NEW PUBLICATIONS.

☞ "THE MORALITY OF RELIGION," is the title of a Discourse delivered at the Stuyvesant Institute by Rev. THOMAS L. HARRIS, ably discussing the Morality of the Christian Religion, in the Sphere of Relation, the Sphere of Intellect and the Sphere of the Affections. The following passage from the close of the Discourse is a specimen of the happiest manner of the author, and will be found no less valuable for what it suggests, than for what it expresses:

While Morality in its extent includes the three Spheres of Relation, Intellect and Emotion, in its ascent it includes three DEGREES—the Natural, Spiritual, and Celestial: the Morality of Right Doing which is natural: the Morality of Right Willing and Desiring, which is Spiritual: the Morality of Right Being, which is Celestial, and the perfection and embodiment of all.

1. THE MORALITY OF RIGHT DOING is first and lowest in degree, occupying the plane of the Natural, and separates itself into three divisions: Moral acts performed under the pressure of external incumbrances of good, while the inward desire and will would fain act in opposition: Moral acts performed from custom and instinctive pleasure: Moral acts performed from natural habit and impulse, yet also with emotions of reverence for the ordaining Law; the first named being the basest, and the last the best. Year by year as the Heavenly Order more and more pervades the nations, immoral deeds suffer prohibition, and he who indulges in them is exposed to physical restriction, social outlawry or material loss. Hence originates the Morality of compression, men in whom the instincts reign paramount being compressed into external order by the ligatures of law, the restraints of pride, interest and fear. The morality of such is purely external; moral to the state they are immoral before God, "For except your righteousness exceed the Righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, ye can in no case enter into the Kingdom of Heaven." Next in order is the Right Doing that results from custom and instinct. The young, healthfully situated and organized, exist in a state of comparative natural innocence, and their actions flow easily into the channel of Right. In the practice of Right is gradually unfolded a sense of reverence for Law, which is the germ of a higher and spiritual state. The young soul exists in a Paradise of natural delights, innocent because untempted, but it must leave its Eden for a positive condition when it attains to the experience either of Evil or of Good.

Blessed are they who leave it through that upward path, that leads through aspiration and effort to consummate holiness.

2. The MORALITY OF RIGHT WILLING AND DESIRING, the morality of inward effort, is second in degree, occupying the plane of the Spiritual, and is mediatorial between the natural and celestial. From the moment when the inward reason is illuminated and the inward affections quickened from above our deeds have an internal life, and originate in desire for Universal Good. We struggle with evil circumstances, with hereditary predispositions to wrong, with evils in the organism and beyond it: and our struggle is to bring our nature and its proceeding life into full, harmonic chord with the True, the Holy and the Right: to raise the affections to supremacy above the passions, to throne the absolute reason above the sensual understanding, to enter into the heavenly state of perfect faith and love. This state is one of effort, of struggle; duty often wars with inclination, and the spirit is tempted of the fleshy lusts. Often in bitterness of soul we cry, "Who shall deliver us from the body of this death?" But it is a state of life, and therefore of Progress. Painfully we toil up the rugged hights of the Mount of Vision, and when we attain to its summit we are already nigh our promised land. Before us lie the purple slopes of the Immortal Heaven, the Summer Islands of Beauty and of Life, embosomed in the serene Pacific of the Skies.

3. And thus we are led, through the path of heroic effort and patient self sacrifice, to the CELESTIAL DEGREE OF MORALITY: the Morality of Right Being: the Heavenly state of Faith and Love: where obedience and freedom are blended: where duty and inclination are wed together; where all right doing is the unforced activity of Right Being: where Life is perfected in living holiness. In this divine condition all of the passions are consecrated and harmonized by the indwelling affections, and all of the affections in harmonic chord with the Love of Supreme Good and inspiring continually the love and blessedness of Heaven: all of the perceptions of the natural understanding are animated by the intuitions of the Spiritual Intelligence, and this glorified with celestial light: all of the energies of the natural form, pervaded by the energies of the Inward Life, and these constantly invigorated with immortal powers: thus the whole being made the glorious temple of INDWELLING GOD. In this state of inward love and blessedness the highest morality is spontaneous and inevitable, the outward blossoming and fruitfulness of a heavenly life. It is like the skylark's hymn, the violet's fragrance, the breath of the sweet south, the morning star's serene effulgence. The soul obeys the desires of her divine Lord with the ineffable delight and tenderness and constancy of the bride. Morality is the rhythmic flow and audible pulsation of the deep loving heart. Deeds of boundless magnanimity and disinterestedness are effortless and spontaneous. The whole being and the whole proceeding life is filled with the beautiful holiness and harmony of Heaven.

(New-York: Fowlers & Wells.)

☞ Harper & Brothers have issued this week LOSSING'S "PICTORIAL FIELD-BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION," No. 3, so complete and exquisite in all its appointments as to bring a smile over the face of the most wrinkle-browed critic; "THE PROFESSOR'S LADY," a charming domestic story, translated from Auerbach by Mary Howitt; "THE SHOULDER-KNOT," an original novel by B. F. TEFT, proposing to enforce certain opinions by the medium of fiction; Dr. LARDNER'S indispensible treatise on "RAILWAY ECONOMY," containing an encyclopedial survey of the whole subject; and an original translation of LAMARTINE'S recent political work, entitled "THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC," discussing several prominent questions of French Democracy, with the characteristic eloquence and unction of the author in their most mitigated form.

Indiana—Harvest Hopes—Gold Digging, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind. Friday, June 14, 1850.

Vegetation is dying for rain; we have had no rain, of any amount, for sixty days; nevertheless, the Wheat everywhere looks fine, and promises a rich and abundant harvest. We never have had such a season, altogether, for a long while—not since 1816, when Indiana was almost an unbroken wilderness. H.

Later.] SHELBYVILLE, Ind. Sunday, June 16.

MR. GREELEY: Since my last letter was written, the earth has been made "joyous" by lovely showers of refreshing rain. All Nature seems reanimated, and clad in living green; she stands decorated in her sweetest smiles.

The rush for Little California (*alias* the Brown County Gold Mines) is very considerable. There are now about 1,200 engaged industriously in gathering up the dust. The gold is very fine, being worth $21 per ounce. Those who work well are clearing $10 per day—many, more. The Gold Region extends over ten square miles, rather over ten miles square—perhaps further than that; but so far it does extend. Provisions are not to be had there. The gold is found in the forest-hills of Brown County, and few houses are in the vicinity of the Diggings. Those who go there, provide a way to get their provisions there before starting.

Recently a young man had his leg smashed by being run over by the car engine, in this place. Chloroform was administered, and he was deprived of his leg without any knowledge of the act, until hours subsequently. Chloroform is extensively and successfully used in the West.

The Telegraph is now giving its lightning communications between this place and Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and all the great Western Cities. The *Indiana State Sentinel* has passed from under the care and direction of the Chapmans, and is now conducted by Wm. J. Brown, M. C. HOOSIER.

THE CANDLE TRADE OF CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* says: From the first of September, 1849, to the 12th of June, 1850, there was 86,433 boxes of candles exported from this city. The exportation during the same period last year was 33,573 boxes.

THE GRIFFITH DISASTER.

Further Particulars—Number of Victims, &c.

The Cleveland and Buffalo papers of Tuesday and Wednesday give very full details of the terrible disaster of the steamer Griffith. The number of victims, so far as ascertained, is about two hundred and fifty. Many of the bodies were yet unrecognized. The *Cleveland Herald* publishes descriptions of over fifty foreigners, mostly English and Germans, buried on the shore in Willoughby township; and adds, (Tuesday evening):

The action of the citizens of Willoughby and the neighborhood, is worthy of great praise. A committee was appointed who used all the exertions in their power to recognize the dead and to secure their effects.

It was considered necessary to bury those who were unknown upon the spot, and they were consequently interred last evening. We understand that the Germans have a meeting this afternoon, and propose to remove those of their countrymen who were buried, to Cleveland.

Twenty-nine bodies were brought to this city on the Diamond, and at three o'clock this afternoon fifteen were interred with funeral rites. On the Public Square numbers of our citizens assembled, and the remains were borne to the cemetery.

A party of 31 English emigrants, principally from Cambridgeshire, were passengers on the Griffith. Most of them were intending to settle in Medina County, where they have relatives and friends. But three of the party survive. Robert Hall, himself saved, lost his mother, wife, two sons, two daughters, two brothers and two sisters—ten in all. William Waters, himself saved, lost his wife and son. Joseph Money, a lad, was saved. His father and two sisters lost. The following entire families were lost: Thomas Rhodes, wife, two sons and three daughters; Wm. Walker, wife and son. William Taylor, wife, two sons and two daughters.

Mr. Waters, his own hair scorched by the relentless flames, was parted from his wife and child by the suffocating smoke on deck, and saw them no more. Other families leaped into the lake together, and found a common grave locked in each others arms. The scene is too harrowing for comment.

Richard Mann of Sandusky second wheelsman stood at the wheel until the pilot house was enveloped in flames and was then so badly burned as to be unable to save himself. Such noble self-devotion is rare and the man capable of it is a hero.

John Chichester, head waiter, left his wife in the pantry, to get some clothes for her, but when he returned she was gone. He sprang overboard and after being five or ten minutes in the water, secured the yawl which had burned loose from the boat and was on fire. This fire he extinguished and in the boat saved six or seven persons. His wife who had been thrown overboard by Captain Roby, clung to the wheel and was saved. Both are at the American.

Twenty-four women, forty-seven men and twenty-five children—total 96 persons—were buried on the Lake shore near where the sad disaster happened.

Prof. A. T. Sharpe of Willoughby, writes to the *Cleveland Herald* that one hundred and forty-one have been found of the dead. Of the living I have not been able to ascertain; probably about 30. It is believed that there are many more bodies will be recovered. As many as are I will report.

The heart sickens at a description of this melancholy event. Old age, ripe manhood, blooming youth, and smiling infancy, are partakers of this sad catasirophe.

We add some interesting details from the account of the *Cleveland Plaindealer:*

In company with the Mayor, several members of the Council, and many citizens, we visited yesterday the scene of this most terrible disaster. We met the Scow boat Sylph with between 20 and 30 bodies on board on their way to this port, in charge of Mr. Stockley, who had been the whole day gathering them up. We passed on to the scene of the wreck, promising to take the Scow in tow on our return.

On nearing the fatal spot the blackened remains of the ill-fated Steamer were seen, its smoke pipes still standing, the upper part of its engine and boilers and the skeletons of its huge wheels visible above the water. It lies in 8 feet water, stern to the shore, and about one-fourth of a mile from it. As it was near night the search for dead bodies had ceased. The citizens of Lake County who had kindly volunteered their assistance had been wearied out with labor and excitement, and were then attending to the burial and disposal of the dead. The high bank overlooking the wreck had been visited by a thousand spectators through the day. The hights were still lined with them and we ascended the steep to look upon the scene and gather what information we could concerning the event.

A hat full of silver watches taken from the emigrants with several gold ones were in possession of the Coroner; also, several thousand dollars in money. Among the bodies thus exposed was that of a well dressed young man whose name was ascertained to be J. R. Munson, said to be from Connecticut and bound for Toledo. On his person were found nine $100 bills and other money to the amount of $1,160, a gold watch, &c. He was taken to Willoughby for burial.

The clerk and mate were of the opinion that there were about 300 persons on board, all told; 30 saved, 150 dead bodies recovered, which would leave about 120 yet to be accounted for.

Capt. Roby had just bought seven-eighths of the boat, the engineer owning the other eighth.

The evidence before the Coroner's Jury, (held at Salle Co.) was given by the First and Second Mates and the First Engineer of the ill-fated steamer. The testimony of the Engineer is that he did "not discover the fire until the Second Mate gave the alarm. I then discovered the fire to be under the deck. (main deck, I suppose,) by looking through two auger holes. It then appeared to be one sheet of fire on the under side. We got the hose in operation in less than three minutes. It did not seem more than ten minutes before the fire drove them away. I am part owner in the boat, and believe that she was well secured from fire. I can hardly imagine how she took fire; but it is my impression that the fire caught at or near the bulk-head, near the freight hold. Suppose that there were 250 passengers and 26 hands. The boats were prepared to launch, but were not let down while the boat was in motion, because he thought they would be swamped and made useless; but when the time had arrived for lowering the boats, the fire had increased so fast that they could not get to them.

The verdict of the Jury lays no blame at anybody's door.

The *Buffalo Express* of Thursday adds: We learn from Capt. Titus of the Queen City who spent some time at the wreck of the Griffith on Tuesday, that they had then recovered in all, 156 bodies. The hull of the boat before it sunk presented a great number of human bones, indicating clearly that many were overtaken by the flames and consumed. This circumstance renders it impossible, as the books are destroyed, even to ascertain how many in all have been lost. The hull has now sunk in some eight feet water and lies with her smoke pipes extending above the Lake to indicate the spot where occurred one of the most dreadful disasters that has ever yet marked the history of the Lakes.

POLITICAL EDUCATION.—'B.' sends us a very good suggestion—viz. that the Federal and State Constitutions, with other matter calculated to impart Rudimentary Political instruction, ought to form a portion of the reading of our higher classes in schools. We presume they now do to some extent, but they ought to be generally adopted and regarded as a part of the lessons of our youth.

It would hardly do to have Teachers endeavoring to impart elementary instruction in Politics by lectures or orally, because many are unqualified, and few are able to present the subject so as to excite no party prejudice. But a volume of Political knowledge might and should be prepared that would accomplish the end without giving offense to any. We recollect that A. W. Young of Warsaw, in our State, has published such a book—a very good one. There are doubtless others.

LOUDRY'S RAILROAD FROG.—Mr. H. A. Loudry, of Pennsylvania, has invented and patented a new Self-Acting Frog for Railroad crossings which seems to be perfection, and which is very warmly praised by the Railroad officers and leading journals of Pennsylvania and Delaware. By means of it a train of cars will cross the track of another Railroad without a particle of jar, strain on the axle, or danger of fracturing the wheels or wearing away the rails. We commend it to the scrutiny of Railroad men.

TRIAL OF DRURY.

Another Postponement of the Forgery Case.

CITY COURT—Before Judge Greenwood, Aldermen Taylor and Van Voorhis—*Trial of Samuel Drury for Forgery in the Second Degree.*—[We quote the report of the *Daily Advertiser.*]—The indictment set forth that the accused had in his possession in the months of October and November last sundry bills purporting to be of the amount of $10 each, altered from genuine 1s of the Eagle Bank, Bristol, Rhode Island, with an intent to utter or pass the same. H. B. Duryea, Esq. District Attorney, and Judge Rockwell, on behalf of the Attorney-General, appeared for the prosecution; James R. Whiting and Horace F. Clarke, Esqrs. for the accused. About 10½ o'clock James R. Whiting made an application for a further postponement of the case, in consequence of the absence of a material witness of the name of Daniel Flinn, now out of this vicinity, and would not return before the end of July next. Besides this, the learned Counsel was only just recovering from a three months' illness, and was utterly unfit to proceed with a long cause like this, which in all probability would last some eight or ten days. Mr. Clarke was at the present time engaged in another cause, which would not be over until the end of the ensuing week.

The District Attorney called upon the counsel for the defense to disclose the materiality of the evidence which this witness was to give as the prosecution might be willing to concede to it. J. R. Whiting, Esq. said such a course was never adopted in a criminal case; it would be dangerous to the accused to do so, as the other might avail themselves of it to meet and defeat the object in view on behalf of the accused. Under these circumstances he (Mr. Whiting) hoped the counsel on the other side would not press on the trial. Judge Rockwell said that the affidavit was too vague as to due diligence having been made after the absent witness; nothing whatever beyond the mere statement was given, which was not sufficient. The court was of the same opinion. The affidavit was insufficient in other respects; the affidavit did not state where the witness was at the present time, or when it had been ascertained that the witness had gone out of the way. The court was also of opinion, that the nature of the evidence to be given by this witness should be disclosed, so that the court might be able to judge of the value of the evidence, before they could agree to the postponement. The case had been frequently put off before, and with the consent of the accused set down positively for this day, and the county and witnesses put to further expense James R. Whiting further supported his motion.—The District Attorney suggested that the Counsel for the defense make known to the Court alone the nature of the evidence the absent witness was to give, so that it could judge whether it was sufficient reason for a postponement. The Counsel for the prosecution did not wish to see or know anything of the nature of the evidence; it was merely for the Court to judge of the nature, worth, and importance of the evidence. J. R. Whiting, Esq. opposed this proposition in most forcible terms, as being unusual and contrary to law, as the Court could not tell the value of such evidence until the whole was in. The Court thought the suggestion a reasonable one, and ought to be complied with before a further postponement was granted. The Counsel for the defense then proceeded to draw out the necessary affidavits in relation to the motion for postponement. The Court inquired where the witness Flinn was. Counsel for defense replied they believed he was in Massachusetts at the present time. Two affidavits were then sworn to, one by the accused, and the other by James Arlington Bennett, one of the witnesses for the defense; also of a person of the name of Boyd, who had been in search of Flinn without success. James R. Whiting, Esq. then read the three additional affidavits made in support of the motion for postponement. The Court suggested that the accused make affidavit of what he intended to prove by the absent witness, for the consideration of the Court, and whether he first ascertained that he was absent a few days since.—This was done, and the Court consulted for some time together; then declared that they thought the accused should have the benefit of the evidence of this witness, as it might be material to him. The Court then inquired when Drury ascertained the materiality of the evidence of this witness. The counsel for the defense said it was only a short time since. He hoped the case would be put off over the month of August, as that was vacation month.

The District Attorney hoped the case would not be put off over the month of August; it was necessary for the ends of justice that the case should not be further delayed than was possible. The Court stated that August was no vacation month in this country, and thought the case should be proceeded with, as the public might be injured by further delay. If the case was not tried in August, it could not be taken up until October. J. R. Whiting, Esq still hoped it would be postponed until October; the public could not be injured thereby.—The Court suggested that the case might be taken up at the end of the civil business in the July term. Mr. Whiting said they would, if possible, get ready to have the case come on in July, but if they could not, he hoped they would be put over until the October term. Counsel for the prosecution hoped a further postponement beyond the August term would not be granted. The Court then decided the case should be adjourned over to the next criminal term of this Court in August next.

CORRESPONDENCE IN RELATION TO THE MERITS OF D. GRIFFIN & CO.'S

PATENT FUEL SAVING APPARATUS.

The original letters can be seen at my office, 192 Broadway

WEST BLOOMFIELD, June 12, 1850.

MESSRS. D. GRIFFIN & CO. 192 Broadway, N. Y: GENTLEMEN: In answer to your note of 10th instant, respecting your improvement adapted to my boilers, I take great pleasure in saying that it exceeds my expectations. It saves a great deal of fuel (at least one-third) gives us at all times perfect command over our fires; and coal, chestnut size is quite good enough for my use.

The furnace for heating the Hot Room at my Print works, which I have put up on your plan, has gone far beyond my most sanguine hopes. The heat can be kept from 200 to 240 degrees, and with proper care the variation of the temperature, during a whole day, need not exceed five degrees. To print 900 pieces of cloths daily not over half a ton of chestnut sized coal is necessary; formerly, to do the same work, I burned two tuns or more of the largest sized coal, using two of the largest sized stoves, with cast iron flues, throughout the room.

I know by experience that your plan of saving fuel is one of the most important improvements of the day, and when it shall be fairly before the public it must meet with success. You are at liberty to refer persons to me at No. 71 Pine-st. New-York, and I shall with much pleasure give them all the information in my power.

I have requested the manager and some other persons employed in my works, before and since adopting your improvements, to state their views in regard to them, and I annex their letters. Your obt. serv't. D. BRIGHAM.

P. S. I forgot to mention that as regards insurance, the risk from the Hot Room I consider now from two-thirds to three-fourths less, than when I used the two large stoves, with flues passing through the room. D. B.

WEST BLOOMFIELD PRINT WORKS, June 12, 1850.

To Col. D. Griffin: SIR: I have been employed for several years in the Print Works of D. Brigham, Esq. I take pleasure in stating that the improvements made by you in the stacks of boilers and in the Hot Room of the works exceed every thing I have ever known before. The coal now used for the Hot Room is cheaper than that formerly burned in the stoves, the quantity at least one-half less, and the work done the same. Formerly from sixteen to seventeen hundred tuns of best lump coal were used yearly, now less than half that quantity of cheaper coal will produce a greater and more uniform heat.

WILLIAM MACGREGOR, Manager.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, 13th June, 1850.

To Col. D. Griffin: DEAR SIR: At the request of D. Brigham, Esq. I have much pleasure in stating my opinion regarding your improvements on furnaces for heating steam-boilers, and your apparatus for drying goods from the printing machine, as applied at his print works.

The furnaces constructed by you at this place, combine in a superior degree, the chief desiderata in all heat generating contrivances, viz: producing the largest quantity of heat from a certain amount of fuel, and applying that heat to the point where its effects are desired, and that they answer most admirably the purpose for which they are designed is only what might have been expected from the correct principles observed in their construction.

It is well known that a forced current of air, or blast, produces a higher degree of heat than can be attained by an ordinary draft, and the higher the degree of heat in a furnace is the more completely will the coal used be consumed. But beside this advantage, there is another connected with your method. In a furnace constructed on the usual plan, where the draft is good, a large amount of inflammable gas is carried away into the chimney, which, by your improvements, is burned directly under the boilers; the entire combustible part of the coal is thus made available for producing heat, there is nothing left in the ashes, and nothing lost up the chimney.

The advantage which your plan possesses over any other with which I am acquainted, is otherwise great, beside the saving of fuel, a high heat is more speedily obtained, and can be more easily regulated, it is, therefore, well adapted for Singeing and Hot Rooms. Calico Printers, Dyers, and Bleachers can scarcely fail to adopt it when they see it.

I am, sir, respectfully, yours,

JNO. MACGREGOR, Chemist.

CHEAP!

J. WILLSON'S

HARDWARE AND FURNISHING STORE,

216 Bowery,

OPPOSITE RIVINGSTON-ST. NEW-YORK.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND a full assortment of Table Cutlery, Britannia Ware, Tea Trays, Wood and Cedar Ware, Japan and Tin Ware. Also, Nails, Screws, Brads, Tacks, Locks, Bolts, Hinges, Sand Paper, Glue, &c. je4 1m*

TO SHOP BUTCHERS—Beef, Veal, Mutton and Lamb, for sale by the quarter, side or joint, delivered to any part of the city free of cartage. Butchers at Staten Island, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and the upriver towns also supplied. Also, families served on the most reasonable terms. SEWELL V. DODGE, je15 3weod* 259 Beecker-st. New-York.

GENERAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists and Publishers,** Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-st. near the Park.

☞ **Dr. Shew's Water-Cure Institution,** corner Twelfth-st and University-place. m9 tf

☞ **Lebanon Springs Water-Cure Establishment** is now open on its 6th Summer. For information address. [jy8 1m*] N. BEDORTHA, M.D.

☞ **Dr. Houghton's Water Cure Establishment.**—No. 2, West Eleventh street, three doors from Broadway. je18 1m*

☞ **Water Cure.**—T. L. NICHOLS, M.D. and Mrs. GOVE NICHOLS, 87 West Twenty-second-st. near Sixth-av. Consultations from 10 to 2. Patients received for full board treatment, day treatment, or visited at their residences. je12 1m*

☞ **The "Orange Mountain Water Cure,"** at So. Orange, N. J. one hour's ride by railroad from the City. The establishment has private baths attached to the patients' rooms. Address Dr. MEEKER, S. Orange, N. J. for terms. je12tf

☞ **Water-Cure Institutes—City and Country.**—Dr. TRALL receives patients at his commodious city establishment 15 Laight-st. and at Oyster-Bay, L. I. Communication daily between these places by steamboat and railroad. General practice attended to. Consultations $5. my25 1m*

☞ **O'Reilly's Telegraph Lines,** connecting with all sections of the United States. General office, 181 Broadway. Open from 6 in the morning till 11 at night.—Visitors in New-York who are accustomed to transacting business with the O'Reilly Lines in any section of the United States, will find it their interest to leave their dispatches at this office, to insure prompt and correct transmission. je6 tf

☞ **Notice.**—The PHENIX BANK, Westerly, R. I. soon after it was robbed, in December last, of about $16,000, suspended the issue of its Bills and procured new plates, the emissions from which are dated Jan. 1, 1850.

The Bank, having redeemed nearly all their old circulation, (with the exception of the stolen money,) will hereafter redeem the old Bills at their counter, all of which are dated previous to Jan. 1, 1850.

The Suffolk Bank, Boston, will continue as usual to redeem the new Bills of this Bank. By order of the Directors.

Westerly, R. I. March 4, 1850.

m6 D&SWtf ETHEN FOSTER, Cashier.

☞ **Masonic Notice.**—The members of York Lodge, No. 3, are requested to meet at 71 Division-st. on Monday, 24th inst. at 7 A. M. for the purpose of celebrating the Natal Day of St. John, the Baptist. Order of dress black clothes and hat, full regalia.

N. B. All Masons in good standing are respectfully invited to join with us in said celebration. By order of

R. HAMILTON, Secretary. [W. A. FREEBORN, W. M. je21 2t*

☞ **Andrew Jackson Davis** requests his correspondents to direct their letters to the care of Fowlers & Wells, 131 Nassau-st., New-York. je21 1w

☞ **Dr. Edward H. Dixon,** Editor of the Scalpel, has removed his consulting offices to 112 Grand-st. one door west of Broadway, where he attends exclusively to operative surgery and office consultations from 9 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. The office of the Scalpel is at 2 Astor House. my29 1m

☞ **Notice.**—Pursuant to "an act to amend the Charter of the Schenectady and Catskill Railroad Company," passed March 2, 1850, notice is hereby given that the books for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the said Corporation, will be reopened at the office of VAN VLECK & PAUW, 9 Jauncey-court, 39 Wall-st. in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Dated May 23, 1850.

JAMES POWERS,
ERASTUS BEACH,
S. SHERWOOD DAY,
C VAN SANTVOORD,
JOHN VAN VLECK, } Commissioners.

my23 1m

☞ **Liquid Hair Dye,** improved so as to color the hair or whiskers the moment it is applied without the least injury—it is entirely free from unpleasant odor, and can be washed with the strongest soap immediately it is applied without waiting to dry. For sale, or applied, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 4 Wall-st. my15 FuThkSat tf

WANTS.

WANTED—Fifteen or Twenty good agents to introduce Stickney's Improved Door Plate in the principal cities and villages of the United States. It is a beautiful article, and takes well, and can be sold at such prices as to insure a large business. Some agents are doing exceedingly well with it. Information given by applying personally or by letter (post-paid) to N. H. STICKNEY, 135 Water-st. New-York. je20 3t*

WANTED—Employment at dress-making, a person lately arrived in this city, who understands cutting out and making ladies' dresses, childrens clothing, and plain sewing, offers her services by the day or week to respectable private families. Inquire at 92 East Fifteenth-st. je20 3t*

WANTED—100 agents to canvass for a new work just published. Also for a variety of pictorial, popular and useful works. As great inducements are offered and as large wages can be made as at any other similar establishment in the country. Call or address, post paid, "The American Family Publication Establishment," 128 Nassau-st. up stairs, first door. je17 1m*

WANTED—Situations for a number of excellent girls and children, recently arrived, free from city habits and associations, and willing to work for moderate wages. Application to be made at the officers of Commissioners of Emigration, in the Park. No charges. n24 tf

WET NURSE WANTED.—A healthy young woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Apply, with reference, between the hours of 10 and 11 A.M. at 27 Pierrepont-st. Brooklyn. je21 2t*

A PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPER, whose time is not fully occupied, would like to devote a part of it to auditing accounts, or writing up another set of books. Address Accountant, box 3,145, Post-Office. my30 1m*

INFORMATION WANTED—Of MARTIN KELLEY, who came out in the ship Henry Pratt, which arrived at Quarantine in October, 1847, having been taken sick on the passage he was taken to the hospital on his arrival; he was then about nine years old. His mother is now residing in Utica, N. Y. and would thankfully receive any information respecting him. Address Mr. Gilligan, care of W. S. Battey, Utica, N. Y. je21 1w*

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY—Village Hall, Hughsonville, Dutchess Co.—The subscriber has spared no pains in preparing this well known and old established Hotel for the accommodation of City boarders. The rooms are well ventilated and pleasant, and the locality of the Hall one of the most quiet and comfortable retreats for families during the summer months.

Hughsonville is situated in the most healthy part of the country, one mile from the Hudson River Rail Road, by which communication can be had with the city five times a day. The drives around the village are most delightful, and there are several churches in close proximity to the Hall.

The subscriber's long experience in hotel-keeping, he trusts will render to those who may favor him with their patronage, every assurance of a pleasant home and accommodating terms.

Connected with the establishment is a good Livery stable, and carriages and horses can be had at all times.

Stages run regularly to the Rail Road to meet each train.

References: Asa Van Shaick, Esq., Waverly-Place; E. V. Price, Esq., 32 Burling Slip.

N. B. Inquire at the Rail Road for Cole's stages. je13 6weod*

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with breakfast and tea, and pleasant rooms, in a private family, at 56 First-st. one minutes' walk from the Peck-slip Ferry; boats run every five minutes during the day; location very desirable; the house faces the water, commanding a fine view of New-York, Brooklyn, East River, &c. &c. je20 3t*

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his lady or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant airy rooms, convenient to stage and car route, by applying at 409 Broome, next to corner of Elm-st. je13 1w*

BOARD.—Gentlemen and their wives, also a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a fine house, pleasantly situated, (with baths in the house.) Only a few boarders taken. Apply at 166 East Broadway. je12 2w*

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A small family, or three or four gentlemen or ladies, can be accommodated with board at Tarrytown, N. Y. a few minutes walk from the Railroad Depot. [je21 3t*] Mrs. ELTING.

BOARD.—To let with board, one large family room with closets attached, unfurnished, at 77 Murray-st. je20 3t*

BOARD.—Two or three single gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with board and rooms, at 54 Beekman-st. je13 3teod*

FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without partial board, with a private family, 409 Greenwich-st. near Beach. Also furnished basement for office. je19 1mo

COUNTRY BOARD—A small family would take a few boarders for the Summer in a pleasant location near the New-Haven Railroad. Apply to C. K. CARPENTER, 77 Main-st. Brooklyn. je17 1w*

A FEW SINGLE Gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board. Apply at 187 Atlantic-st. Brooklyn. je17 3t*

TO LET—With board, a large parlor with wardrobe and pantry, and rooms for single gentlemen, pleasantly situated at 149 Hudson-st. opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged. je7 1m*

A RAILROAD IMPROVEMENT.—Engineers, Directors, Superintendents and the community generally are invited to call and examine the model and certificates of an improvement on Railroads. The improvement has been tested for the last 9 months and now offered to the public. The model, &c. can be seen for a day or two at the American Institute. je21 2t*

$3000 TO 5000—The advertiser, not having capital sufficient to conduct his business to advantage, would be willing to take a partner, or sell out on reasonable terms. Business respectable, and can be extended safely and profitably. Address, with real name, (no others will be noticed,) D. B. S., this office je21 2t*

TO DEAF PERSONS.—The powers of Hearing restored, and the various distressing noises and unpleasant discharges of the ears removed in a short time without risk or pain, at Dr. LUTENER'S Ear Infirmary, 506 Broadway. Open daily, except Sundays, from 8 until 3. Consultation fee, by letter or otherwise, $1. Unpaid letters refused. je15 1m*

BANK OF SALISBURY.—The notes of the Bank of Salisbury, Maryland, redeemed by E. HOUGHTON, 65 William-st. at 1 per cent discount. je25 1yD&W

FOR SALE—A grocer's wagon. It will be sold low, as the present owner has no further use for it. Inquire at 37 Frankfort-st. je22 3t*

OIL VITRIOL, Muriatic Aq. Fortis, Nitric Acid and Tin Liquors, for sale by je21 3t* WM. PARTRIDGE & SON, 27 Cliff-st.

CLOTHING.

SUMMER WEAR.—WM. T. JENNINGS & CO.—DRAPERS & TAILORS Importers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy Dress Articles, &c. 231 Broadway, American Hotel, and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. offer for inspection, an extensive assortment of Seasonable Goods, which will be made up to order at the proverbially moderate prices, which in view of our work has given the establishment a precedence as furnishing the most economical, if not the lowest priced garments.

The ready made stock comprises cloth, cashmeret, merino, grass cloth, and linen sacks; De Orsay's dress and frock coats; cassimere, merino and drilling pantaloons, silk, satin, bombazine, marseilles, linen and chally vests; dressing gowns, &c. which, with a selection of the choicest styles of fancy dress articles, consisting of cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, shirts, collars, bosoms, &c. we would commend to the attention of purchasers with an assurance of their superiority, in style and character, to most of the clothing offered in this market.

We would refer in particular to the Pantaloons we are enabled to furnish, and solicit a call from the most fastidious.

The Army and Navy will find us well versed in their peculiar requirements, and prepared to supply the different grades of the service. je10 tf

GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL

CHARLES E. FOLWELL, Draper and Tailor, first quality work made to order, 94½ Fulton-st. between William and Gold, has just purchased, for cash, a choice assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, which, with low rent and selling for cash, he is enabled to make up 25 per cent less than Broadway prices. He has for the last eight years enjoyed a reputation (even by those of the same trade) of cutting the best fitting garments, and as for taste and style he will guarantee cannot be beaten, if equaled. my27 1m*

DRY GOODS.

SUPERFINE BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.—200 cases York Premiums, Wachusetts, Dover and American Mills superfine 36 & 37 inch shirtings. Also, extra-super 37 inch Shirtings, for sale by my6 NESMITH & CO. 50 and 52 Pine-st.

STARK MILLS DRILLINGS.—300 packages brown, bleached, slate and blue, extra stout, and unequaled in perfection of manufacture. For sale by my6 NESMITH & CO. 50 and 52 Pine-st.

FINE UNBLEACHED COTTONS.—600 bales Rhode Island Palo Alto, Rockingham, Hooksett, Medway, Hope, Waltham and other styles, for sale by my6 NESMITH & CO. 50 and 52 Pine-st.

CALICO PRINTERS' BLANKETS, Lapping and Sieve Cloth, Type Printers and Engravers' Blankets, Roller, Cleaver and Jacket Cloths, for sale by my11 C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

BLUE PRINTS.—100 cases Adams's blue and white and blue and orange Prints, for sale by my11 C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

BROWN SHEETINGS.—150 bales Saltsbury, Eagle, Mohawk Valley, and other styles, for sale low by my11 C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

BLUE AND CANARY PRINTS.—A new and superior article, fast colors, for sale by my11 C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

GREEN PRINTS.—50 cases green and black and green and blue at 6¼ to 8 cents, for sale by my11 C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

3-4 BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.—150 cases fine and low priced at 5 to 6 cents, for sale by my11 C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

COLORED CAMBRICS.—120 cases light and dark assortments, from 4½ to 6 cents, for sale by my11 C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

3-4 BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.—150 cases low-priced Shirtings, comprising a variety of styles, for sale by [my6] NESMITH & CO 50 and 52 Pine-st.

COUNTERPANES.—50 cases superior American quilts, for sale by NESMITH & CO 50 and 52 Pine-st. o5

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