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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

New Publications.

THE HISTORY OF MEXICO, by PHILIP YOUNG, M.D.—Our inimical relations with Mexico have imparted to that country a fresh interest; and everything relating to its history comes now most opportune. The cursory glance we have bestowed upon the book before us, though it has given us no proper appreciation of its merits, yet induces the supposition of its being a work of some value. In his account of the unfortunate war, in which we are now engaged, the author has not followed the usual habit of exaggerating all the deeds of our generals and armies, and ridiculing in equal degree those of the enemy. But while he concedes to our soldiers the praise due their achievements, he renders justice also to those they have conquered. SANTA ANNA is not represented in this book as the imbecile, the poltroon, &c. he appears in our newspapers generally. His misfortunes have not prevailed upon the author to traduce him. Of his return to Mexico, under the protection of Mr. Polk's passport, Dr. Young says:

"A most fatal error it was, to thus sanction the return of perhaps the only man in Mexico, who was capable of uniting the various parties, developing the resources of the country, or of organizing and maintaining a powerful army. A better mode of indefinitely prolonging the war could not have been suggested by the demon of discord himself."

The descriptions of the various battles in which our armies have encountered the Mexicans are graphic, and corroborated by official testimony. They are not burdened either with the military details which often to the unscientific mind mar the interest of the whole. They are concise and energetic. The book purports to be a history of Mexico from its Conquest by Cortes down to the present time—and if the author has done the same justice to the earlier, as to the late history of the country, he has accomplished an useful labor, and in very short time. We commend the book to general perusal. It can be obtained of J. S. Redfield, who is the publisher in this city.

☞ C. HOLT, Jr. has published the following new music: "'Tis Sweet at Night," sung by S. C. Massett; "The last sad scene," by F. H. Nash; "Excelsior Club March," by Geo. A. Hoyt.

ILLINOIS CONVENTION—NEGROES.—The *Sangamo Journal* contains full reports of the debates and votes. Mr. BOND, on the 24th ult. offered a resolution providing a separate article forever prohibiting free colored persons from settling in the State, and preventing owners of slaves from setting them free in Illinois, under effective penalties.—Mr. BROCKMAN said that the colored people would have no rights in common with the citizens of Illinois.—Mr. ADAMS tried to get rid of the resolution by moving that the Legislature should have no power to pass laws to oppress the colored people.—Mr. PINGNEY declared that some of the recently passed State laws against the negro race would be a disgrace to any people claiming to be free, enlightened and humane. Mr. NORTON said that thus to exclude free negroes was an infringement of the United States Constitution, they being citizens.—Mr. KINNEY said that free persons of color were a great pest to society.—Mr. DAVIS had been born and reared in a slave State, had owned slaves, and yet regarded slavery as an evil. He was opposed to Mr. Bond's resolution.—Mr. SINGLETON would not have Illinois made a receptacle of all the worthless, superannuated negroes that slave-owners might choose to send.—Mr. GRIDDE liked the resolution to exclude negroes, but the people might not like it—it might endanger the adoption of the Constitution. If they were here as a Legislative body he would vote for such a proposition. In that case, the people would have to bear it having no voice in it.

Many other members delivered their sentiments, and the resolution was laid on the table for the present—80 to 55.

☞ We learn from the Milwaukee Gazette that the entries of Public Lands at the office in that city since January 1, 1847, exceed one hundred thousand acres, and that the receipts are upwards of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The quantity of land remaining unsold on the Milwaukie District is between 350 and 400,000 acres.

☞ Through mistake, the name of the editor of the Boston Courier was printed, in yesterday's paper, Buchanan instead of Buckingham—a mistake, however of but slight importance, since every one knows the right name of the editor of the BOSTON COURIER.

☞ We are indebted to Adams's Express for the Boston papers of Thursday evening in advance of the mail. The WORCESTER, via Norwich, arrived yesterday morning at an early hour, but the mail by the Stonington route did not reach us till past 11 o'clock.

The fog settles down thick and heavy in Stonington Harbor, and prevents, we suppose, the departure of the steamboats.

CITY ITEMS.

FRIDAY, July 9.

LAUNCH.—Will be launched on Saturday, the 10th inst. at 7 A. M. precisely, from the yard of Messrs. Perine, Patterson & Stack, head of Water-st, ship Mamalouk, of 900 tons burden, built for Warren Delano, Jr. Esq of this City, to be commanded by Capt. C. H. Christenson, under whose immediate superintendence she has been built.

ARRIVALS OF BREADSTUFFS.—The Hudson River yesterday conveyed to this City 28,273 barrels of Flour, 1,163 of Corn Meal, and 158 of Rye Flour; 28,776 bushels of Wheat, 57,982 of Corn, 424 of Barley, and 240 of Rye.

FIRES.—A fire broke out yesterday in the third story of the house of Dr. Hill, No. 539 Bowery, caused by leaving matches in the hands of children....Also, at about half past 3 o'clock this morning, in the paint store of W. W. Grey, No. 89 Rosevelt-st. the contents of which were destroyed.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—A man named Edward Rhodes fell in the dock foot of James slip last night, and was rescued from drowning by officer Hawk, of the Fourth Ward....Thomas McKeon fell overboard at the foot of Oliver-st. last night, and was rescued from drowning by officers Hawk and Duffy of the Fourth Ward.

ROBBERIES.—The house of T. H. Simonson, No. 161 Barrow-st. was robbed yesterday of six silver teaspoons, four silver table-spoons, and a half-pint silver cup, valued at $20. The thief escaped....The house of Abisha smith, No. 226 Second-st. was robbed yesterday of two silver table-spoons, six silver tea-spoons, and a silver butter knife, valued at $16. The thief escaped.

ACCIDENT.—A man named William Hellem fell from the main-topmast of the Dutch bark Wilhelm, lying at pier No. 5 North River, and was injured so seriously that he was sent to the City Hospital.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.—Patrick Daly, charged with assaulting Policeman Ridden, was adjudged guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for 20 days....John Levins, for an assault and battery on Policeman Ilhargy, was remanded to prison for 30 days....Charles Roden was found guilty of stealing some articles of jewelry and a coat, worth $10, from John Crone, and sent to the Penitentiary for three months....Thomas Welsh, for assaulting William Street—Penitentiary 60 days....Michael Landy, for assaulting Thomas Collier—Penitentiary 60 days... Nelson Remming, for stealing a pocket-book containing $4 75 from William St. Pierre—Penitentiary 30 days....James Slaven, for assaulting Wm. H. Wilson —Penitentiary 6 months....Jennet Young, having concealed himself in the premises of Jonathan Weller, for the purpose of committing a larceny, was sent to Blackwell's Island for 30 days....John Mehan, charged with stealing a pair of pantaloons worth $5, was remanded until Tuesday next....Joshua Knapp, for stealing a brass kettle worth $2 50 from Andrew H. Stewart, was sent to the Penitentiary for 60 days....William H. Jackson, for a violent assault with a knife upon Thomas Morris, of No. 43 Laurens-st. was sent to the Island for 30 days.... After disposing of some other cases of minor importance, the Court adjourned until Tuesday morning next.

POLICE.—Robert Mininge, alias Vermilyea, was last night arrested by officer Madan of the Seventeenth Ward, charged with stealing five table covers from S. C. Lyons, No. 60 Canal-st. Detained....James Simms was arrested last night for stealing a basket of potatoes from Cornwell Stringham. Detained....Catharine Fitzsimmons was last night arrested by officer Sealy of the Sixteenth Ward, charged with stealing a pocket-book containing $42 from Thomas Carroll. Detained.

The Anti-Rent Question.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The public mind, by a long, persevering and systematic course of misrepresentation, has been drawn away from, and has lost sight of, the origin, history and merits of the Anti-Rent controversy. We therefore ask attention to a brief and hurried review of the question.

At the close of the struggle which severed the American Colonies from the British Crown, a Republican form of Government was constructed.—Emerging from monarchy to freedom, the fathers of this country did not at once adapt the new form of Government in all respects, to the spirit of the new order of things. Titles of nobility, and entails, were prohibited. Feudalism, for the most part, was also abolished. But in this State several distinguished families were enjoying, by the favor of the Crowp, large and valuable tracts of land upon the Hudson River. These families, having rendered good service in the Revolution, were sufficiently influential not only to obtain a recognition of their patents, but to perpetuate, in the Constitution, so much of the feudal system as then existed in their manorial leases. The Counties of Albany and Rensselaer were owned by the Van Rensselaer family. Those who settled upon these lands bound themselves to bring wheat, poultry, eggs, &c. to the Manor-house; to work, with their teams, for the Patroon; to yield up all mines, minerals and water courses to the Patroon; and finally, when, and as often, as these tenants should sell their leaseholds, one-quarter of the purchase money was required, by covenant, to be paid to the Manor Lord.

Such were the tenures under which the lands in Albany and Rensselaer were settled. During the lifetime of the late Patroon, who came into possession of the Manor soon after the Revolution, the evil workings of this vicious system were perceptible only in the retarded prosperity and undeveloped resources of the two counties. Lands could not be purchased, nor could water-power be advantageously used. The Patroon, an eminently good and indulgent man, allowed his tenants to pay as fast or as tardily as suited their convenience or inclinations. This forbearance threw a large portion of the tenants a long way in arrears with their rents. And when that good man died, leaving numerous heirs with expensive habits, a large portion of the Manor was deeply encumbered, and some of the hill towns were scarcely worth enough to pay their back rents.

The new proprietors looked over their rent rolls, discovered the value of their estate, and determined to collect their dues. Letters were dispatched throughout the Manor requiring the tenants to come in and pay their back rents. The tenants came in to learn that "new lords make new laws;" that instead of taking things easy, they must now pay up. They had no *right* to object to this, for it was "so nominated in the bond." And finally, after being sternly informed that they must extinguish the balances standing against them, they were each required to pay to the Patroon's attorneys three dollars for the letter containing this agreeable intelligence.

The dormant mischiefs of the feudal system now began to germinate. Tenants talked of selling their farms and "moving to the West." But this purpose led them to a realizing sense of the fact that they had no farms to sell! They could sell their leaseholds, but in virtue of a covenant executed by their ancestors, a quarter of the purchase money belonged to the Patroon! And as that lien upon the soil is an irrevocable one, and keeps giving the Patroon his quarter as often as lands are conveyed, without extinguishing or diminishing his claim upon those lands, there were, of course, no purchasers.

The tenants called meetings, discussed their grievances, and appointed a committee to confer with the proprietors. The terms then offered by the tenants and rejected by Mr. Van Rensselaer were such as wholly vindicate the tenants from the imputation of dishonesty or repudiation. Perhaps it would dispel some delusions to recall that proposition:

NO. 1.....GRIEVANCES.

To Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq:

We the undersigned, a committee of the tenants of the western towns of the manor of said Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq., do, in conformity to the instructions of our respective constituents, set forth the following as the many grievances with which said tenants feel themselves grieved and burdened, to wit:—The enormous price put upon wheat above what it formerly was when the leases were originally given, it being then but 75 cts per bushel at the extreme, and one day's service with carriage and team, at $1 per day, and 4 fowls at 50 cents, making in all for one year's rent on a lot of 160 acres, (at 22½ bushels per lot) at $18 37 per lot, at which time wheat could be raised in abundance; but now, owing to the sterility and roughness of the soil and country, it has become physically impossible to raise wheat to pay our rents—and the wheat rating at from $1 50, to $2 25 per bushel—day's service at $2 per day, and four fowls at 75 cents, making our rents at from $36 to about $50 a year, making it now extremely difficult for many of the tenants to support their families and pay their rents, without involving themselves and posterity in extreme peril and hardship. Also, the many reservations and restrictions contained in our leases, to wit—quarter sales, all streams of water, mines and minerals, right of way or roads, timber, &c. &c., all of which, we, as a committee of said tenants, do feel to be most grievous and burdensome, and ask the same to be redressed in such a way as will be conducive to the happiness and prosperity of ourselves and posterity.

No. 2.....REDRESS.

To remedy the evils complained of by the tenants of Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq., in our opinion, as their immediate representatives, and that to which we believe they will comply, are the following, to wit:—To have their old leases abolished, and new leases given in which the rents to be stipulated shall be in money; the same number of bushels allowed as in the old leases, and rated in the following order, to wit:—$1 per bushel for the first quality of land, 87½ cts. per bushel for the second quality, 75 cts. per bushel for the third quality of land, 62½ cents for the fourth quality of land, $1 per day for the day's services, and 50 cents for the four fowls—excluding the reservation of quarter sales, water privilege, the soil under the water, the privilege of roads, mines, minerals, timber, &c.; together with the privilege of buying the soil, to those who wish to purchase the same, at any future time, for such sum as the interest thereof will amount to the amount of rent on each lot now to be fixed.

No. 3.....REDRESS.

It is also the opinion of the undersigned that the arrearages of rent due to the proprietor of the manor of Rensselaerwyck from certain tenants living in the western towns of said manor, to wit:—Those tenants whose property is encumbered to the amount of their personal effects, over and above their arrearages of rents due said proprietor, should be remitted in whole, or at all events in equal proportion to the stipulations to be entered into for future rents.

ALBANY, May 22, 1839.

EGBERT SCHOONMAKER,
HUGH SCOTT,
LAWRENCE VANDEUSEN,
JOSEPH CONNER,
JOHN F. SHAFER.

Here was the basis upon which an equitable compromise might have been effected. But it was not met in a corresponding spirit. Mr. Van Rensselaer, in his reply, "saw no reason why he should fritter away his estate in the manner proposed." He demanded, in changing the wheat to a money rent, that the wheat should be valued at $1 44 a bushel, though wheat since the completion of the Erie Canal had not sustained the average price of $1 per bushel. And in cases of the sale of farms, he insisted upon ascertaining their value by computing the interest on the rents at a rate of five per cent., though in taking a bond and mortgage the purchaser paid seven per cent. In a word, instead of evincing a willingness to arrange the difficulty, Mr. Van Rensselaer chose to rest upon his legal rights.

Prosecutions followed on the one side, and resistance on the other. The Sheriff, aided by the civil arm of the Law, found himself unable to execute his process. The military power of the Government was then called forth. This effected a temporary object. But the State could not well keep up a standing army, even to collect Mr. Van Rensselaer's rents, however imperative it was upon the Government to enforce obedience to covenants inconsistent with other laws and in conflict with the spirit of our institutions.

At this crisis of the controversy, there were those among us who, foreseeing the danger, in all its present magnitude, earnestly implored those who were interested in the security of property, and the peace of society, to aid in averting a portentous storm.—There would have been, at that time, no difficulty in settling the whole question, by a sacrifice only of some manorial dignity, with a portion of the large fees—present and prospective—of counsel and agents. Mr. Van Rensselaer, by confiding his interests to one or two enlightened men, with practical, common sense habits of business, would have settled with his tenants upon terms advantageous to himself, without entangling and embarrassing the property of other land proprietors, disturbing the peace of society, or involving the State in a civil war. But Mr. Van Rensselaer, instead of then offering terms which, long since, and now, he would accept with alacrity, pointed to his bond, where his wheat, his poultry, his eggs, his menial service and his quarter sales, were all registered upon parchment, and demanded of the public authorities, first in their civil, and then in their military capacity, his "pound of flesh."

In reply, it was urged that he asked for more than his share of protection—that the laws were not strong enough to enforce such covenants—and that even Hercules, though he applied his shoulder to the wheels, could not extricate a feudal car.

Intelligent, upright, disinterested citizens were besought, instead of making common cause with Mr. Van Rensselaer, in his attempts to enforce covenants which are utterly indefensible, to unite in an effort to persuade him of the wisdom and propriety of allaying the disturbing element. We repeat that these covenants are utterly indefensible. We ask the first man among us to stand up and say that it is either just, or honest, or to be endured, that a land-owner shall be permitted to receive in "quarter sales," by four conveyances of a farm, the full value of that farm, without alienating in the slightest degree, or to the value of a farthing, his right, title and interest in and to that farm. And yet such are the conditions by which the Van Rensselaer tenants hold their farms. And it is for remonstrating against such wrong, and resisting such exactions, that the Anti-Rent controversy, by the obstinacy of the proprietors and misjudgment of the wealthier portions of our citizens, has grown to be what it is.

When Gov. Seward, called upon to investigate these disturbances, found that they originated in the incongruous and mischievous character of these tenures, and recommended a change, by compromise, he was vehemently and clamorously denounced by men of wealth. When he called out a military force to vindicate the supremacy of the laws, he was vehemently assailed by political opponents. The Legislature then refused to act upon recommendations the justice and wisdom of which are, all too late, now universally conceded.

The Van Rensselaer proprietors, amid excitement, resistance, violence and outrage, continued to repose upon their "bond," stolidly demanding from the State the enforcement of quarter sales, wheat, poultry, egg, and labor rents. All this, we say again, was their right for it "was so nominated in the bond." The authorities endeavored to discharge their duties, at an expense to the people and the State of a quarter of a million of dollars. In the meantime the evil, instead of diminishing, was all the while extending.

When the manor proprietors refused to use the proper means to effect an arrangement of these difficulties, if the State had assumed its right of eminent domain over these lands, paying to the proprietors their fair value, and then re-conveyed them to the tenants at fair prices, none of the outrages committed in other counties would have occurred, the peace of society would not have been broken up: the character of the State would not have been tarnished; and the Treasury would have been spared from an expenditure of money that has been worse than wasted.

But every appeal of this nature was met with a popular truism that "contracts are inviolable;" that the "Constitution forbids the passage of any law violating contracts;" and that men were for ever bound to the fulfillment of engagements entered into for them by their forefathers.

For the origin of Anti Rent Mr. Van Rensselaer and his counsel are responsible. For its extended evils and mischiefs we are indebted to the grossest misrepresentations of its objects and character. These evils are to be traced to the remains of the feudal system which were unwisely suffered to exist in our own new form of Government. When these evils began to show themselves, the part of true wisdom suggested their correction. But instead of this, the power of the Government, civil and military, and the whole force of public sentiment, were brought to bear upon those who complained of and remonstrated against the lurking remains of feudalism. If Anti Rent, taking other forms, has extended to other counties, it is because the public sentiment justified Mr. Van Rensselaer in turning a deaf ear to the appeals of his tenants. The people and the Legislature, instead of joining in loud denunciations of these tenants, should have set about correcting what was vicious and oppressive in their system of leasing land.

There were real, positive, undeniable grounds for complaint on the part of the tenants of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck. Had they been met, by the proprietors, in a proper spirit—or had the proprietors been even selfishly wise—the whole difficulty would have been arranged.

CAPT. WEIGHTMAN.—This young officer, who commanded the artillery at the battle of Sacramento, and who accompanied Col. Doniphan throughout his long march, has a fact upon which he may be congratulated almost as much as upon his gallantry in battle. An extract of a letter from Capt. Weightman, published in the Richmond Republican, says: "I have, as far as I am at this moment informed, to congratulate myself upon a circumstance peculiar to my company. In a campaign of one year, marching as we have a distance of five thousand miles, I have not lost a man from sickness, or from wounds received in battle. I will go home with my whole company, except the arm of one man, amputated in consequence of a wound received in battle."

SHE WOULD BE A SAILOR.—A young and rather good looking girl, named Julia Bickford, not more than 20 years of age, was brought up in the Police Court this morning upon a complaint, preferred at her own request, of being a common vagabond. She was sent to the House of Correction for three months. She makes the following statements in regard to herself, and they appear to be corroborated by her general appearance and conversation:—She says that, several years since, she accompanied her uncle on a sea-voyage, in her woman's apparel—That taking a liking to the sea, upon her return she went to a fitting out store and got trusted for a suit of male apparel, for which she honestly paid on her return. Thus accoutred, she managed to get a berth as cook, and in this and other capacities had made voyages to the East and West Indies and to the South—Finally, getting into bad company, she had the moral courage to go voluntarily to the House of Correction, and thus endeavor to break off the bad connections which had been a consequence of her sea-voyages.

[Boston Traveller.

General Notices.

☞ **Ship Fever again.**—DR. TOWNSEND has just returned from Quebec and Montreal, where the Ship Fever is raging, and has had a fair opportunity of testing his Sarsaparilla as a preventive of this fever. Not one of the captains or clerks of any of their steamboats or emigrant agents, who used it, was attacked; while those who neglected it sickened and died. Our agent at Montreal informs us that he supplied a number of the Sisters of Charity from the Gray Nunnery, who were continually at the Emigrant Sheds, where forty die daily on the average, and not one who used it took the fever. If taken in the commencement of the disease it is an unfailing remedy: let all such as are exposed, see to it in season. There is more of this disease in New-York than people imagine. There is an unusual number of children sick and dying in this city—in such weather as this they require assistance.—Dr. TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla cleanses, strengthens, and regulates the system; prevents the Summer complaint; and, if used, would save the lives of thousands that without it must die. jy10 1t[sep

PHRENOLOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS,
FOWLERS & WELLS,
131 Nassau-st. N. Y.

jy9 3m

LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

☞ **Letters Bags** are open at the office of The New-York Tribune for all Foreign Ports, and all letters and newspapers deposited in this office will always be forwarded by the very earliest vessels. This department is under the special supervision of J. S. MOWER, Esq. well-known for many years as the experienced and efficient superintendent of the Foreign Letter Department of the New-York Post Office.

Bags are now open for the reception of letters and newspapers for the following places, viz: London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Ireland, Havre, Marseilles Amsterdam, Bremen, Hamburgh, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, Oregon, Mexico, Panama, St. Thomas, Kingston, (Jam.) Matanzas, Havana.

Office open from 6 A.M. till 10 P. M.

☞ **Letters and Newspapers** will be received at the Foreign Ship Letter Office of the New-York Tribune for the packet-ship BAVARIA, Capt. Howe, which sails for Havre on the 10th inst.

Also, will be received at the same place, Letters and Newspapers for the packet-ship J. R. SKIDDY, Capt. Luce, which sails for Liverpool on the 11th inst.

Also, will be received at the same place, Letters and Newspapers for the packet-ship WELLINGTON, Capt. Chadwick, which sails for London on the 16th inst. jy8

☞ **Croton Hose at 25 Cents per foot.**—Consumers of this article will find it greatly to their advantage to examine the Hose manufactured by the subscriber and warranted superior to what is sold at an advanced price. STEAMBOAT PROPRIETORS and all others purchasing this article will be dealt with in such a manner as will be satisfactory. The best of stock will be used in the manufacture and the workmanship warranted.

T. O. BUCKMASTER, 333 Hudson-st. and basement of cor. Pearl and Chatham sts.

my29 tf

☞ **The Genuine Kesan Soap**—Is acknowledged to be the best Shaving Soap in the world. It makes a thick, rich lather, which does not dry on the face like many kinds of soap and cream, for sale by

ALBERT L. WINSHIP, Chemist and Apothecary, 77 East Broadway.

je14 ostf

☞ **Congress Spring Water**—Just received fresh from the spring, in pint and quart bottles, delivered to any part of the city, by ALBERT L. WINSHIP, 77 East Broadway.

je14 ostf

☞ **Water-Cure Establishment**, 47 Bond-st. N. Y. and Syosset, (Oyster Bay,) L. I. Dr. SHEW, the earliest American practitioner and author on Water-Cure, receives patients as above. Those at a distance may, by sending a fee, be advised for a treatment at home. my26 tf

J. D. WHEELER,
☞ **Commissioner for the States of New-York and Connecticut, Tammany Hall.** m1 tf

General Notices.

CHRISTIE'S
GALVANIC BELT.

☞ **This Beautiful Invention** is beginning to attract much marked notice among intelligent physicians and scientific persons generally, that the following description, taken from Dr. CHRISTIE'S recent work on the Medical Application of Galvanism, it is believed will be of interest to the public, especially to the afflicted:

"The GALVANIC BELT is an improved modification over all other scientific appliances for the effectual administration of Galvanism in the relief of diseases, combining entire ease, certainty of action, and the most perfect safety under all circumstances. Every former objection to the application of this wondrous power, is, in the use of the Belt, entirely removed—it being equally applicable to the most delicate female and to those in the feeblest health, as to persons of the strongest constitution—in fact ALL may with equal certainty experience its efficacy. Any power that is required can readily be obtained, and no complaint which the mysterious agency of Galvanism can effect, will fail to be promptly and permanently relieved.

The Galvanic Belt is a beautiful instance of Art aiding Science to produce the highest beneficial results, and it is believed that few institutions have ever been so entirely perfected and so generally successful in their results. To illustrate its use:—suppose a person afflicted with Dyspepsia or chronic indigestion, from any of its various causes—he complains of distended stomach, owing to the production and retention of certain gasses; pain and heaviness in that region; general depression of spirits and so on;—in ordinary cases, twice of stimulants are taken, which by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford temporary relief, but which leave the patient with injured faculties, and in a decidedly worse state, after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the Galvanic Belt. Take a patient in a state similar to that we have mentioned—the Belt round the body, and near the stomach in the manner most convenient. The heat and moisture from the skin will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby exciting a Galvanic current which passes on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, by this means keeping up a continual Galvanic circulation. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA, no matter how chronic their character, are *permanently cured*, simply by wearing the Galvanic Belt.

This complaint is so prevalent, and ordinary remedial efforts are so inadequate to its relief, that it is deemed proper to append the remarks of a distinguished physician, Dr. F. HOLLICK, regarding the effects of Galvanism in its use. He remarks, in the last edition of his work called "Neuropath;"—Dyspepsia, especially when it arises from nervous debility, is one of the greatest evils for which Galvanism than by any other means. It is well known that medicines seldom or never do any good in this disease, and it is evident why they cannot. There is simply an insufficiency of nervous power, owing to its exhaustion in some manner, and what is wanted is either to rest and so allow the stomach to regain its lost energy, or to supply it with an equivalent substitute for artificial power. Medicine can neither call back the lost nervous power, nor give a substitute; but Galvanism will enable the stomach to act almost as well as it does with the nervous power; it is, therefore, both an efficient and proper substitute. I feel confident that more than two-thirds of the cases of Dyspepsia, or functional diseases of the stomach, which is seldom the case, may be permanently cured by the application of Galvanism. I have also great pleasure and confidence in recommending *Christie's Galvanic Belt* as an efficacious and ingenious form of application for this and kindred disorders.

Instances innumerable might be given to substantiate the above, were it necessary; *a few days is often amply sufficient to eradicate the disease of years.* The physiological explanation of the action of the Belt is as follows:—In a case of Dyspepsia, for instance—The Galvanic Electricity developed by its use acts immediately on the nerves of every part of the stomach, and through them on those which are essential to the digestive process; the nerves act on the muscles, the muscles in the abdominal system, the food is propelled onward, the gasses expelled, digestion effected, and the patient happily relieved. How beautifully has each disease incident to humanity been provided for by Nature! Every SECRETION OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM IS EFFECTED BY ELECTRICITY. Thus the Liver, if diseased, and the other organs are most essentially benefited by these Galvanic appliances. Spasms, epilepsy, hypocondriasism, debility, &c. resulting from any nervous derangement of the system, may thus be promptly relieved and effectually cured. Even diseases of the Heart and Lungs, complained of as incurable, with its usual accompaniments of pain in the side, constant headache, general weakness, &c. may be entirely removed by the use of the Belt, which, having an effect upon the *whole system*, possesses a great advantage over every other form of Galvanic application.

IN DISEASES OF THE HEART, the application of the Galvanic Belt is extremely beneficial and successful. The wonderful power so thus developed is always of the most harmless nature; which is, of course, essential in treating so delicate an organ as the Heart. Diseases of this organ are very generally of a nervous character and consequently come under the peculiar cognizance of the remedial agency of Galvanism.

In cases of DEAFNESS the most wonderful and unexpected cures have been made by the Galvanic Belt. If the disease is of a nervous character, relief is CERTAIN, and if the organ be not injured there is a fair chance of PERFECT RECOVERY.

IN ALL DISEASES OF THE SPINE the Galvanic Belt has been used with the happiest results. The intimate connection of this portion of the animal frame with the whole Nervous System has long been noticed, and it is this fact which always causes Spinal Complaints to present a character apparently so dangerous, so hopeless and alarming. But consider, it is *this very fact*, which causes Galvanism to be of such immediate avail, and in many cases to have performed more cures, when such were pronounced beyond the reach of medical art—and this by competent medical authority! The same may be said of Hip Complaints, Weakness of the Back and Chest, Epileptic Fits, General Debility, and in fact all Nervous Affections, of any disease caused by a disordered state of the Nervous System, for it especially through this portion of the animal economy that Galvanism exerts its wondrous efficacy and thus by the mysterious sympathy and vigor of its action, causes the happy results which are constantly witnessed. The effects of Galvanism in some respects are in some respects analogous to medicinal agency, with the most important exception however, that in no case can it do harm; how infinitely better then to use that means which leaves the patient decidedly improved, and with renewed vigor and health, than to use those of which it may truly be said that

"The remedy is worse than the disease."

☞ It should be mentioned that no inconvenience whatever is attendant upon using the Galvanic Belt, and that it may be worn by the most delicate with the most perfect ease and safety. Time does not effect its efficacy, and it may be readily sent to any part of the country. Full directions accompanying it.

CAUTION.

The great celebrity and success of Dr. CHRISTIE'S discoveries has caused numerous attempts to imitate them.—The public are respectfully guarded against all these imitations as they are ENTIRELY WORTHLESS. Each Genuine Galvanic Belt is accompanied by the written signature of D. T. MOORE, the General Agent for the United States.

And to farther provide against Deception, is but ONE AUTHORIZED AGENCY in each city of the Union.

The only Agency in New-York for CHRISTIE'S Genuine Galvanic and Magnetic Curatives is at

☞ 152 BROADWAY, ☜
between John and Maiden-lane. Explanatory pamphlets and the most convincing testimonials may always be had gratis.

No druggist or drug store in New-York will ever be allowed to keep Dr. Christie's genuine articles.

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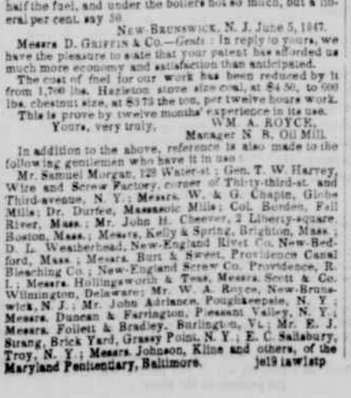

☞ **D. Griffin & Co.'s Patent Heat Generator.**—Those interested need not be informed that from thirty to fifty per cent. of heat has heretofore been lost, even by the most economical plan of setting boilers, and the same is true of all kinds of furnaces. The subscribers now offer to the public a valuable improvement for the saving of fuel, secured by Patent, December 5, 1842, which is applicable to steamboats on the Western waters, stationary engines, to heating factories, to burning brick, to pans, &c. in print works, to annealing furnaces, to stills, to the manufacture of sugar at the South, &c. &c.

The principle which has been throughly tested by business men of the highest respectability, who have realized a saving in fuel of from twenty five to forty per cent. consists in: 1st, A peculiar construction of the fire chamber rendering the combustion almost perfect and burning nearly all the gasses and smoke, thus generating the maximum amount of heat from a given quantity of fuel; and 2d, An arrangement of the boiler, by which the heat is retained under the pan or boiler and only escapes at a temperature incapable of boiling water. An artificial draught substituted for the natural, precludes the necessity of building high chimneys, consequently the cost of setting boilers, on this plan, is much less than the old mode of setting. Boilers and furnaces now in use can be altered with but little expense or delay.

Single rights and rights for States and Counties will be disposed of on terms satisfactory. All communications addressed to the Proprietors will be punctually attended to, and every information cheerfully given.

D. GRIFFIN & CO. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

ALBANY, March 29, 1846.

Messrs. D. GRIFFIN & Co. New-York—*Gents*: We have fully tested your improvement of the Patent Heat Generator, placed in the Tivoli factory by Mr. J. Seabury, and are fully satisfied that it makes us a saving in fuel and expenses of at least one third, if not one half, of what it formerly cost us to make steam in the old way.

Yours, very respectfully, CHAPIN & ROOT.

I do hereby certify, that having had D. Griffin's Heat Generator in use for the last ten months, I am satisfied it is a saving to me one-third over the old plan of generating steam. DAVID TRAINER, Linwood Cotton Mills.

Oct 26, 1846. Mecanic Hook, Pa.

Extract of a letter from D. L. Weatherhead, Esq. of the Neversink Paper and River Co.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. May 8, 1847.

Messrs. D. GRIFFIN & Co.—*Gentlemen*: After trying and perfecting the items of your Heat Generator we are very well pleased, and perfectly satisfied with what we paid you for it. We save under our annealer more than one half the fuel, and under the boilers not so much, but a liberal per cent. say 30.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J. June 5, 1847.

Messrs. D. GRIFFIN & Co.—*Gents*: In reply to yours, we have the pleasure to state that your patent has afforded us much more economy and satisfaction than anticipated.

The cost of fuel for our work has been reduced by it from 1,700 lbs. Hazleton stove size coal, at $4 50, to 600 lbs. chestnut size, at $3 75 the ton, per twelve hours work. This is prove by twelve months' experience in its use.

Yours, very truly, WM. A. ROYCE,
Manager N. B. Oil Mill.

In addition to the above, reference is also made to the following gentlemen who have it in use:

Mr. Samuel Morgan, 128 Water-st.; Geo. T. W. Harvey, Wire and Screw Factory, corner of Thirty-third-st. and Third-avenue, N. Y.; Messrs. W. & G. Chapin, Globe Mills; Dr. Durfee, Mansfield Mills; Col. Borden, Fall Mills, Mass.; Mr. John H. Cheever, 2 Liberty-square, Boston, Mass.; Messrs. Kelly & Spring, Brighton, Mass.; D. L. Weatherhead, New-England River Co. New-Bedford, Mass.; Messrs. Burt & Sweet, Providence Canal Co. Providence, R. I.; Messrs. Hollingsworth & Tous, Messrs. Scott & Co. Wilmington, Delaware; Mr. W. A. Royce, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Mr. John Adriance, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Messrs. Duncan & Farrington, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.; Messrs. Follett & Bradley, Burlington, Vt.; Mr. E. J. Strang, Brick Yard, Grassy Point, N. Y.; E. C. Salisbury, Troy, N. Y.; Messrs. Johnson, Kline and others, of the Maryland Penitentiary, Baltimore. jel9 1awlstp

General Notices.

IMPROVED
MAGNETIC MACHINES.

☞ **Moorhead's Graduated Magnetic Machine.**—This instrument is an important improvement over all other kinds of manufacture, and has been adopted by the medical profession generally, as being the most convenient and effectual Magnetic Machine in use. It is perfectly simple in construction, and therefore not liable to get out of order, as is the case with similar instruments. It admits of the most perfect control, and can be GRADUATED to any power, adapted for an infant, or sufficient for the strongest adults, at the pleasure of the operator. The magnetic force is imparted in a continuous manner, and with no unpleasant sensation, to the most delicate patient. It requires no assistant in its use, and is in every respect perfectly harmless.

Many of the cures performed by this instrument are truly wonderful, some of them in diseases of the most serious character known to the medical profession. Among others may be mentioned scrofula, dropsy, erysipelas, deafness, curvature of the spine, tic doloreux, acute and chronic rheumatism, paralysis, epileptic fits, headache, and particularly diseases which may be referred to the nervous system.

As an evidence of the superiority of these Machines over all others in use, reference can be made to several of the most distinguished in the medical profession, who have used them in a great variety of complaints with surprising success. A single trial will fix their advantages.

Each Machine is compactly arranged with a battery and all necessary appliances put up in neat rosewood cases.—Accompanying each is a new Manual with full directions regarding its use and application.

Every family should possess one of these beautiful instruments. They will always be found a valuable companion, and often the very best physician in time of need.

Owing to the facilities possessed by the subscriber, the Graduated Magnetic Machines are sold at prices equally low as those charged for inferior articles. They can be readily sent to any part of the country, and each instrument is warranted.

Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

ly24 D. C. MOORHEAD, 152 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The Anatomical Museum, 239 Bowery,** continues to give the highest satisfaction to every visitor. All the interesting and wonderful mechanism of the human structure is here exhibited true to Nature. It contains over TWO HUNDRED WAX pl