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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. Eight copies for $16, or twenty copies to one address for $30, and the paper to be discontinued beyond the time for which it is paid.

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GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The Steam Engine—What It is and what it may be.....No. 12.

The way in which the advocates of the crank motion reparatly treat the question of the power of the crank, is substantially as follows: They say, true it is that there are two points in the circle described by the crank-pin, called centres, where no power is or can be applied toward rotation, and that there are two other points in the same circle, called full power points, where the crank has a lever equal to its length, and that in the course of a whole revolution the leverage varies from zero to its maximum length, and back again; yet no power is lost, they say, because at the centers there is no steam expended, or power applied, and consequently none wasted, and at every other point of the revolution the expenditure of steam is in exact proportion to the extent of the leverage—greatest where the leverage is greatest, and none at all at the centers where there is no leverage—and therefore, with the same quantity and equal pressure of steam, no greater effect can be produced.

The first observation we have to make is, that there is not one word of reasoning or argument in all that has been advanced. It is nothing but a mere naked description of the *modus operandi* of the crank engine. Let us now analyze this crank, and see what it has to do, in what position, and what its office and power. It is a rigid, inflexible lever, firmly fixed and secured to the main shaft, of which it becomes a part. It is operated upon through the interposition of an equally rigid and inflexible connecting rod, which, at one end, (using a horizontal engine for illustration,) is attached to the piston, the latter of which has a rectilinear and reciprocating motion. Suppose it to be four feet long, what is its *average* lever arm? This question was addressed to the editors of the *Scientific American*, and to the Novelty, Recorder and Mechanic Works, in September last. (See No. 1 of the present volume of that paper.) It has not yet been answered. We will answer it. If one answer be not correct, we desire them to point out the error.

It is two feet, without the angle (and the less the angle of the connecting rod; deduct that, and it is even less than 2 feet. Now for the proof. It is short and simple. Here it is: There being two points in the circle described by the crank-pin where there is admitted to be no leverage, and two other points in the course of the same circle where it has a leverage equal to its length, and the points of leverage and no leverage being equal in number—two each—and equidistant from each other, it follows as plain as that the half of four is two, that the *average* is one-half the maximum, viz: two feet. Let it be borne in mind, in this connection, that neither the pressure of the steam, or the quantity expended at any or every part of the revolution have any thing to do with the *leverage* of the crank. It is true that at the full power points you have greater leverage and also expend more steam; but the greater leverage is due, not to the greater pressure or expenditure of the steam, but to its *relative position* to the connecting rod and piston acting and the shaft acted upon. The pressure of steam is the same at all points of the revolution, being so much to the square inch surface of the cylinder-head without reference to the position and leverage of the crank.

But a crank four feet long, as used in our steam engines, has not even two feet average leverage—The angle formed by the connecting rod and crank at the point of greatest power or leverage of the latter, must be deducted from this. That amount is in proportion to the length of the connecting rod used—the longer it is, the less acute the angle, and the less loss, of course, taking a connecting rod three times the length of the stroke, and the loss at the point of greatest leverage of the crank is one-sixth. This upon a crank four feet long is eight inches, and this leaves only forty inches for the extreme working *leverage* of the crank! One-half of that is twenty inches, which is all of the *average* leverage of a crank four feet long!!

Having now examined and analyzed the crank, and defined its powers and mode of action, we will to-morrow compare its efficiency and economy with another mechanical agent equally well-known, and in general use before the steam engine was thought of.

Things in Canada.

From our Anti-Annexation Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1849.

THE Annexationist Association of Montreal issued this morning their second Address to the People of Canada. It contains a preamble of extracts from the *London Times* and other English papers who have said anything in favor of their first emanation; from which they draw the inference in a very hasty way that the English people will let them go whenever a majority of the people desire it. They say the people have only to will it. They also take it for granted from some of the papers of the North, and from the Resolutions of the Vermont Legislature, that all the United States will be glad to admit us to the Union immediately. They then reiterate their assertions that we are in a state of "ruin and decay," in spite of all the proofs to the contrary, which have been published within the past two months; they refer to it as something that every one admits, one of the coolest things that ever anybody, or bodies, said or wrote, and then they wind up by saying that it is our destiny—every one admits it must come, and we had therefore better do it at once—something like arguing that as every one admits that we must all die, we should all go and kill ourselves as soon as possible.—That is supposing every one admits the inevitable necessity, which is not the case.

The document altogether is very weak and sadly wanting in dignity and style. The Association is getting a little more active now; £700 has been subscribed to carry on the war, and more is anticipated. A large sum it is said will go to the *Herald* newspaper to make up for its loss from turning Annexationist. I don't think our Annexationists will be willing to bleed in the cause for a great length of time; a year's campaign will probably exhaust all their funds, and it would require ten years' exertion to carry Annexation.

Hon. Mr. Caron, Speaker of the Legislative Council and member of the Cabinet, has resigned his offices, and it is said will be placed on the bench in place of Mr. Bacquet, spoken of for the situation. Mr. Caron is an able lawyer, more so than Mr. Bacquet, and the change is a good one. The new arrangements of the Cabinet in consequence of this resignation and that of Mr. Cameron have not yet been announced.

The dismissal of those Justices of the Peace who signed the Annexation Address, by the Government, has been taken very quietly. Mr. Holmes, the Member for this city, has replied, in which he says nothing new, however, and the old things not very pointedly.

A telegraphic report from Toronto to Quebec says that the troops had reached the Quebec mines on Lake Superior, and that Macdonell and four others who took part in the disturbances had been caught and sent down to Toronto. It is probably true, although no confirmation of it has yet reached us.

A Committee was appointed by the Montreal Board of Trade to examine the recently-passed Imperial Navigation act. They mention in their report, that the coasting trade of the colonies is secured to British vessels unless the Legislature of any colony expresses its desire to admit foreign vessels to the trade, when the Queen in Council is authorized to grant it; the trade between two colonies may also be thrown open to foreign vessels by application of the Legislatures of both provinces. This will bring up the question before our Legislature at its next meeting, whether American vessels are to be allowed the privilege of our coasting trade. There would be no doubt that the most liberal mode would be adopted if the Americans were disposed to liberalize toward us in their commercial arrangements.

The weather is fine—snow plentiful, and sleighing of course good. SAYMAN.

Prospect of an Organization—Committee of Conference—Proceedings Respecting it in the House.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1849.

Although the day is dark and clouded, and the rain pouring down on us, there is at last a streak of blue in the political sky, which promises a clearing away of the long storm. It has been determined in Caucus that a Committee of Conference shall be allowed to confer on the subject of an organization. This Committee will meet this evening, and it is not to be doubted that its report will result in the election of a Speaker before the termination of the week. A single observation of the House this morning would convince any one that the prospect of a speedy adjustment of the existing differences is hailed with universal satisfaction. All look cheerful. The members of both parties have, for the first time, put on their holiday faces in the expectation that they may eat their Christmas dinners with easy consciences. Another consideration, the prospect of obtaining funds for their necessary board and lodging, has its influence. Altogether, there is a current of satisfaction, meandering, like a sparkling rivulet from east to west, which I trust, no unexpected circumstance will disturb.

As soon as the journal was read, the subject was at once brought to the notice of the House by Mr. GIDDINGS, who rose to put a question to his colleague, whether it was true that at a caucus of the Whig party last night a proposition was made to the Locofoco party in caucus to organize the House by portioning out the offices between the two parties.

Mr. ASHMUN rose and said that as he was thus called on, he would emphatically answer, "No; there was no such proposition made or suggested. There was nothing which occurred to give the slightest justification to such a suggestion. He would state (merely what had taken place." (After some interval, during which there were loud cries of "order," "go on," &c. Mr. ASHMUN went on. Scarcely had he proceeded six lines, when there were cries, "Were there any communications in writing?")

Mr. ASHMUN resumed. There had been a communication which would be read. He then stated that there was a Caucus of the Whig party last night at which he was present, when a resolution was adopted appointing a Committee of six Whigs, three from the Free States, and three from the Slave States, to confer with a similar Committee to be appointed by the Locofocos, if they should so choose, to confer and report on the best mode of obtaining a speedy organization of the House on fair and equitable terms. He could not speak as to what took place in the Locofoco Caucus. On that point, some gentleman on the other side of the House could give information.

Mr. GIDDINGS desired to ask another question. Was the question of Slavery in the Territories one of the topics embraced in these proceedings?

Mr. ASHMUN—No, nothing of the kind.

The resolutions adopted by the Whigs and Locofocos in those separate Caucuses were then sent to the Clerk and read by him, from which it appears that a Joint Committee, consisting of six Whigs and six Locofocos, was appointed to confer and report on the best mode of obtaining a speedy organization on fair and equitable terms, to meet to-night in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The following is a copy of the resolutions:

Resolved, That the members of the Whig party proposed to the members of the Democratic party, the appointment of a Committee of six gentlemen to meet a Committee of the same number on the part of the Whig party, to consult upon and report to their respective meetings a mode of definitive organization of the House of Representatives upon just and fair principles; and that Messrs. White of N. Y. Conrad of La. Brown of Ky. Vinton of Ohio, Stanly of N. C. and Ashmun of Mass. be the Committee on the part of the Whigs. Signed, SAM'L F. VINTON,

[Attest.] Chairman of the Whig Meeting.

JAMES BROOKS, Secretary.

To the Chairman of the Democratic Caucus in the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint six members of the Democratic party to confer with the Committee appointed by the Whig meeting, and report the result of their conference to a meeting of the Democratic party, to be held in this hall on to-morrow night. Messrs. Stanton of Tenn., Thompson of Pa., Bayly of Va., McClernand of Ill., Harris of Ala., Foster of Ohio.

Signed J. THOMPSON

[Attest.] Chairman of the Dem. meeting.

H. H. STANTON, Secretary.

There has been a violent debate going on all day in the Senate on the resolution to admit Rev. THEODORE PARKER on the floor of the Senate. Mr. DAVIS objected to the adoption of the resolution on the ground that Father PARKER had expressed himself hostile to the institutions of the South, and had never retracted. Almost all the Senators took part in the debate. Mr. SEWARD took ground in defense of Father PARKER, and spoke with great force. Mr. HALE thought Father PARKER had done great mischief by taking ground against human liberty. Mr. CLAY was in favor of doing honor to Father PARKER as the Apostle of Temperance. Mr. CASS was moderate in his views, which were also in favor of the resolution. He regretted that the subject of Slavery should have been introduced on this question. There would be enough of this hereafter. Mr. FOOTE was as usual, vehement; and Mr. BUTLER was much excited. UPSILON

Course of Southern Congressmen Approved.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 30.

Telegraphic dispatches have been received here both by the South Carolina and Georgia Delegates, approving their disorganizing course and renewing their threats to recede from the Union if any thing approximating in principle the Wilmot Proviso is adopted. This does not in the least injure the prospects of Mr. WINTHROP, but operates most disastrously to the Loco-Foco party, who embody within its fold the most of this revolutionary material from the South. The sensible men of that party are this, and hence no device is left unresorted too, to influence the minds of Southern Whigs and to prevail upon them to unite their destinies with the Georgia faction. Thus far it is no go, the Whigs from all sections standing together on their great national platform in defense of the conservative principles of their party.

There was another effort made last night by both parties to agree upon some plan, in their respective meetings, by which the House could be organized.—The Whigs manifested the same disposition in caucus that they have shown to their Representative character, to take a man for Speaker from any section of the country who was known to be true to the Union, and unwavering in his devotion to the Constitution of his country. They have presented a national not a geographical front, and have asked only we, upon every principle of courtesy and justice they are entitled to. If the same spirit of nationality and concession had animated the hearts or gave direction to the action of our opponents, the House would have been organized the first day of the second week of the session.

At the Whig caucus last night, Mr. MOREHEAD peremptorily refused to permit his name to be used to-day in connection with the Speakership, owing to the false position in which he had been placed by the unauthorized use of his name by TOOMBS, STEVENS & Co. who are equally as culpable as GIDDINGS of Ohio, so far as resorting to extreme or exciting disorganization is concerned. It was then determined to vote to-day for Mr. STANLEY of N. C. a true and devoted friend to the Union, and if unsuccessful, to fall back upon Mr. WINTHROP to-morrow, and not again to abandon him for any purpose.

Our friends also adopted a resolution appointing a committee of six, to meet an equal number from the Loco-Foco party who might be similarly appointed, for the purpose of conferring together and ascertaining whether a compromise could not be agreed upon that would terminate the disorganized condition of things in the House of Representatives. This resolution was transmitted to the caucus of the Loco-Focos, who have appointed a similar committee, but with such instructions as to preclude the hope of a compromise. The trouble in the Loco-Foco wigwam that was kicked up last night by a few of the Southern members arose with those who are opposed to voting for any man from a free State of their own party, and so first admits himself to the Southern inquisition and stands the tests which they have established as the only evidence of "sound and good views" that they will recognize, to entitle such member from a free State to their votes. This inquisition is composed of about 30 members from the Slave States, who require every Locofoco candidate to stand the tortures of the rack and the agony of the thumb-screw before being counted worthy of Southern confidence. Mr. Potter of Ohio, a few days since underwent this inquisitorial examination, and the very first turn of the thumb screw sufficed to show that he had neither faith nor good works. The adoption of this standard erects an insurmountable barrier between the Northern and Southern Locofocos in any choice which they may attempt to make a Speaker. And the only hope of speedily organizing the House, is in the Whigs again presenting the name of Mr. Winthrop and standing by him "*to the bitter end*."

In the Senate a most disreputable and unfortunate debate has sprung up, not yet terminated at the moment of this writing, upon a resolution to admit Father Mathew to the floor of the Senate. Messrs. Clemens of Ala. and Davis and Foote of Miss. have been the Southern champions who would ostracize the entire Irish population of America by an insult and indignity to the great Apostle of Temperance and most worthy of public philanthropists, by excluding him from the Senate. It is for little minds and small capacities to wound the feelings of this distinguished stranger, whom all sought to honor, while such Statesmen as Clay and Seward come forward to ward off the indignity offered him by the Hotspurs of the South.—The country should bear in mind that it is Southern men who are anxious that the Slavery question should not be discussed, that have thrown this firebrand into the Senate upon a mere question of courtesy and politeness, in admitting one of the greatest benefactors of the age to the floor of that body for a few moments. They are the men who denounce sectional agitators, but who have no capacity to draw upon themselves notoriety save in an assault upon some such world renowned philanthropist as Father Mathew. ALPHA

P. S.—The Senate has decided by a vote of 33 to 18 to admit Father Matthew to the privileges of the floor. After the exhibition of Southern gasconade that transpired to-day, I doubt whether under any circumstances he will avail himself of the courtesy of that body. It was as genuine a specimen of Loco Foco demagogueism as has come off during this session.

THIRTY OR FORTY DOLLARS saved to every family who get their Daguerreotypes of ISELEY, 136 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st. Old Daguerreotypes copied. 4t 1m*

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Charge of Theft.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The bark Orinda, Capt. Stanton, has arrived here from Buenos Ayres, bringing Lewis, an Englishman, who is charged with mutiny while lying at that port.

Movements of Father Mathew—The Cuban Revolutionists.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 28.—A M.

Father Mathew dined with the President yesterday. He leaves for the South this morning.

The Cuban Revolutionists have arrived, and have opened an office in this city.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The particulars of the mail robbery we noticed this morning are as follows: Three bags were cut open. The Albany bag, containing a small canvas bag from that city and one from Rochester; the Wilmington bag, and a leathern pouch containing empty charts bags.

Two persons were suspected of committing the robbery and they were searched on the boat before she reached this City. On one, drafts to the amount of $2,000 was found, the other was also searched but nothing found.

The person arrested gave his name as William Harris, and was formerly in the employ of Edward Bulger, Albany. The drafts were from the Cashier of the Rochester City Bank, and made payable to the Cashier of the American Exchange Bank in this City.

A number of envelope and letters were found hid behind some boxes on the boat, from these and from other sources it is said that some $40 or $50 in bills has been abstracted, and a draft from Albany of $3,800 payable to the order of C. Van Duzen is missing.

Harris is locked up and will be put on trial next month.

FROM HAYTI.—By the brig May Perkins, Capt. Closse, from Aux Cayes, Nov. 20, we learn that the Hayden fleet, consisting of one ship and three schooners was lying at Aux Cayes. On 4th Dec. off Cape Tiburon, Capt. C. spoke a fleet of four Dominican men-of-war schooners in search of the Haytien fleet.

CITY ITEMS.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 28.

BENEVOLENT HEBREW BENEVOLENT LOAN ASSOCIATION BALL.—This Ball went off on Tuesday last at Niblo's Saloon with great eclat; the exertions made by the managers to facilitate to the utmost extent in their power all visitors, we can only call praiseworthy; but it must have been also satisfactory to their own feelings to showing a decided and willing determination to please the strangers assembled for the purpose of enjoying an evening's entertainment, in which they succeeded to the highest point. The galaxy of beauty present, particularly the dark eyed damsels, daughters of their origin from the Orient, threw a lustre over the whole scene, which, combined with the inviting strains of a fine band of musicians, and the splendid new saloon at Niblo's, raised the pleasures of that night's amusement. We presume that no person left the Ball dissatisfied, and have no doubt that in future the endeavors of the Directors of that charitable Society to increase their funds by means of a Ball, Dinner or Concert, will be crowded in every respect.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE—MAIL ROBBERY.—While the steamboat Hendrick Hudson, from Albany, having on board the U. S. Mail, was coming to this City early this morning, the clerk discovered a number of letters and newspapers strewed around the deck, and one of the deck hands picked up a bark note. On examining the mail bags, it was discovered they had been cut in several places. A search was then instituted, and letters, with bank notes, and drafts to the amount of about $15,000 found upon a lad named Wm. F. Harris, a passenger. He was arrested and brought in this City, and is now in custody. Harris is between 13 and 16 years of age. His status, we are informed, that he was assisted by another lad about 14. Committed for examination.

[This is the robbery we have already announced.]

FIRES.—At 11½ P. M. yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the packing-house of Jno. Whitlaw, in Twenty-sixth-st. near First-av. It was promptly extinguished by members of adjacent fire companies, with very little damage to the place.

—At 1 o'clock this morning, a fire was discovered in the mahogany sawmill in Tompkins-st. near Grand. Not much damage was done, as it was very quickly extinguished. The melancholy attempt to give an alarm with that broken bottle on Centre Market, was painful and fruitless labor. Hurry up the new hall, Fathers.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE BATTERY.—The Report of the Special Committee on this subject, adopted by the Board of Assistants at the last meeting, came before the Alderman last evening; and, after a slight debate was there referred to another Special Committee, consisting of Ald. Wood, Sherman, P. Kelly, Jemison, and Morgan. It was also ordered that the Street Commissioner advertise seven days for petitions or remonstrances in relation to this matter.

THE INSTITUTIONS.—The number of inmates in our public institutions, is now—Bellevue Hospital 511; Lunatic Asylum, 367; Alms House, 1,112; Penitentiary Hospital, 824; Small Pox Hospital, 10; Randall's Island, 1,284; City Prison, 236; total, 4,476. The 231 inmates of the workhouse, made last week, 1,145 days' work.

SIGNES OPEN.—Officer Felleman of the Fourth Ward found open Nos. 21 and 107 Chatham-st.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, watchman Griffiths was attracted to an area in Willoughby st. near Hudson-avenue, by the groans of a man named Keith, who, upon examination, was literally covered with blood, having received a severe cut on the forehead and nose. Mr. Keith stated that he was leaving somewhile ago Bridge-st. toward Willoughby st. when he was struck by a man whose name he does know.

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

BURGLARIES.—An attempt was made to commit a burglary last Saturday morning between 1 and 2 o'clock, on the premises occupied by Mr. Major, 20 Fourth st. Lewis-row. The thieves opened the blinds and saw Mr. M. and his wife sleeping. A lamp was burning in the room, and a watch suspended over the mantle-piece served as a kind of bait. The window was raised by degrees, but not so quietly as to accomplish the object, for the sleepers were awakened and the scheme defeated.....An attempt was made on Tuesday morning to enter the house of Mr. Nathaniel Willett, 125 Fourth st. but the wretches awakened the family by their noise, before they had fairly commenced.

NEW BUILDINGS.—Mr. Pease, of the firm of Pease, Murphy & Co. proprietors of the Fulton Foundry, foot of Cherry-st. New-York, has purchased five of the lots in South-Third st. between Fourth and Fifth, and is erecting in the center of the plot a splendid residence.....Mr. Thomas Lewis is building a row of eleven dwelling houses on Second st. between South-Ninth and South Tenth. They will be ready for occupation before the 1st of May. This will be the third row of first-class dwellings erected by the enterprising capitalist within the year.

JERSEY CITY ITEMS.

☞ Mr. Joseph Cunningham, formerly of this city, and the present proprietor of the hotel at the depot at Trenton, fell on Monday last while stepping down the step of his porch, breaking one of his legs just above the ankle. Dr. McKelway was called, and found both bones broken.

HUDSON COUNTY BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of our citizens took place Wednesday evening, and after being called to order by T. A. Alexander, Esq. the Chairman, the Committee who were appointed at the previous meeting to draft a Constitution and By-laws, for the government of the Hudson County Building Association, reported that they had fulfilled their duty, and the result of their labors was accordingly presented. Whereupon, the second Wednesday evening in January was fixed upon as the first regular meeting of the Association, when the shareholders will proceed to act upon the Constitution and By-Laws, and transact such other business as may come before them. Seventy shares have already been subscribed for, which is an unmistakable evidence that this infant Association is already in a fine state of progression.

GREAT YIELD OF GOLD.—The *Richmond Whig* of Tuesday says: "We were shown on Monday, thirty-seven bars of gold from the Booker mine in Buckingham, Va., the average weight of which was 155 pennyweights each. It is valued by the proprietor at $6,300, and is the result of thirty-four days labor, with thirty hands. As the expenses are rated by him at $20 per diem, the clear profits of the 34 days work are upwards of five thousand dollars!"

TO THE LADIES.—A choice assortment of Muffs, Visitorines and Cuffs; Furs put in order; Ladies', Misses' and Children's Beaver Bonnets. Also, Boy's drab, black and pearl cord Beaver Hats; Gent's and young Gent's Hats and Caps, at MONARQUE'S Fashionable Hat, Cap and Fur Warehouse, 229 Bowery. d15 1m*

RAGS, ROPES, and all kinds of paper manufacturer's materials, bought and sold on liberal terms, by all7 GAUNT & DERRICKSON, 189 and 189 South-st.

PRINTED CLOAKINGS—New styles for sale by C. F. HARRIS, 45 Exchange-place.

GENERAL NOTICES

☞ **Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists and Publishers,** Clinton Hall, corner Nassau-st. Near the Post Office.

☞ **Dr. Shew,** author of various works on, and practitioner of Water-cure, of Fourth-st. near Pearl-st. d29 1t

☞ **Mrs. H. S. Gove Nichols,** Water-cure Physician, at Lexington-av.—Consultations from 10 to 1. Patients visited at their residences. Mrs. Gove Nichols's Lectures to Ladies, 50 cents; Experience in Water-Cure, 25 cents; and a treat, gratis, may be had at Graham's, 509 Broadway, or of the author. d28 1m*

☞ **Dr. J. W. Redfield,** author of "A New System of Physiognomy," will give lessons in this newly discovered science. Also, written and verbal delineations of character by the Doctor, 5 Wooster-st. d27 1m*

☞ **Harlem Rail Road Bonds.**—The Subscribers offer for sale $10,000 Dollars of Bonds of the Harlem Rail Road Company, issued for the extension of the Harlem Rail Road to Dover Plains. These Bonds are for $1000 each, bearing interest at seven per cent, payable semi-annually, in the city of Boston and Vaughan, with Coupons annexed, and the principal falls due on the first day of August, 1869. WARD & CO. No. 74 Wall-st.

d19 2t*eod* Jersey City.

☞ **Land Reform.**—The undersigned request the active friends of this cause in New-York and its vicinity, to meet on Monday evening, the 31st of December, at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Eldridge-sts. at 7 o'clock. Important business will be submitted for consideration. JAMES MAXWELL,

JOHN WIDDT,

GEO. CLUTESMAN, THOS. AIRGE DEVYR.

☞ **Liquid Hair Dye.**—Instantaneous as to color, the best in the world; warranted free from injurious quality, and to be washed with the arrangement and immediately it is applied without waiting to dry. For sale, or applied, at Barnes' Cooks Wig Factory, 178 Fulton-st. d19 2t*eod*

☞ **Water-Cure.**—The Orange Mountain Water-Cure establishment at Orange, New-Jersey, will be kept open during the Winter. The establishment is comfortably warmed throughout, and rooms have stoves attached to each room. The cars leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. daily for the establishment. Letters to be addressed to Dr. MARGETSON, d15 1m*

☞ **A Fact for Fashionables.**—Those who put their wives in the cars of Messrs. Gray or Hearn, or any of their journeymen, who come from under their clean linghes and highly ornamented with an abundance a head of hair as the most fashionable taste could desire. 27 Maiden-lane. d19 1m

☞ **Water Cure.** Dr. T. RAU, receives patients at his compodious city establishment, 15 Laight-st. one door from St. John's park. Thoroughly attended to. Another group for home treatment. Consultations, verbal or by letter, $5. d27 6m*

☞ **Wigs and Toupees.**—Gilbertie and Harrington are informed that the best assortment of Wigs, Hair Wigs, Toupees, braids of long hair, &c. are to be found at the manufactory, MERCHANT & HEARN, 27 Maiden-lane. Also, the sale of some rare for Dandies. d19 6t*

☞ **A Fact for Fashionables.**—Those who put their wives in the cars of Messrs. Gray or Hearn, or any of their journeymen, who come from under their clean linghes and highly ornamented with an abundance a head of hair as the most fashionable taste could desire. 27 Maiden-lane. d19 1m

HOLIDAYS.

THE MOST ELEGANT AND USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT EVER PUBLISHED IN AMERICA.

THE BOUQUET OF MELODY. FOR 1850.

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