NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE RECENT PROGRESS OF ASTRONOMY; ESPECIALLY IN THE UNITED STATES. By ELIAS LOOMIS. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 12mo pp. 257.

In this little volume, by one of the Professors in the New-York University, we have the model of a class of works which we deem of great importance to the popular diffusion of scientific knowledge. Without sacrificing anything of mathematical exactness, conceding no claim of the most rigid investigation for the sake of immediate effect, and employing no trickery of method or style to attract attention, it is still in every sense of the word, a strictly popular treatise, presenting the results of protracted and extensive research in language of transparent simplicity, and placing the difficult topics which it discusses in a light which makes them comprehensible by the generality of intelligent readers. The author writes from that fullness of knowledge which enables him to make a compact and lucid statement of the point under consideration. This alone, without expanded illustration, is often sufficient to put the reader in possession of the subject. And in cases where further detail is required, Prof Loomis is eminently happy in seizing on the most essential points, unfolding them with a clearness and precision, which make his work no less readable than it is instructive. Among the most interesting sections are those on "The Discovery of the Planet Neptune," the "Recent Additions to our Knowledge of Comets," and the "History of American Observatories." The discovery of the comet by Miss Mitchell, our distinguished countrywoman, for which she was presented with a Gold Medal by the King of Denmark, is related in an agreeable manner.

MISS MITCHELL'S COMET.

This comet was discovered on the 1st of October, 1847, by Miss Maria Mitchell, of Nantucket. As a relaxation from the severer toil of a systematic course of observations, she had employed the intervals through the preceding year in sweeping for comets; but her labors had hitherto been only rewarded by a familiarity with comet-resembling nebulæ, which she had constantly and carefully recorded. The instrument employed on these occasions, was a forty-six inch refactor, with an aperture of three inches, mounted on a tripod, and furnished with a terrestrial eye-piece of moderate power. On the evening of Oct 1st, a circular nebulous body appeared in the field of the telescope, a few degrees above Polaris. There was scarcely a doubt of the cometary character of this object, inasmuch as the region which it occupied had frequently been examined. Still as the object was faint, and the weather uncommonly clear, a possibility existed that this too was a nebula not before observed.—On the evining of the 2d, its change of place was manifest. No appearance of condensation of light toward its center, nor any indication of a train, could be detected. It is evident that its apparition even to the telescope was sudden. Its first apparent motion was inconsiderable, and the region of its discovery had been constantly swept over by the assistant observer at Cambridge, with his excellent comet-seeker, even as late as the previous evening. This idea is strengthened by the subsequent rapid increase of the brilliancy of the comet, and the acceleration of its apparent motion. On the 3d, its motion and brightness had much increased, and there was noticed a slight increase of light toward its center. On the 4th, all observations were prevented by the weather. On the 5th, the evening was delightful. At an early period it was evident that the comet must pass over a fixed star of the fifth magnitude, and preparations were made to note the beginning and end of the transit; but the border of the comet proved too uncertain to rely upon. At 10h. 53m, the star appeared to be exactly in the center of the comet; and during several seconds it was impossible to determine, with a power of 100, in which direction was the greatest extent of nebulosity. It appeared in fact like the nucleus of the comet shining through it with undiminished brilliancy.

On the 6th, the comet was visible to the naked eye, and continued to increase in brightness till obscured by the light of the moon. On the 9th, as seen as Cambridge, it exhibited a faint train, a degree and a half in length, and opposite to the sun.

This comet was discovered by M. De Vico, at Rome, on the 3d of October; it was discovered by Mr. Dawes of England on the 7th; and on the 11th it was discovered by Madame Rümker of Hamburg.

As there was no dobut of Miss Mitchell's having been the first discoverer of this body, she seemed fairly entitled to the gold medal offered by the King of Denmark for the first discovery of a comet. In consequence, however, of her not having complied strictly with the conditions of giving immediate notice of the discovery by letter to Prof. Airy, it was for a time doubtful whether the medal would not be awarded to M. De Vico. A full statement of the circumstances of the discovery having been made to the King of Denmark, his Majesty ordered a reference of the case to Prof. Schumacher, who reported in favor of granting the medal to Miss Mitchell. This report was accepted by the King, and the medal has been transmitted accordingly. This is the first instance in which the gold medal, founded by the King of Denmark in 1831, for the first discovery of a comet, has been awarded to an American; and the first instance in which it has been awarded to a lady in any part of the world.

The description of the Cambridge Observatory is the most complete account we have seen, of the establishment of that Institution, and will be read with interest, during the present efforts to found a similar institution in this vicinity.

The project of erecting an Observatory in the neighborhood of Boston upon a scale corresponding with the importance and dignity of Astronomy, had for a long period been the object of conversation among the friends of science. This was a favorite scheme with the late Dr. Bowditch, and various plans had been proposed for carrying it into execution. It did not, however, appear practicable to raise a sum of money sufficient to carry out the plan upon the liberal scale which was desired.—Something was needed to give a stronger impulse to the subject of Practical Astronomy. This impulse was given by the unexpected appearance of the splendid comet of 1843. In the month of March of that year, a comet with a magnificent train having made its appearance, the Boston public naturally looked to the astronomers of Cambridge for information respecting its movements. The astronomers replied that they were entirely destitute of instruments adapted to nice cometary observations. The fact thus brought distinctly to the notice of the public, together with the knowledge of the existence of good instruments in other parts of the United States, aroused a general determination to supply at once the deficiency.

Early in the month of March, 1843, an informal meeting of three or four individuals interested in the subject, was held at the office of the American Insurance Company in Boston. The proceedings of this meeting were cordially seconded by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in consequence, a regular meeting of merchants and other citizens of Boston was held at the hall of the Marine Society, to consider the expediency of procuring a telescope of the first class for astronomical observations. At this meeting the question was decided in the affirmative, and a subscription to the amount of $20,000 recommended to defray the expense. This amount was immediately furnished. Mr. David Sears of Boston gave $5,000 for the erection of an observatory, beside $500 toward the telescope. Another gentleman of Boston gave $1,000 for the same object; eight other gentlemen of Boston and its vicinity gave $500 each; there were eighteen subscribers of $200, and thirty of $100 each, beside many smaller sums. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences made a donation of $3,000; the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge gave $1,000; the American, Merchants and National Insurance Companies, and Humane Society, gave $500 each; two other Companies gave $300 each; and one gave $250, and another gave $200.

The Corporation of Harvard University purchased an excellent site for the erection of an observatory. The position is elevated about fifty feet above the general plane on which are the buildings of the University, and it commands, in every direction, a clear horizon, without any danger of obstruction from trees, houses, smoke, or other causes. Upon this, which is known as Summer House Hill, the Sears Tower was erected, for the accommodation of the large telescope, with wings for other instruments, and a house for the observer. The Sears Tower is a square building of thirty two feet on a side. The walls are of brick, resting on a granite foundation. The corners of the tower are arched toward the center, in such a manner as gradually to bring the interior into a circular form of thirty-one feet diameter, surmounted by a granite circle, on which is laid an iron rail of ten inches width, hollowed in the middle, to serve as a track for the eight inch iron balls on which the dome revolves. The dome is thirty feet interior diameter, with an opening five feet wide, extending beyond the zenith. The shutters to this opening are raised and closed by means of endless chains working in toothed pulleys, and are easily managed by a winch and pinions geared into wheels of one foot diameter. They are perfectly weather proof. To the lower edge of the dome is affixed a grooved iron rail, similar to the one laid on the granite cap of the walls. Eight iron balls, which had been smoothly and truly turned, were placed at equal distances round the circle, and the dome gradually let down to rest upon them. Although this dome is estimated to weigh about fourteen tuns, yet it can be turned through a whole revolution by a single individual, without any very great exertion, in thirty five seconds.

The central pier for the support of the telescope is of granite, and is in the form of a frustrum of a cone, twenty two feet in diameter at the base, and ten feet at the top. It is forty feet high, and rests on a wide foundation of grouting composed of hydraulic cement and coarse gravel, twenty six feet below the natural surface of the ground, and is entirely detached from every other part of the building. Upon the top of the pier is laid a circular cap-stone, ten feet in diameter and two feet thick; on which stands, by three bearings, the granite block, ten feet in hight, to which the metallic bed-plate of the instrument is firmly attached by bolts and screws, without any cement whatever. Five hundred tuns of granite were employed in the construction of the entire pier.

Upon the east side of this tower is a small wing for the accommodation of the transit circle and clock; and on the north side is a similar wing, designed for a transit in the prime vertical. The house for the accommodation of the observer is connected with the east wing.

The "Grand Refractor" was made by Messrs. Merz and Mahler of Munich, Bavaria. They bound themselves by contract to make two object glasses of the clear apperture of fifteen inches, to be at least equal to that furnished to the noble instrument now mounted at the Russian Observatory of Pulkova. On being notified of the completion of these object glasses, the agent of the University, Mr. Cranch of London, accompanied by the instrument-maker, Mr. Simms, proceeded to Munich, and after careful trial and examination, made the required selection. The selected object glass was received at Cambridge on the 4th of December, 1846; the great tube and its parallactic mounting did not arrive until the 11th of June, 1847. The process of erection was commenced on the morning of the 23d of June; and on the evening of the next day the telescope was directed upon celestial objects. The object glass of the telescope is fifteen inches in diameter, and has 22 feet 6 inches focal length, making the entire length 23 feet English. There are eighteen different powers, ranging from 180 to 2,000. The declination circle is 26 inches in diameter, divided on silver, and reads by four verniers to four seconds of arc. The hour circle is eignteen inches in diameter, divided on silver, reading by two verniers to one second of time. The movable portion of the telescope and machinery is estimated to weigh about three tuns. It is, however, so well counterpoised in every position of the telescope, and the effects of friction are so nearly obviated by an injenious arrangement of rollers and balance weights, that the observer can direct the instrument to any part of the heavens by a slight pressure of the hand upon the ends of the balance rods. While observing, a sidereal motion is given to the telescope by clock work, regulated by centrifugal balls. This telescope cost $19,842.

The optical character of this instrument has given entire satisfaction. The components of the star Gamma Coronæ, which Struve, with the Pulkova refractor, pronounces *most difficult* to separate, being distant from each other less than half a second, are seen in the Cambridge telescope distinct and round, the dark space between them clearly defined. The same distinctness attends the separation of Gammar Andromedæ, the individuals of which are distinct from each other less than half a second. The companion of Anteres, estimated to be of the tenth magnitude, and which was discovered by Prof. Mitchell with the Cincinnati refractor, is quite conspicuous with a power of 700. It was with this instrument Mr. Bond discovered the eighth satellite of Saturn, two days before it was discovered by Mr. Lassell of Liverpool, with his Newtonian reflector of 21 inches aperture. He has also made satisfactory micrometric measurements of the satellite of Neptune, which is not known to have been done with any other instruments except Mr. Lassell's telescope and the Pulkova refractor. The minutest double stars in the neighborhood of the ring nebula of Lyra, mentioned by Lord Rosse as difficult objects with his 27 feet reflector, are seen in the Cambridge telescope. It has also partially resolved the great nebula in Orion, and shows a great number of stars within the limits of the nebula of Andromeda.

A transit circle, made by Simms of London, has recently been received and erected in the east wing. It has two circles, each of 4 feet diameter, graduated on silver to five minutes, and reads to single seconds by means of eight microscopes cemented to the granite piers—four microscopes belonging to each circle. The aperture of the object-glass is 4½ inches, with a focal length of 5 feet. The length of the axis between the shoulders of the pivots is 2 feet 2 inches. The pivots are of steel, 2¼ inches in diameter. Two sets of friction wheels, supported by stong spiral springs, relieve the pressure of the pivots on the Ys. There are two different modes of illumination—one through the axis, as usual, and the other through the eye-piece, showing bright wires on a dark field. There are two micrometers attached to the eye-piece for measures in altitude and in azimuth. A single division of the micrometer is equal to three tenths of a second.

There is also belonging to the observatory a fine comet seeker of 4½ inches aperture, besides several other instruments.

The wing on the north side of the tower is designed hereafter to receive a transit for the prime vertical, but this instrument has not yet been ordered.

Mr. William C. Bond and his son, George P. Bond, give their undivided attention to the objects of the observatory. They do not propose to undertake a catalogue of stars, nor the usual meriodinal observations which are made at Greenwich and most of the European observatories; but they design to give their whole strength to that class of observations for which their grand refractor affords peculiar advantages. The following are of this kind: Observations of new planets, the satellites of Saturn, Uranus and Neptune; double stars, especially those which have considerable proper motion; together with a general review of the most remarkable nebulæ. They have recently published in the Memoirs of the American Academy, a description of the great Nebula in Orion and that of Andromeda, accompanied with drawings of the most careful and elaborate execution. It is proposed to prosecute the study of other nebula in a similar manner, confining their attention to a few objects, and striving to produce a perfect picture of every nebula examined, so that future astronomers may be able to decide whether time has wrought any changes in their constitution or figure. The younger Bond maintains a constant and systematic search for comets. With the comet-seeker he sweeps over the entire heavens at least once a month, and whenever he discovers any nebulous body with which he is not familiar, it is subjected to a special examination. For two or three years he has pursued this system of observation, and has thus been the independent discoverer of *seven comets*—but unfortunately it subsequently appeared that each of these, save one, had been seen some days earlier in Europe. Mr. Schumacher has stated that Mr Bond would have received the gold medal for the comet first seen by him as a nebulous object on the 18th of February, 1847, if his observations made at that time had been communicated, according to the regulations of the King of Denmark, to the trustees of the medal.

A NEW METHOD OF LEARNING THE GERMAN LANGUAGE; EMBRACING BOTH THE ANALYTIC AND SYNTHETIC MODES OF INSTRUCTION. By W. H. WOODBURY. New-York: Mark H. Newman & Co. 12 mo. pp. 504.

The variety of manuals which are now issuing from the American and English press, for the study of the German language, is a gratifying proof of the interest which that branch of education has awakened in the public mind. Without reference to the rich treasures of German literature, which in profoundness, originality, and comprehensiveness, is equaled only by that of England, in its development during a course of ages, a knowledge of the German language may be considered as not only convenient, but indispensable, to the man of business in various departments, as well as to the foreign traveler. In our City, especially, in which so large a portion of the population is composed of residents to whom the German language is native, the habit of speaking and writing this language with facility becomes a matter of daily increasing importance to various classes of our citizens. Many are deterred from the attempt to make the acquisition by the dread of its supposed difficulty, being unwilling to sustain the outlay of time and expense which is usually supposed necessary for that purpose. A knowledge of the German, however, may be gained, by means of suitable appliances, with far less trouble than is imagined by those who have never made the experiment. So far as reading the language is concerned, no one need despair who can command an hour or two of daily leisure for a few months, even without the aid of a teacher. A fluent use of the German in conversation can of course only be acquired by assiduous practice with competent masters.

Whoever wishes to obtain a sufficient mastery of the language to make him at home with the best authors, and to prepare him for its familiar colloquial use, will hardly find a more valuable manual than the present work of Mr. Woodbury. The author, writing as an American, and not as a foreigner, is enabled to place himself in the position of the learner, to appreciate the peculiar difficulties, at the commencement of the study, and to lead him on by gradual and easy steps, to a thorough acquaintance with the construction of the language, and a command of the idioms which are usually most formidable to the beginner. His work is distinguished for the extent and comprehensiveness of its plan. Without being confined to an exclusive consideration of either the practical or the theoretical, it aims to harmonize both those essential elements, giving a clear elucidation of the philosophy of the language, and at the same time, dwelling at length on the details, which must be thoroughly mastered, before it can be used as an organ of communication. The forms of the language, which are of the simplest and most familiar character, are first presented to the attention of the student, without any frightful array of grammatical combinations, for which he is not yet prepared. He is then initiated, by an easy process, into the first principles of German composition, every sentence given him for translation into English being regarded as a model on which he is to construct one of his own in German. In this way, he arrives at a distinct perception of the differences between the English and German idioms, and lays the foundation for a correct use of the latter in conversation. A faithful study of the exercises, of which there is a great variety in the first portion of the work, places the student in possession of a practical knowledge of the language; while the synthetic summary which occupies the latter part of the volume presents the subject in new relations, giving a view of the elements of the language, as a comprehensive whole.

In addition to this ample grammatical furnishing of the pupil, the work contains a tasteful selection of lessons for reading, embracing a great diversity of style and manner, and a copious vocabulary, adapted to the wants of the beginner. With this complete apparatus, and the evident proofs of care and accuracy in the preparation of the volume, it may be recommended to the student as a reliable and instructive guide in the mazes of German philology; and we trust that its seasonable publication may tend to increase the number of those who are intent on gaining this valuable and beautiful accomplishment.

☞ "ECHOES OF THE UNIVERSE," by Rev. HENRY CHRISTMAS, consists of the substance of a course of lectures delivered to an English Missionary Society, and now published in a new and greatly enlarged edition. Its object is to show the harmony between the world of spirit and the world of matter, the mutual bearings of science and of revelation, and the coincidence between the Divine Voice and its various Echoes. The author, who has a strong tendency toward the supernatural aspects of the Universe, writes with ability and often with eloquence; a vein of quiet mysticism runs through his speculations; with a confident faith in his own convictions, he makes a vigorous attack on the strongholds of scepticism; but his statements often rest on such a precarious foundation and are usually so deeply tinctured with the peculiar fancies of the writer, that they can have but little weight with the healthy and acute intellect. (Philadelphia: A. Hart. New-York: Sold by Stringer & Townsend. 12mo. pp. 268.)

☞ "CHRISTIANITY REVIVED IN THE EAST," by H. G. O. DWIGHT, is a narrative of Missionary operations among the Armenians in Turkey, relating the experience of the author, for a series of years, in which he was devoted to that mission under the direction of the American Board. The interest of the narrative is greatly diminished by the excessive use of common-place reflections. It would be safe to suppose the readers of a work of this kind able to supply themselves without the constant intervention of the author. (New-York: Baker & Scribner. 12mo. pp 290.)

☞ "ELEMENTS OF THE DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS," by ALBERT E. CHURCH, (Geo P. Putnam, 8 vo pp. 344) is a new edition of the former treatise of the author on this subject, with the addition of an elementary treatise on the Calculus of Variations. The experience of over fifteen years in the U. S. Military Academy has given the author an ample opportunity of becoming acquainted with the wants of pupils in this department, and the character of the text book adapted to their purposes.

☞ "LESSONS FROM THE HISTORY OF MEDICAL DELUSION," by WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M.D. a Prize Essay showing up the folly of Hydropathy, Homeopathy, Chrono-Thermalism, Psychology, and every other pretended improvement on Medical Old Hunkerism. The author deals out his wisdom in very minute doses, adopting the principle of Hahnemann in his writing, though he rejects it in medical practice. (New-York: Baker & Scribner. 12mo. pp. 105.)

☞ We have received the First Number of "THE NEW YORK REGISTER OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY," edited by C. D. GRISWOLD, M.D. and intended to be the cheapest medium in the world for the circulation of medical intelligence and science. The present number contains an interesting article on "Pure and Adulterated Medicines," from the pen of the Editor. The work is to be published semi-monthly, at One Dollar a year. (New-York: Berford & Co.)

☞ "A LEXICON OF TERMS USED IN NATURAL HISTORY," by W. S. W. RUSCHENBERGER. A little manual of great practical utility, containing the explanation of more than 5,000 words, terms and names used in Natural History, embracing the departments of Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, and Geology. (Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo & Co. 12mo. pp. 161.)

☞ "THE PEOPLE'S MONTHLY MEDICAL ENQUIRER," (London,) a spicy medical journal on the Chrono-Thermal system, is made up, for the most part, of pungent criticisms on prevailing errors in therapeutic practice. It throws aside the lancet but draws blood with its phrases. (New-York: Sold by H. Long & Brother.)

☞ "CHRISTIAN VIEWS," is the title of a small volume of plain, practical Discourses on the leading doctrines and duties of religion, considered in the Unitarian point of view, by the author of "The Christian Layman." (Boston: Crosby & Nichols. 16mo. pp. 360.)

The Whigs of Ohio.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, (Carroll, Columbiana, and Jefferson Counties.) At the District Convention held at Monroesville on the 15th inst which resulted in the choice of Col. Matthew Roberts over Mr. Bayless, Johnson Orr made an interesting speech in which he said that "he knew Col Roberts to be a firm and unwavering Whig; but at the same time, to Mr. O.'s own knowledge, Col. R. was unequivocally opposed to Slavery and emphatically in favor of Free Soil; and upon this ground, as a Free Soil Democrat, he would cordially and cheerfully support him."

We obtain these facts from the official proceedings of the Convention, (as published in the *Richmond Clipper,*) and also the accompanying letter:

MR. BAYLESS' LETTER

To the Congressional Convention—

The Undersigned being encouraged by the inquiries for him at the last Convention for this district, and some of his friends, has concluded to offer his name and pretensions to the consideration of the convention as a candidate for Congress to represent the district composed of Columbiana, Carroll and Jefferson counties, of Ohio, in the Congress of the United States, and believing that the political principles of candidates should be as extensively known as possible, to enable the public to act understandingly, I herewith send an abstract of my views, and such as may be expected will govern me as your representative, if so fortunate as to be elected.

First: I am in favor of the Union of the States.

Second: In favor of giving the work and market of the country to the people of the country, and of selling as much and buying as little abroad as possible.

Third: In favor of giving a home from the public lands to such citizens as may want it and will occupy it under specific regulations as to time and quantity.

Fourth: In favor of doing the same for the free Negroes, and Indians, each in separate districts, so that all God's creatures may have a home and a country somewhere on the face of God's earth.

Fifth: In favor of curtailing the expenses of Government, particularly in the Army and Navy.

Sixth: In favor of peace at home and abroad.

Seventh: In favor of making the Territories into States as soon as their population will justify.—That they make their own laws, and pay their own expenses, and not keep the General Government in continual excitement, and at unnecessary expense.

And I am against—

First: Of purchasing or conquering any more Slave territory, to annex as States to the Union—and payment to accept favors.

Second: Against interfering with the right to Slavery in the States already embraced in the United States.

Third: Against allowing the unnaturalized the same privileges to public lands and public mines as citizens.

Fourth: Against creating public debts or increasing the burthensome expenses of Government.

Fifth: Against giving Texas ten millions of dollars, without getting something for it, unless Uncle Sam can be equally liberal to Ohio, and all other States.

Sixth: Against Congress voting themselves extra mileage, extra time or extra compensations in any shape.

Having thus given an outline embracing the principal subjects now engrossing the national attention, it is for you to judge how far they suit you; and also how far I may be capable of supporting them. Self-love and self-interests often induce us to over-estimate ourselves, but I deem it proper to remark that I make none but general claims to public favor, and am far from thinking myself the most suitable or deserving person that you may find in the district. I should do injustice to my own feelings to omit remarking the good opinion I have of my esteemed friend Matthew Roberts, Esq. whose name is spoken for our representative.—There is nothing but self-interest that would induce me to give myself the preference, and if you see proper to differ with me on this point, and select Mr Roberts for public favor, I shall cheerfully submit to that decision and give him my support. I have always looked upon Mr. Roberts as my friend and a gentleman; and I shall not consider him my enemy, because you may prefer him.

Should you, however, decide for me, I shall consider it my duty to canvass the district so far as time and the opportunity our friends may make will allow. My hope of ultimate success is less than my desire to make an impression upon a deluded class that oppose the protection of their own interests of our common country. Our country is suffering, in my opinion, and greatly suffering, too, for the want of a "Judicious" Tariff—and it appears to me the present opportunity should not slip without showing them the cause that our factories are stopping, so many working people idle and the prospect of its disastrous consequences to the best interests of our country. I feel desirous of helping on the work of reform—of convincing the people of the benefits of protection and am most ready to say that I would compromise with our Democratic friends by giving them everything else in contest with us, for a good Judicious American Tariff. A candidate is a privileged character in such cases; but if I cannot get your license for this privilege I shall let no suitable opportunity escape to help the good cause all I can in my own neighborhood.

I would have done myself the favor of meeting you on this occasion, but it had not been for a preventing circumstance—such as seldom happens, and not likely to happen again during the ensuing campaign—and for which I hope you will excuse me.

With my prayers for Divine direction, and my good wishes for you and our cause, permit me to offer a fraternal feeling with you for the interest and happiness of our common country, &c.

JOHN S. BAYLESS.

September 12th, 1850.

P. S. As these are the days of platforms—I offer the above as that of the subscriber whether in or out of office. J. B. B.

Weather and a Man Burnt to Death

ITHACA, Monday, Sept. 23, 1850.

Yesterday and to day have been very warm; it seems as if old earth had gone back to her position usually occupied during dog days instead of nearing the regions of Boreas.

Evidences of the prosperity of this country are visible from morning till night in our streets in the shape of heavily loaded wagons of grain, lumber, &c. which finds a ready market at good prices.

Farmers feel more willing to indulge themselves in the many fancy as well as useful articles of trade when they are well remunerated—they will throw away the old suits—kick off the boots—and replace them with new ones when the old ones in hard times, would, by dint of patching, have lasted until Spring. Here is the true basis of our prosperity—namely: when the produce gets fair prices it benefits all the various branches of trades until it reaches back to the producer again.

A Mr. Norton, while engaged burning fallow a few miles north of this place yesterday, was burned to death. No one being near him, it is impossible to tell how the accident occurred.

TOMPKINS

A DISTINGUISHED EMIGRANT.—We see it stated that among several wealthy and intelligent Hollanders, who have recently settled in the town of Lancaster, Erie Co., is Worp Van Peyma, a Knight of Holland, a chevalier of the order of the Netherland Lion, &c., who has had a service of silver plate presented to him by the King of the Netherlands, and who left his own country, finding his efforts to introduce free institutions there unavailing.

STEALING OLD IRON—MAYOR BARKER.—Three boys were brought before the Mayor yesterday morning, charged with stealing old iron and copper from steamboats, engine shops, &c. They confessed the crime. The Mayor discharged them on the ground that they were boys. He, however, held the men who bought the stolen goods. The boys were detected at Fulton's Foundry, where they offered some copper for sale. The Mayor says he has made up his mind never to commit a boy to jail; but he will deal with severity with the men who in any way encourage boys in evil. [Pittsburgh Post.

OUTRAGE.—A number of rowdies attacked a party of Germans, who were engaged in a social dance at a house in Utica, on Monday last, severely injuring several of the party. The ruffians hurled stones and brickbats through the windows among the party within in great profusion. In one of the upper rooms of the house, a German named Lepard Gramp was lying ill with the fever and ague. A stone hurled through the window struck him on the nose, inflicting a severe and it is feared a fatal wound.

GENERAL NOTICES.

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

☞ Phonographic Publications of all sorts by Andrews & Boyle, published and for sale by [illegible] DEWEY, JOHN F. TROW [illegible]

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

☞ Dr. Houghton's Water-Cure Establishment, No. 2 West Eleventh-st three doors from Broadway.

☞ "Chrono-Thermal System of Medicine" (Dr. Turner of New-York, Editor), price $1. s21 1m* LONG, 41 Ann st.

☞ Water-Cure Institutes—City and Country.—Dr. TRALL receives patients at the 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. s3 1m*

☞ Notice—Whereas letters patent have been granted to John A. Whipple and Wm. B. Jones of Boston for the invention of taking Photographic pictures or Daguerreotypes on glass, all persons are cautioned against using the same, as any infringement will be dealt with according to the law made and provided. Patent rights for sale on reasonable ters. Adress JOHN A. WHIPPLE, 96 Washington St Boston. s4 1m.

☞ O'Reilly's Telegraph Lines, connecting with all sections of the United States. General office, 101 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

☞ Dr. Lutener's Ear Infirmary, 2½ Warren-st. near Broadway, open from 8 till 2, for the exclusive treatment of ear diseases, deafness, discharges from the ear, and all unpleasant noises in the head cured in a short time, without risk or pain. Consultation fee $1, by letter or otherwise. Unpaid letters refused. a19 1mD&W*

☞ Oil! Oil! Oil!—Try McDOWELL's eighty-cent Winter Oil, a beautiful article: will burn clear and bright without smoke or gum; warranted to burn all night. JOSEPH T. McDOWELL, s25 1m* OIL STORE, 156 DIVISION-ST.

☞ Wigs and Toupees.—BATCHELOR's celebrated Wig Factory is at 4 Wall-st. where at all times can be found the largest assortment in the city. Strangers and citizens should call and judge for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. BATCHELOR's newly invented Wigs obtained a silver medal at the Fair of the American Institute. Copy the address. my15 M W&Ftf

CLOTHING.

THE ASSOCIATION OF TAILORS

BEG TO INFORM their friends and the public that they have opened a store for the sale of ready-made clothing at the

BOWERY, NO. 7.

They have a stock of harvest and Winter goods on hand, and are able to suit the tastes and wants of their customers at the shortest letter, and cheaper than any other establishment in the trade. s14 2w*

CLOTHING AND TAILORING.—Immense stock of fashionable ready-made Clothing of every description—1,000 Coats, from $1 to $5; 5,000 Vests, from $1 to $4; 5,000 Pants, from $1 to $5, to measure. Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, embracing everything new and fashionable. A first-rate fit always guaranteed. A single trial will convince all. Twenty per cent. less than any house in the city, for cash. Remember the name and number. MICHAEL CONWAY, s3 3meod* 143 Fulton-st. near Broadway.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING at wholesale and retail.—Over fifty thousand dollars' worth of fashionable Ready-made Clothing for sale at low prices at J. VANDERBILT'S, 81 Fulton-st. Also, a large assortment of fashionable goods, which will be made to order in a style that cannot be surpassed. No. 81 Fulton-st. north-west corner of Gold. s4 1meod*

WHAT NEXT!! THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 134 Nassau-st. one door south of Beekman, is now open for business and public inspection. They invite their fellow artisans and citizens to choose a garment from a splendid assorted stock of Fall and Winter Goods. Every garment is warranted to fit, and made in the most fashionable, durable style. We say in a word, come and see what working mechanics have done, can and will do. [s13 1m*

N. B. 134 Nassau-st one door south of Beekman.

CALIFORNIA.

H. A. PEARIS, St. Louis. PEARIS & BROCKWAY, A. W. BROCKWAY, Pittsburgh. SACRAMENTO CITY,

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments, and all agency business promptly attended to. Refer to B. A. Fahnestock & Co. New-York. Harp & Young, Philadelphia. C. G. Hussey, F. M. Howes, William Larimer, Jr. H. Meazleton, Pittsburgh. my3 6m

A. J. DOWNER & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS SACRAMENTO CITY, CALIFORNIA.

References in New-York:—J. S. T. Stranahan, 74 Broadway; Williams, Bradford & Co. 14 Cortland-st.; Henry Sheldon & Co. 124 Broadway; Southworth, Slauson & Co. Conties slip; J. L. & N. L. Griswold, 91 Front st.; Allen & Rogers, 226 Front st.; Hyslop & Coffin, 43 Front-st.; Cowing & Co. 10 South-st.; E. B. Litchfield & Co. 60 Pearl-st.; J. E. Trippe, 128 Maiden-lane; Robert Dod, Newark, N.J.; George Curtis, Utica, N. Y. au17 2m*

ISTHMUS HOTELS. CHAGRES, CRUCES, AND GORGONA, PANAMA.

THE IRVING HOUSE, at Chagres, Wallace W. Williams, assisted by Hugh Miller.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD HOTEL, at Gorgona, under the management of A. B. Miller and J. F. Conger.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL, at Cruces, under the management of E. R. Folger and H. Miller, Jr.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, at Panama, under the management of Adrian B. Miller. jo1 D&Ctf

CALIFORNIA.—Transportation across the Isthmus of Panama.—ZACHRISSON, NELSON & CO. of Panama, are now prepared to transport freight across the Isthmus; but each package must be of portable size and weight, and properly covered, as Z. N. & Co. are not responsible for damage or accident in the transit. The charges of transportation to be pre-paid in New-York. For further particulars, apply to s7 1m* E. ZACHRISSON & CO. 89 Wall-st.

WINDOW SHADES.

50,000 WINDOW SHADES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at great bargains, in lots to suit purchasers, from 2s up, at 458 Pearl, four doors from Chatham-st. Trimmings, Cambrics, &c. for the Trade. s3 1m* W. O JENKS.

WINDOW SHADES.

KELTY & RIKER 131 Chatham-st. call the attention of all persons wanting Shades to their assortment of Shades and materials for making and hanging Shades. They make the best quality only, and sell at prices full 25 per cent less than any other manufacturers. All Shades warranted not to stick or curl. s21 1m*

WINDOW SHADES! GILT CORNICES! DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c.—Families about furnishing their windows with the above articles, will find at J. C. WOODFORD'S, 295 Broadway, the largest and best assortment in the city; several new styles never before introduced in New-York. Lace and muslin curtains, drapery, tassels, loops, pins, bands, cornices, &c. Families purchasing of the subscriber may rely upon getting a first-rate article, and as low as it is possible to import or manufacture it. Merchants buying at wholesale will find it decidedly to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. s16tf J. C. WOODFORD, 295 Broadway

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, 51 CHAMBERS-ST.

THIS BANK, chartered by the Legislature of the State of New-York, at the last session, has taken the premises 51 Chambers st. east of Broadway, for the purposes of the Bank. The Bank will be ready to receive deposits on Monday, 30th inst and will continue open every day thereafter, (Sundays excepted,) between 5 and 7 o'clock, P.M.

TRUSTEES.

John Nicholson, Fanning C Tucker, James Kerrigan, Felix Ingoldsby, William Watson, Hugh Kelly, John Manning, Gregory Dillon, William Redmond, Peter A. Hargous, Joseph Stuart, John McMenomy, Andrew Carrigan, James Mathews, John Milhau, John P Nesmith, Terence Donnelly.

GREGORY DILLON, President. JOSEPH STUART, 1st Vice President. PETER A. HARGOUS, 2d Vice President. FANNING C TUCKER, Treasurer s18 1meod

GENTS TRAVELING, SHAVING AND DRESSING CASES

THE Latest Styles in great variety. Also, Ladies Dressing and Toilette ditto.

STEWART'S PLANTAGENET GUARD RAZORS. An entirely new article, being furnished with a guard which effectually protects the face from being cut, and may be used by any person with perfect safety. Sold wholesale, only by FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, 6 Maiden-lane, jy31 eodtf Importers of Cutlery and Fancy Hardware.

GREENLEAF & KINSLEY, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 45 CORTLAND-ST. New-York. s2 3meod*

First qualities of Goods on advantageous terms for RETAILERS, COUNTRY MERCHANTS and MANUFACTURERS

TO FAMILIES.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform families that he is now fully prepared to supply them with Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb and Poultry, of the choicest quality. Also, Country-fed Pork, and Sausages manufactured daily, by himself. Fresh Vegetables of all kinds in in their season. For past patronage the undersigned returns his thanks, and desires a continuance of the same. All articles supplied by him may be relied on as of the best quality, and at the lowest rates. SEWELL V. DODGE, 238 Bleecker-st.

N.B. Shop Butchers supplied on the most reasonable terms s25 3meod*

REMOVAL. MINER & STEVENS

HAVE REMOVED their Carriage Repository and Manufactory from 25 and 27 Canal-st. to 368 Broadway. s25 1ms

COCOA SHELLS.—29 bags, fresh, just received. For sale by GASSNER & YOUNG, 152 Chatham-st

BOARDING.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A gentleman and his wife, and one or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at 16 First st. one minute's walk from the Peck-slip Ferry Boats [illegible] view of Brooklyn, New-York, East River, &c. s18 1w*

BOARDING.—To let, with board, a suite of Rooms on 2d or 3d floor, in a private family, for a family or for two or three single gentlemen [illegible]. Apply at 176 East Broadway. s26 2w*

BOARDING.—To let with board, a pleasant front room, with bed room and pantry attached, suitable for a family or two or three single gentlemen, in a house where there are a few select boarders. Apply at 555 Houston-st. a few doors east of Broadway.

BOARD.—In Harrison-st. South Brooklyn, opposite Dr. Storr's Church, in a first class house, a pleasant room, furnished or unfurnished suitable for a gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen, in a family of few persons. Inquire at 51 Harrison-st s25 3t*

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A large room and bed room to let with board. Location one of the pleasantest in Brooklyn. Apply at 22 Sands-st. opposite St. Ann's Church. s26 1t*

BOARD.—Two gentlemen and their wives and three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board, at 11 Leroy-place, Bleecker st. s16 3taw2w*

BOARDING.—To let, with board, two family rooms. Rooms suitable for three single gentlemen at 77 Murray st. s21 1w*

THE PROPRIETRESS of a No. 1 Boarding House, with a superior location for business in the lower part of the city would dispose of her entire business to some responsible person. The house is furnished in a superior style and the lease yet to run three years with privilege of renewal. The advertiser wishes to retire from business, and any person wishing to purchase furniture, &c. complete, will please address Hamilton, at this office. s16 3*

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED.—By a gentleman, two ladies and servant; two rooms with fireplaces required; gent. dines down town; private family preferred. Apply, stating location, convenience, floor and terms, to S B J. at this office. s26 3t*

A PARLOR AND BED ROOM TO LET.—A small family or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board, at 11 Amity st. s26 3*

A ROOM TO LET, suitable for a gentleman's lodging room, furnished or unfurnished, with or without breakfast and tea, at 872 Broadway, on the block north of Union Park. s26 1w*

ROOMS TO LET, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at 145 Hudson-st. opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged. s7 1m*

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD, in one of the most pleasant locations in the city, on a stage route—The best of reference given and required. Apply at the N. E. cor of Thirteenth-st and Seventh-av. s9 1m*

PERSONS wishing pleasant rooms, with board, can be accommodated at 49 Twelfth-st between Sixth and Seventh Avenues Sept 24 6tcod*

A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, may obtain pleasant rooms, with board, at 44 West Washington-place s25 3tcod*

WANTED.—For the Piano Forte, on Brooklyn Heights, a Lady Boarder, fully competent to teach, where two young ladies would pay. Also, at the same place a furnished room to let to one or two single gentlemen without board. Address D, by letter, office of this paper. N.B.—There are no boarders in the family. s24 1w*

WANTED.—A furnished room, with or without board, by a competent lady, whose time is devoted to her profession as a music teacher; if desired, will give instruction and the use of piano as a remuneration for the same. Apply to the U. S. School Agency, 293 Broadway, where full information may be had. s26 3*

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.—The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen desirous of affording the greatest facility and encouragement to the Apprentices of Mechanics, for the improvement of their minds during the period of their apprenticeship, by the occupation of their leisure hours in pleasant and instructive reading and study, rather than in the idle amusements and debasing associations of the City, have, during the recess of the Library, made such improvement in their building, the Mechanics' Hall, as will give the Apprentices the advantages of a large space in the Library, conveniently fitted up and supplied with periodicals, &c. for reading during the evenings in addition to the gratuitous use of the Books of the Library.

The removal of the Library to the second story of the Hall, with a pleasant and convenient entrance on Broadway, offers additional inducements for all Apprentices to embrace the advantages which the liberal philanthropy of the Society has provided, and proffers free of cost to all who furnish the required guarantee of the care and safe return of the books.

That the young Mechanic may not be deprived of the opportunity of improvement at the expiration of his apprenticeship, Journeymen and others will hereafter be allowed the use of the Apprentices' Library, including the Library bequeathed to the Society by the late Benjamin De Milt, and to which the bequests of other members of his family and to which the bequests of other members [illegible] will enable the Society to make frequent additions for the small charge of one dollar per year.

Members of the Society and the widows of deceased members will find the Library conveniently accessible for the females of their families, who may now participate in its advantages.

The Library will be reopened at the Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway, on Monday evening, the 16th September, and open every evening during the week from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Reading Rooms of the Society will be open every evening from 5 to 10 o'clock. Members will find the latest foreign newspapers on the tables, upon the arrival of the steamers weekly from Europe. By order of the Library Committee. JAMES VAN NORDEN, Chairman. JOHN C. SWAN, Librarian. s19 1tt

WASHING MADE EASY FOR A NEW AND IMPROVED SYSTEM OF EASY WASHING, and certificates in its favor, SIGNED BY CLERGYMEN

AND OTHERS, see Tribune of Wednesday and Saturday. This is the greatest IMPROVEMENT IN HOUSEKEEPING yet adopted. Call or send to MADAME BEAVELT, Patent Laundress, 43 Ann-st. (second floor) New-York. s19 3tTuFr*MonkTu*

IMPORTED CARPETINGS, FOR THE FALL TRADE.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY are now receiving their supplies for the Fall Trade, consisting of ROYAL TAPESTRIES, BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE-PLY, INGRAIN and other CARPETINGS, comprising one of the largest, most complete and desirable assortments ever offered in this market.

Their purchases being made entirely for CASH, affords them advantages in making selections that but few possess, and enables them to sell at the lowest possible prices.

English Tapestry Carpets, from 11s to 14s per yard.

English Brussels Carpets, from 8s to 10s per yard.

English Three-ply Carpets, from 7s to 8s per yard.

American Three-ply Carpets, from 7s to 9s per yard.

English and American superfine Ingrain Carpets, from 5s to 7s per yard.

English and American fine Ingrain Carpets, from 4s to 5s per yard.

Common Ingrain Carpets, from 2s to 4s per yard.

Also, a large stock of English and American FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, from 2 feet to 24 feet wide. DRUGGETINGS, 6-4, 8-4, 12-4 and 16-4 wide, with a choice assortment of all other goods appertaining to the trade, equally cheap. SMITH & LOUNSBERY, s14 2w* 448 Pearl-st. sixth Carpet store from Chatham-st

F. A ROCKWELL, Ridgefield, Conn. Office in New-York, 1/0 Water-st. Manufacturer and Dealer in his PATENT CLASPS

FOR NEWSPAPERS, Letters, Bills, &c. and for securing the bed-clothes of children to the bedstead. s21 1w*

PATENT ZINC PAINT.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Agents of the New-Jersey Exploring and Mining Company, have received from the extensive Works at Newark a supply of the Patent Zinc Brown and Franklinite Paints, which will be offered on reasonable terms.

These paints consist of various shades, from a deep, rich brown, to a deep orange, and also black; and are composed of metallic oxides, their lasting properties and economy can be confidently recommended. The Company also prepare, to order, a paint designed [illegible] valuable [illegible] protection against oxidation now known.

These paints, when properly applied, are an impermeable protection [illegible].

A supply of the Company's beautiful White Oxide of Zinc, now [illegible] in Paris and other parts of Europe, as the very best substitute for white lead and other deleterious paints, is shortly expected. For sale by the subscribers. H. F. JONES & CO. s2 2mo*

CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID. W. H. SMITH, 261 Grand-st. New-York, and 204 Fulton-st. Brooklyn, is our authorized agent for the sale of our Camphene. Dealers in the article would do well to call and examine our article and inquire the prices before buying elsewhere. We are prepared to furnish quantities to suit wagoners at our factory and the above named places. [s7 1m*] J. & S. ENGLE, Manufacturers.

BANKING HOUSE OF J. CAROTHERS & CO No. 15 WOOD-ST. PITTSBURGH, PA.

COLLECTIONS made on all the principal Cities of the United States. Reference in New-York, Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. 52 Wall-st.

BOOK BINDERS LEATHER.—The subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving English Colored Skivers, Colored Calf Skins, French Turkey Morocco, Russia Red Leather, Salted Splits and Calf Skins, Book Cloth, Marble Paper, and every other article required by Binders. Always on hand a supply of Geo Dudley's superior Bark Skivers, Blank, Sheep and Law Calf Skins. All of which are offered at the lowest market prices by JAMES COOK, 225½ Pearl-st. sa22 1m*

TEETH.—New-York Dental Rooms, 26 Eighth-avenue Abingdon-square, is the oldest, largest, and cheapest in the city. Artificial teeth on gold, $1 to $3 and warranted. Whole set $30; pivot teeth, $1, &c. &c. Dr. MANSON is a 15 years' practical Dentist, and received a premium at the last two great Fairs. s25 3tcod*