

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

AN INTERESTING REVELATION.

TESTIMONY OF MR. SCHUABEL.

MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER TO R. J. WALKER.

ORIGINAL ANTI-LECOMPTON VIEWS.

Affecting Show of Presidential Piety.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 18, 1860.

Elia B. Schuabel, being sworn before the Covode Committee, testified, as follows:

Question 1.—Were you ever shown a letter dated July 12, 1857, written by the President of the United States, to Gov. Robert J. Walker, the latter then in Kansas?

Answer.—I never saw but one letter in manuscript, written by the President to Gov. Walker, and that, I believe, bore the date July 12, 1857.

Question 2.—Was it shown to you confidentially, or in your own library, without violating any promise of secrecy, to speak of its contents?

Answer.—I am under no obligations of secrecy whatever; I have discussed the merits of that letter with a great many different persons within the last eighteen months; I presume twenty different people in Washington to-day. Mr. Walker exhibited it to me in vindication of his course in Kansas, and at the time also stated that he himself was under no confidential restraints; at this time Gov. Walker was exceedingly indignant and angry; he also freely expressed his fear that the President would not only send the true principle party, but would also send the Democratic party; he feared the consequences to the country, and thought its welfare would be best secured by being not too precipitant, although he stated, with determined emphasis, that inasmuch as the President had suddenly changed front, since the date of that letter, the tendency of which was to be discredited, he felt that it was his duty, as a faithful servant of the people, should that ever appear, either in assailing his honor or the manner in which he discharged his duties as a public officer, he not only felt entirely free, but would justify and defend himself before the country by publishing the letter of the 12th of July, 1857; he expressed a desire to do so, and was, in fact, divided of confidential obligations resting upon me, and having freely discussed the matter with numerous persons at intervals, during a year and a half, at least, I feel perfectly free to speak of its contents.

Question 3.—What is your recollection of its contents?

Answer.—The time I saw the letter was soon after the resignation of Gov. Walker; I, with many other gentlemen, earnestly urged his appointment; hence I felt a profound interest in his success; conversing with him about what was being an indirect removal of him from Kansas, led to the introduction of this letter; at the interview referred to, I considered it a most extraordinary document, when I remembered that Mr. Walker was no longer Governor of Kansas; it seemed to me, from the contents of this letter, that he was forced to abandon his post, because he had failed in carrying out the instructions and advice of President Buchanan; I consider the letter an unequalled document of Gov. Walker's course in Kansas; I was particularly struck with the potent fact that the President considered the submission of the Constitution by the Convention of the people of Kansas, as the true principle of the Kansas and Nebraska bill; further, that his views are equivalent to advising Gov. Walker to devote himself to the policy of submission, for the double reason, first, that it would secure his success, and his success would prove fatal to the resolutions against Mr. Walker, as the true principle of the Kansas and Nebraska bill; the President plainly indicated to Gov. Walker that his success depended upon the doctrine of submission, and adds almost in the following words: "That, upon the doctrine of submission of the Constitution to the people, the President, was willing to proceed with the singular solemnity of the President, from the fact that advice contained in the letter was clinched with a seemingly devout prayer; this is substantially my recollection of the spirit and meaning of that document as it was read to me by Gov. Walker.

Question 4.—Have you recently conversed with any member of this Administration on the subject of that letter; if so, are you at liberty to speak of it?

Answer.—I have recently had such conversation; there is no secret about it; no confidential restraint upon either of the parties; I have described the same on many occasions since Friday last; I presume this Committee, like many others, have heard of it; I had an accidental discussion with Attorney-General Blair, upon the truth of the existence of such a document as he once referred to in this testimony—his denying, and affirming; he declared that no such documents existed, and never did exist; I told him I had seen it; he affirmed that I was mistaken; that if such a letter existed, no good citizen would withhold it; I inquired of him why he never made a public statement of it; he was in a state of great excitement when I referred, a second time, to my having seen it; he again, in high rage, declared that I was in gross error; that the President never wrote such a document, and that Gov. Walker, or any other person, pretended to have such a document, it was a mere pretense to cover up a pretense of intended treachery to the Democratic party, or a mere pretext for deserting to the Black Republican ranks; he further added that if any one attacked the Administration on this ground, to use his exact words, he will put a shirt upon him from which he will never escape.

Question 5.—In case you had such interview, what led to it?

Answer.—I was making a visit to one of the editors of The Constitution in reference to another matter entirely; I met Judge Black there accidentally; I did not expect to see him; my business with the editor was in no way directly or indirectly connected with the subject of this Committee; I decline answering the question solely on the ground of irrelevancy.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The following is a copy of Mr. Buchanan's celebrated letter to Robert J. Walker when Governor of Kansas:

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR—I duly received your letter of the 28th ult. on Friday last, and read it to the Cabinet, then in session. The views which it contained were not only new to me, but were entirely new to me. I had not heard of them before. Hence you may judge with what satisfaction I received an account of the proceedings of the National Democratic Convention, held at Leavenworth on the 3d inst. The point upon which your success depends is the submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas; and by the people I mean, and I have to request you mean, the bona fide residents of the Territory, who have been long enough in the Territory to identify themselves with its fate. The Legislature determined three months ago the period of residence to entitle individuals to vote for members of the Convention, and if the Convention should think proper to adopt the same period to entitle individuals to vote for or against the Constitution, it appears to me that this would be reasonable. On the question of submitting the Constitution to the bona fide residents of Kansas, I am willing to stand or fall. It is the principle of the Kansas Nebraska bill, the principle of Popular Sovereignty, and the principle at the foundation of all popular government. The more we discuss the subject, the more we are convinced that the Convention of Kansas adopt this principle, all will be settled harmoniously; and, with the blessing of Providence, you will return triumphantly from your arduous, important, and responsible station. The strictures of the Georgia and Mississippi Conventions will then pass away, and be speedily forgotten.

In regard to Georgia, our news from that State is becoming better every day. We have not had time to hear much from Mississippi. Should you answer the resolution of the latter, I would advise you to make the great principle of the submission of the Constitution to the bona fide residents of Kansas conspicuously prominent. On this you will be irresistible. With the assistance of climate every person is acquiescent, and the more you insist upon this, the more will our opponents urge that we are violating the principle of non-interference at the foundation of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. It is strange that people at a distance, who have no practical acquaintance with the condition of Kansas, should undertake to be wiser than those on the spot, and to be beyond all question the true policy to build up a great Democratic party there to maintain the Constitution and the laws, composed of Pro-Slavery and Free-State Democrats, and if the majority should be against Slavery, to obtain such constitutional provisions as will secure the rights of slaveholders in Missouri and other States, and

was he not just as much personally interested in the rumor which drew forth his card; and was not that card published for the very purpose of evading a charge damaging to himself, as well as to the President. Besides, it is to be observed that the card only refers to the use of money for "electioneering purposes." It is entirely silent as to its employment for the support of partisan journals, the one application, for aught that we see, being just as nefarious as the other. Neither will the objection avail, that Mr. Wendell is not sufficiently explicit on this head, and that he does not testify to an arrangement in terms, but only to an understanding. The arrangement for the support of the newspapers, seems from the testimony, to have been perfectly explicit, and to have been made with the President himself, though even had it been otherwise between two such experienced persons as the President and Mr. Wendell, many things may have well been understood which were not actually expressed. We repeat it, *The Herald* will find it much easier to disparage Mr. Wendell than to witness Mr. Buchanan.

AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

The deficiencies of our existing laws for the suppression of the African slave-trade—at least according to the construction put upon them in this and other districts—have long been notorious. In fact, those laws have come to be regarded by the parties concerned in this nefarious business, as little more than *brutum fulmen*. Cases have repeatedly occurred, in the instance of the Orion, whose officers were carried the other day into Boston, in which vessels seized on the charge of being fitted out for the slave-trade, after being discharged by the courts, have immediately proceeded on their voyage, and have been captured on the coast of Africa, generally by British cruisers, with cargoes of slaves on board. So great, indeed, has been the facility, in the first place, of evading any inquiry or examination at all; and, in the next place, in case of seizure or capture, of escaping on the ground of insufficient proof, that New-York has become a favorite place for fitting out vessels for this trade, and the flag of the United States the chosen and almost exclusive cover under which it is now conducted.

Senator Wilson, we are glad to see, has introduced a bill into the Senate which, if it becomes a law, will go far to put a stop to these disgraceful abuses. Beside providing for the building of vessels fit for service on the African coast, it proposes to stimulate the activity of the crews by increasing the prize money now allowed for the capture of slavers from twenty-five to one hundred dollars. To provide for the care of slaves from Africa actually landed on our own shores, it allows an equal reward for their seizure and delivery to the Marshal of the District. It also puts the fitting out or ownership of vessels engaged in the slave-trade on the same level with the actual embarkation of slaves, though the punishment, with a view to facilitating convictions, is changed from death to imprisonment for life. It contains also a clause designed to prevent and punish the display of the American flag by others than duly registered American vessels—a device now constantly resorted to, under General Cass's auspices, by every slave-trading vessel, of whatever nation, when pursued by British cruisers. Another very important provision makes it necessary for every vessel fitted out for the African coast, to report herself, before clearing, to the District-Attorney, for examination. Another important provision is, that no American vessel shall abroad shall proceed to the coast of Africa without first returning to the United States for a new register.

We trust this bill will be vigorously pressed through Congress. Indeed, we do not see how it can be opposed, except on the ground of abandoning the whole policy of the suppression of the slave-trade.

STUDY WITH LABOR.

We very often receive letters soliciting certain information regarding the location and characteristics of Manual Labor Schools or Seminaries—information that we are seldom able to give. Having recently heard casually of such a seminary in Iowa, we wrote for an account of it, which was kindly furnished. Being too long for our columns, we condense it, as follows:

WESTERN COLLEGE is the nucleus of the little village of Western, Linn County, Iowa, eight miles from Cedar Rapids and sixteen from Iowa City. It was located in 1856, in advance of settlement, on a tract of two hundred acres of prairie land, with a quarter-section of adjacent prairie for a college farm, and one hundred and twenty acres of timber some four miles distant. A primary building 62 by 36 feet and three stories high was erected that year, at a cost of \$10,000, and the college opened Jan. 1st, 1857, with a principal, a professor, and thirty students.

We need not trace its history through the three subsequent years. It is well known that '57 and '58 were the worst years for crops ever experienced in Iowa; and these, with the resulting pecuniary embarrassments of the entire community, bore very hard on the new enterprise. Still, though heavily in debt and seriously crippled by want of means, it has gone steadily forward, and has now a President (the Rev. S. Weaver), three professors (salary \$550 each per annum for forty-four weeks' teaching), publishes a little monthly ("The Western College Advocate"), and has partly erected a spacious boarding-house for female students, who have hitherto been few, because no suitable accommodations were provided for them. (There were 137 male and 26 female pupils in 1859.) All teachers and students are now required to perform some manual labor daily. Students receive eight cents per hour for farm labor and ten cents per hour for carpenter work. Board \$2 per week; room, 50 cents per month; wood \$2 per cord. It has not yet been practicable to pay for labor otherwise than in tuition, &c. The trustees value the total present property and assets of the college at \$54,300, while its debts are but \$13,000. But we need not say that they are straitened every way for means, and that the manual labor principle can but imperfectly respect while thus crippled. They need at least \$25,000 to enable them to make their institution even approximate what it aims to be and should be. Yet their balance-sheet for 1859 shows an aggregate product of \$935 from their farm during that year, including 4,000 bushels of first rate corn, while the total cost of the labor bestowed thereon, including the agent's salary, was but \$535. A fine young Nursery, with a dormitory for boys, and some other buildings, are among the evidences of steady growth, under circumstances in many respects discouraging.

Should any one desire more specific information, we may probably obtain it, as we did, of the Rev. S. Weaver or G. Briggs, esq., by addressing either of them as aforesaid.

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New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1860.

Republicans National Convention.—Chicago, May 10.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference, in session in this city for a week past, adjourned yesterday, sine die. We print elsewhere the appointments of preachers.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

entered upon their duties. Mr. Bowen formally assumed the powers of General Superintendent, donating his extra compensation to the Library Fund of the Department. A sergeant and five patrolmen were constituted a Sanitary Police. The police surgeons, who have heretofore held sinecures, were admonished that a great deal more would be expected of them hereafter, whereas they growled very savagely. The liquor dealers are also to be notified that hereafter they sell unlicensed liquor at their peril.

IN THE U. S. SENATE, YESTERDAY,

numerous petitions on the subject of Slavery, presented by Senators Sumner and Collamer, were laid on the table by a strict party vote, the Democrats all voting in the affirmative. Mr. Slidell's resolution, to adjourn every three days from to-day till the 1st of May, was carried by a vote of 26 to 22. This is equivalent to an adjournment for the whole period, to enable Senators to attend the National Conventions. Mr. Trumbull's motion, to reconsider the vote by which the Senate refused to adjourn for thirty days, which resolution was again rejected by a vote of one only, will, it is to be hoped, serve to keep the House alive to a sense of duty. Congress has quite enough legitimate business of its own to attend to, and is under no necessity of neglecting it to look after that which the people choose to intrust to other hands. The presence of either Senators or Representatives is not only not needed at Charleston or Chicago, but the work to be done at both places will be better done without their interference. Our fellow-citizens of foreign birth will do well to read the remarks of the Democratic Senator from Mississippi on the Homestead bill. They will learn how long they will have to wait before their special friends, as the Democrats assume to be, will give them a welcome and a home, even on unoccupied territory.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

at Washington, yesterday, the question of calling into the field the mounted volunteers of Texas to protect the white inhabitants from the depredations of the Indians was under debate. Mr. Stanton of Ohio declared that action be taken upon the subject, as disturbances similar to those complained of in Texas are occurring also in Washington Territory and California. It is alleged that the Federal troops are not calculated for this Indian warfare. If this be true, the proper way would seem to be either to make them sufficient by proper training, or withdraw them altogether and supply their place by a mounted patrol. The frontier settlements should unquestionably be protected, but it can hardly be necessary to keep an army there ostensibly for that purpose, and engage local troops to do the work. The proposition of Mr. Donham of South Carolina to give the House a vacation that they may lend their aid to the representatives of the people in choosing Presidential candidates, we are glad to see meets with little favor on the Republican side of the House. The country will excuse members of Congress from this service, to remain in Washington and attend to their own business.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

assembled yesterday at Syracuse and effected a temporary organization by calling Hon. Richard Hurlburt of Oneida to the Chair. A Committee on permanent organization was appointed, and a recess taken till 2 p. m. On reassembling, the Committee reported for President of the Convention Hon. E. W. Leavenworth, which, with the report upon other officers, was agreed to. A Committee was appointed, consisting of one from each Congressional District, to select four delegates at large, and also a committee to select two delegates and two alternates from each Congressional District, to the National Convention at Chicago. These committees subsequently reported. A resolution was reported presenting the name of Wm. H. Seward to the Chicago Convention for the nomination to the Presidency. The resolution was adopted unanimously with the greatest enthusiasm.

THE STEAMER ARGO,

with three days' later European intelligence, arrived at this port last evening. Her dates are to April 4. Parliament had adjourned till the 16th of April. The magistrate of Hartford had issued warrants for the arrest of Sagers and Heenan, and it was understood that the warrants would at once be executed, and the parties be required to find sureties to a heavy amount to keep the peace, at least in Hartfordshire. The returns of the election in the provinces claimed by Switzerland show the election of five partisans of France, and one of Switzerland. The *Monitor* announces that the French Government recalls the articles of the Concordat providing that no bull, brief, rescript, or other document from the Court of Rome, even regarding private persons, can be received, published, or put into execution without the authorization of the Government. Great agitation prevails, says the Paris correspondent of *The London Times*, in French financial and commercial circles with regard to the future position of the country. The Government has vainly endeavored to restore confidence. The Austrian Cabinet had resolved to protest against the annexation of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena to Piedmont. The Sardinian Chambers were opened on the 2d inst., and the King made an address, in which he congratulated the country upon the advantageous termination of the war, acknowledging his indebtedness to his magnanimous ally. As to parting with Savoy, he says

HE FOUND IT NECESSARY TO MAKE SOME SACRIFICE,

though it was the dearest to his heart. The occupation of Nice by French troops took place on the 1st of April, and all disturbances had ceased. The expedition of the Frutiers Society in Switzerland had failed, and the participants had been arrested. The Federal Council of Switzerland had addressed a note to the Powers who signed the final act of Vienna, asking for a European Congress to consider whether it is in the interest of Europe that the road of the Simplon, which, according to article 80 of the final act of Vienna, is to be possessed by the King of Sardinia, should be ceded to France, who, by this road, could penetrate into the very heart of Switzerland. Russia, England, Austria, and Prussia, in reply, had pronounced in favor of the immediate assembling of a Congress. It is announced that a revolutionary movement had taken place in Spain. Gen. Ortega, with 3,000 men, had proclaimed the Pretender, Don Carlos King. There had been an advance in Consols, caused by the announcement of a European Congress on the Swiss question. They were quoted at 94 1/4. Broad-streets were steady.

BUCHANAN'S LETTER.

If anything could add to the peculiar contempt which the country entertains toward that "old public functionary" who now exercises the authority of President of the United States, it would be the letter which we publish on another page of this paper, and which he wrote to the Hon. Robert J. Walker in July, 1857. Mr. Walker was at that time Governor of Kansas, and Mr. Buchanan writes to urge upon him a faithful adherence to the policy of leaving the people of the Territory free to accept or reject the Constitution then about to be formed by the Convention at Leavenworth. Nothing that Mr. Walker, or Mr. Douglas, or any of the Republicans ever said or did toward the subject, was a whit more candid or explicit than the repeated expressions of Mr. Buchanan in this letter. "The point on which your success depends," writes the President, "is the submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas; and by the people I mean, and I have no doubt you mean, the actual, bona fide residents, who have been long enough in the Territory to identify themselves with its fate." "On the question of submitting the Constitution to the actual, bona fide residents of Kansas," he says in another place, "I am willing to stand or fall. It is the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the principle of popular sovereignty, and the principle at the foundation of all popular government. The more it is discussed the stronger it will become." Again Gov. Walker is advised "to make the great principle of the submission of the Constitution to the bona fide residents of Kansas conspicuously prominent. On this you will be irresistible." "Should the Convention of Kansas adopt this principle, all will be settled harmoniously, and, with the blessing of Providence, you will return triumphantly from your arduous, important, and responsible station."

—Was there ever a more disgusting instance of official tergiversation than is contained in the fact that the ink of this letter was scarcely dry when its author turned Gov. Walker out of office for adhering to the very principle he had thus besought him to carry into practice, and commenced a course of violent and prescriptive hostility against every member of the Democratic party who would not join in forcing on the people of Kansas this very Constitution, though it had never been submitted to them? And how prophetic the declaration of the President, that by that principle he was willing to stand or fall! Abandoning it, he fell indeed; and his whole history ever since has been only the record of one continuous degradation.

MARK, TOO, THE CANTING SNIFF OF THE CONCLUSION:

"The pressure upon me continues without intermission. I pray the Divine Providence, in which I place my trust, may graciously preserve my life and my health until the end of my term. But God's will be done in any event."

We fear all further comment. We must, of course, believe that the pious resignation of the last phrase is just as sincere and earnest as the political declarations that had preceded it.

WENDELL VS. BUCHANAN.

The Herald, we apprehend, will find it a great deal easier to prove against Mr. Wendell an attempt to lull the suspicions of the public by putting forth a false and delusive certificate, than it will to free President Buchanan from the effects of the positive and detailed testimony of the same Mr. Wendell before the Investigating Committee on the Executive printing.

The Herald publishes a series of extracts from Mr. Wendell's testimony, amounting, as everybody must see who reads them, and as that journal itself admits, to a positive assertion on the part of the witness, accompanied with many details and particulars, that the profits of the Executive printing were devoted, upon an understanding between himself and the President, to the support of *The Union*, subsequently *The Constitution*, the official organ of the President, and as a subsidy to two other papers published in Philadelphia; and it also thinks, and we agree with it, that other parts of Mr. Wendell's testimony go to show that the President was privy and consenting to the appropriation of a part of this money by Wendell to the attempt to carry several Congressional districts for the Democrats at the election of 1858.

As an offset to these distinct, positive, and detailed statements, given under oath in answer to questions put, *The Herald* attempts to set up a sort of general volunteer denial, which, as it seems, this Mr. Wendell thought proper to put forth in a published card in December, 1858, of any expenditure of money on his part by any understanding with the President, or with his knowledge, for electioneering purposes. This card, drawn out by a newspaper charge implicating the President, and with which Wendell had been connected by public rumor, *The Herald* attempts to offset against Wendell's sworn testimony. The very reasons urged for giving preference to the statements contained in the card, namely, that they were spontaneous and made in general terms, while the testimony was the result of an official inquiry, ought in all reason to have led to a direct contrary conclusion. It is plain enough that a mere sweeping general denial, such as every ulpriet sturd forth when charged with an offense, cannot stand against a confession subsequently made under oath, and with a detail and specification of particular facts. The issue of this card, contrasted with his statements before the Committee, is no doubt a damaging and embarrassing circumstance for Mr. Wendell; but so far as there is any contradiction or inconsistency between the two, it can hardly be denied that the testimony under oath must take precedence of the volunteer certificate. *The Herald* objects to that testimony, that it was given in the course of an official inquiry in which Mr. Wendell was personally interested. But

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or common cold, in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attains the stage of a "Barrage" or "Whooping Cough," and is attended with dangerous consequences