to please the most fastidious, are to be had at a few hours' notice, of JAMES HOGG, Seedsman, 502 Broadway.
n14 3m

☞ **Commissioner for New-York and Connecticut.**—J. D. WHEELER, Counsellor at Law, Tammany Hall. 3f tf

☞ **T. J. Coleman, Exchange Broker, No. 63** Wall-st. New-York. Uncurrent money bought and sold; gold and silver exchanged; notes and drafts collected. 0f

WINTER GARMENTS—The balance of our stock of winter garments, comprising Overcoats, Sacks, Cloaks and Business Coats, will be sold at greatly reduced prices. WM. T. JENNINGS & CO.
j23 tf 231 Broadway, American Hotel.

NOTICE.—An application will be made to the Legislature of the State of New-York, during its present session, for an Act of Incorporation of the American Female Moral Reform Society. j14 6aiaw*

STEAM POWER—To let with rooms. Apply at No. 226 Tenth-avenue, corner of Twenty-fifth-st. d28 3m*

Patent Medicines.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules in the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring-worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargements and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Scaldings or Lumbago; and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in Life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

"EVERY CELL AND ORGAN of the human body," says a distinguished medical writer, "is originally built of, grows, and is renewed by an independent vital force; and when causes which have arrested such growth, or renewal, are removed, then by the influence of this vital force, the actions in a part, or in the whole system, resume their harmonious course, and the ravages consequent upon disease, are overcome, obliterated and repaired." Here is the whole theory of disease, and the same author proceeds to say, that in many diseases "substances are conveyed into the blood which are incapable of assimilation." In order, therefore, to restore this "vital force," and get rid of these "substances," it is necessary to employ an agent which will act with directness and certainty upon the blood in the process of its manufacture, preventing the introduction of nonassimilating substances, and thus cutting away, as it were, the very roots of disease. That this preparation is such an agent is abundantly proved by the innumerable successful results that have attended its use. It expurgates the source of the disease, and of course its outward evidence, robbed of their infectious substance in the blood, are rapidly absorbed, and the patient is restored to health.

The proprietors submit to the public the following certificate from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla:

NORWICH, N. Y. OCT. 6, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:

Gentlemen—Feelings of gratitude induce me to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I have for several years been troubled with scrofulous swellings in my head, which at times would gather and discharge at my throat, nose and ears, and at others would break out in different parts of my face and head. These continued until my throat, face and head were almost one complete sore, and for a long time I was so hoarse that it was with the utmost difficulty that I could speak above a whisper. During this time I had several attacks of pleurisy and other diseases. I consulted different physicians, and tried various remedies, but received no benefit until I commenced using your Sarsaparilla. I am now well; the sores are all healed, and I attribute the result entirely to the effects of your valuable medicine. Yours, with respect and gratitude,

PHEBE CATOON.

Being personally acquainted with the person above named, I believe her statement to be correct.

JAMES M. D. CARR, Justice of the Peace.

The following testimonial from the Agent to the value of the Sarsaparilla in a case of leprosy will be read with interest by all similarly afflicted:

BEAVER, Pike Co. Ohio, Sep. 7, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:

Gents—A man near here used six bottles of your valuable Sarsaparilla for the leprosy, and has received more benefit from it than all other remedies combined for six years past. It restored a hand, leg and foot from a situation that no person would have known they belonged to a human body, as all appeared to be one mass of putrifying sore. His hand and other diseased parts are all restored to their natural size and feeling; are entirely healed over, and his leprosy cured. He intends using a few more bottles to permanently establish his health.

Yours, most respectfully, G. W. RAYNOLDS.

For farther particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and ef