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THE HERALD.

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THE NEW YORK HERALD,
A DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

DISTRIBUTION AND SUBSCRIPTION.—The DAILY HERALD is served to Subscribers in the city, regularly every morning, (except Sunday,) at the rate of TWO *cents* per copy, payable weekly *in advance* to the Newsmen.

Country Subscribers, in any part of the United States or in Canada, can receive the DAILY HERALD, by mail, at the rate of *two cents* per copy, on remitting cash in advance—for such period o time as they please.

The WEEKLY HERALD, containing all the matter of the daily, is sent by mail, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, *in advance*. In the city it is sold at the office at six cents per copy.

Letters to the Editor to be post paid.

[For the Herald.]

Geology and Scripture.

As the science of Geology seems to claim the attention of the curious and learned at the present moment, more than it has ever yet done, I beg leave to offer a few crude remarks thereon.

The intimate connection this science has with our religion being strikingly manifest, I think those two learned gentlemen, Messrs. Buckland and Silliman, have scarcely acted fair to the mere reader and unstudious individual, in broaching doctrines which are certainly opposed to the generally received tenets of our faith, without previously informing them that although the new doctrines might possess a tincture of heterodoxy—still its leading features, its ground work, its data, in fact, its *tout ensemble* was strictly in accordance with the Mosaic account.

Thus—Josephus, the celebrated Jewish historian, in his "Antiquities of the Jews," writes thus: "Our legislator, Moses, speaks some things wisely, but enigmatically, and others under a decent allegory; however, those that have a mind to know the reasons of every thing, may find here a curious philosophical theory, which I shall now indeed waive the explanation of, but if God afford me time for it, I shall set about writing it, after I have finished my present work," viz: Antiquities of the Jews.

This great writer, after recording the order of the creation, as we find it in the Bible, observes—"After the seventh day was over, Moses began to talk philosophically"—evidently implying that *till* then he had been talking *figuratively* or *allegorically*, as indeed he tells us in the foregoing paragraph.

Here it is that we miss the singular work promised by Josephus, as it would doubtless have given us the *reasons* why Moses spoke in figurative language, and what literal meaning he intended those figurative expressions to bear.

We ought not to pass slightly over the evidence which the above mentioned writer affords us in our inquiries on this subject, especially when we conside the great credibility to which he is entitled. It being well known that he neither followed the Septuagent nor the Greek version; but only the Jewish originals, and that so punctually in all his known writings, as to make use of none of the sacred books, but those which were written in the Hebrew language and belonging to the Jewish catalogue.

Consequently, we know he must be much better acquainted with the raw material, if I may so express myself, of our Bible, than any Christians are. And if we really be inquirers after truth, we ought certainly to prefer the account given by Josephus, to our own Bible, which has unfortunately, undergone so many translations, revisions and corrections, as to have given birth, according to Dr. Clarke, to no less than 30,000 versions of it.

Were it permitted to Moses to appear before this generation, would he not smile at the simplicity of any set of men, who would understand him *literally*, when he says the earth and heavens were made in six days? As though Almighty power could not as easily have made it instantaneously! Are we not told that he has but to speak, and 'tis done—to command, and it stands fast.

Moses, in the second chapter of Genesis, calls these six days *generations* or *epochs*, which, as some writers have supposed, are a thousand years, or indeed a hundred thousand! Moses, brought up at the Court of Egypt, at that period, the most enlightened nation of the earth, doubtless had some acquaintance with the *literati* of his day, and from them gathered a knowledge of the *order* in which their geologists had discovered the remains of animal, vegetable and marine substances—that animal and vegetable bodies were of comparative modern existence, when viewed with reference to marine substances—from this, and a variety of other information, he has inferred that marine animals were created first—vegetables or plants secondly—and thirdly, animals. All which is geologically correct, as it respects the order in which they appear in the bowels of the earth. But the idea of this being six days work is altogether mythological. We have lost sight of the facts by the eastern imagery in which they are clothed.

I would propose a question to the advocates of the belief that the world is in reality but six thousand years old. How is it that it required so short a space of time to transform mankind, who in the first instance, according to our universal observations are always savages—into men of science? I allude to the space of time which elapses between the existence of Adam, and that of Moses. The nations of Egypt, Hindoostan, China, &c., had attained great proficiency in the arts and sciences in the time of Moses—witness their splendid buildings, temples, towers, monuments, and palaces; their jewels and precious stones, all which bespeak great advancement in civilization; in fact their progress bears no proportion to the time they had to effect it in, and can only be accounted for, but by one of two theories—either that the earth is infinitely older than six thousand years—or, that the first men were created at once intelligent and learned, and had the possession of a grammatical language.

But then, had the latter been the case, how is it that Adam left no record of that fact? how is it that we possess no knowledge, comparatively speaking, of him who might not only have recorded his own life and adventures, I speak it reverently, but of the Great Cause of events himself? If Adam *had* been created intelligent, who so proper—who so capable—who so competent to record, and to transmit to posterity, those all important statements, (a belief in which will either save us, or a disbelief damn us,) which when related by another so many years after their occurrence, some men might refuse to believe?

This latter then not being the fact, the inference which we may logically draw, and the geological facts which back it, all go to show the former is the true theory, namely, the vast antiquity of the earth.

I will mention another fact in support of this theory. The Chinese, than whom no nation is more particular in its chronology, affirm that they have monuments to prove that the world is at least seventy thousand years old; which statement, that learned Asiatic scholar, Sir Wm. Jones, does not deny. The question is then, have we more credible proofs of the things we assert being true—than the Chinese have? The latter certainly have geological discoveries in their favor, which the former would seem to lack according to our badly translated bible. But if we take the writings of Josephus for our rule of faith, it will be discovered that the Chinese and Christian systems are very similar.

In conclusion, I would say that geology and sacred writ go hand in hand together, and that in the study of either subject no incongruities occur, which the ardent and sincere inquirer after truth, may not easily reconcile.

G. B. C.

Low Life in London.

A work has been published in New York entitled "The Great Metropolis." It is a picture of men and manners in London—we extract the following:

It is one great characteristic of large cities that the lower classes of the inhabitants do not feel towards each other any of those kindly emotions which are so visible among the lower orders of society in small towns. This want of sympathy in each other's sufferings, is particularly observable among the lower classes in London. Eight or ten families may live in the same house, though in different apartments, and yet no two of those families entertain the slightest friendship towards each other. Hence, though one family be contending with all the horrors of want, none of the others, though in passably good circumstances, will afford that family the slightest relief. A wife or husband or child may be dying, and yet no inquiry be made as to the progress of the malady by the other families in the house; not even by the family living in the next room. Death occurs: it excites no sorrow or sympathy in the breast of any human being beyond the narrow limits of the family in which it takes place. This unsociability on the part of the lower classes; this indifference to the suffering and sorrows of each other, are greatly to be lamented. Were habits of friendly intercourse, and of sympathy for each other's wants and woes only to obtain among them, it would go far to ameliorate their condition, and lessen the amount of misery which exists among them. And yet it is singular to reflect that notwithstanding the extreme destitution and wretchedness which exist among the lower orders of the metropolis, there is so much of contentment among them. They are certainly a most patient and submissive class. It is surprising to witness so much cheerfulness amidst so many and such great privations, as multitudes of the lower orders have to endure. You often see a great flow of animal spirits in persons for whose wardrobe no old clothes man would give a couple of farthings. Adversity has not soured their minds: they seem determined to be happy in defiance of circumstances. I have often thought it a pity that fate—to use the term most common among themselves—should not have seconded the kindly purposes of nature, when she blessed them with such patient and contented dispositions. They want but little of the good things of the world to make them completely satisfied with their lot: who can help regretting that little should be denied them? They have every disposition to be quite happy: it is not their fault—it is the fault of circumstances—if they are not so. How different are they in disposition from those above them! It is the great error—and it is also a misfortune for themselves—of those moving in the upper ranks of society, to be everlastingly annoying themselves about some imaginary good. Give but the lower classes as much of the humblest food and of the plainest clothing as the necessitues of nature require, and they are more than satisfied. You see contentment in their faces, you see it in the tones of their voice, and in all their acts of intercourse together. Who that has had occasion to pass through St. George's fields or any of the other districts of the town in which the lowest of the lower classes congregate in the greatest numbers,—has not been struck with the cheerfulness which lights up the countenances of young and old? Those little urchins you see around you are generally enveloped in a bundle of rags; they have no shoes or stockings—they never had any; their faces have not been washed for the last fortnight—their feet never; they have had no food since they rose from their bed, beyond two or three cold potatoes, or a crust of bread eight days old, and yet where will you see more lively children? The same may be said of their parents. You see them sitting at the doors of their hovels, or looking out of the windows—the men with their coats and handkerchiefs off, and the women with their caps loose—and both sexes as black with dirt as if they had severally just made the descent of the chimney. And yet they possess as great a flow of animal spirits as if they were revelling in all manner of luxury. In fact, nothing short of absolute starvation can depress the spirits of the lower classes in the metropolis, or render them discontented with their situation in life. Even the beggars in the street, though obliged to make demure faces, and to appear as if in the very depths of despondency when pursuing their calling, have their hours of unrestrained jollity. They are in the habit of meeting in forties and fifties in particular houses, appropriated in different parts of the town for their reception, and spending whole nights in all manner of revellings. I have been told by those who have put on ragged clothes for the purpose of enabling them to visit such places and see low life, without being suspected of being other than one of the parties themselves,—that the scenes to be witnessed on such occasions are indescribably rich. There is one of these houses—it is the most celebrated one in London—in St. Gile's. There beggars of all descriptions congregate, and make up amply for the privations of the day in the shape of "long faces," mournful accents, &c.—by the unrestrained enjoyments to which they gave themselves up. The moment they enter the precincts of the place, their assumed character is laid aside, and they appear in their real one. There, miracles of every kind are performed. And that, too, without the agency of Prince Hohenloe or any body else. Those who but a few hours before seemed at the very gates of death from destitution, are all at once restored to the full enjoyment of life. In one corner of the place you will see thirty or forty crutches which were in requisition the whole of the day,—and will be so tomorrow again,—but which are quite useless now. They who could not move without them, and scarcely with them, a short time before, are now among the most nimble in the company. Perhaps they are dancing in the middle of the floor; for one leading feature in the amusements of these "jolly beggars," is that of having their nightly dance. You see a glass of gin in every one's hand, except in the hands of those who are busy in broiling Yarmouth bloaters on the fire. There you see dozens of persons with eyes clear and keen as those of eagles, who were quite blind all the day. Those whom you saw in the streets in the morning, looking so ill, that you thought they would be in their coffins before the evening, are now, to use their own elegant phraseology, "all alive and kicking."—Every symptom of sickness has disappeared. Any doctor would almost warrant their lives for at least half a century. Do you see that fellow sitting on an old dirty table, on the right hand side of the fire, swinging his feet, beating with a stick, and hurraing at such a rate, that you would as soon have your ears within a couple of yards of the bell of St. Paul's? Why, that is the person whom you observed at four o'clock creeping like a snail along Tottenham Court Road, looking every respectable person he met ruefully in the face, and imploring relief in the most pitiable accents. You said then, it was not without the greatest difficulty and most acute pain, that he was able to utter a word, even though only in a broken whisper—I suspect you are of a somewhat different opinion now.

TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS.
MAPS.—The subscriber has made arrangements to execute all orders in the Mapping line in the neatest manner. Specimens may be seen at their office.
LITHOGRAPHY—All orders in Lithography, attended to with care and despatch.
A great variety of Engravings on hand, plain and colored, at reduced prices to dealers. BROWNE & REDMOND.
jy19-y 118 Fulton st.

HOUSE & LAND AGENTS.
THE subscribers having established a Branch of their Office, at Brooklyn, No. 3 Front street, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are prepared to receive orders for the sale and purchase of real estate, collection of monies, letting and renting of houses, stores, farms, &c. Any orders left at either of their offices will be promptly attended to.
NEWSON & FLEMING, 23 Nassau-st. N. Y.
and No. 3 Front st. Brooklyn, next door to the L. I. Bank.
n9-y

GREENWICH COAL YARDS.—The undersigned respectfully informs his customers and the public, that he has commenced receiving his usual supply of that very superior Schuylkill coal, so much approved of the last year by consumers, in preference to any coal sold in the market. Orders for Broken, Egg, or Nut, by the ton or cargo, will be received by A. De Camp & Co., 34 Wall street, Russell & Copland, 88 Wall street, or at either of the yards, 323 or 413 Hudson st. JAMES D. W. WHITALL.
j20-y

TO HOUSE AND CHURCH BUILDERS.—The subscriber is now prepared to execute any orders for any kind of metalic Furniture used in Houses or Churches, such as Door Plates, Knockers, Figures or Numbers, Locks, Knobs, Escutcheons, Bell Trickers, Ventilators, &c. &c. &c., all of German Silver, which certainly is by far preferable to plated metal, as it bears a rubbing and polishing to the consumption of the metal itself and since the price for this metal in its finished state is yet below the price of plated ware, there is no doubt but what proprietors and builders of houses will also prefer it. All the builders and Proprietors of Houses, are invited to examine the specimens of the multifarious uses and articles manufactured by
n29-y Dr. LEWIS FEUTCHWANGER, 377 Broadway.

SAPONACEOUS COMPOUND FOR SHAVING.—The unqualified approbation this Soap has received from the numerous persons who have used it, is an evidence of its superior value over all other shaving soaps in use, for a quick, fine and emolient lather, which will not dry upon the face or irritate the skin in the least. It is pleasantly perfumed, and put in a neat covered pot, answering all the purposes of a shaving box.
Price 50 cent per pot, for sale at
HOPPER'S PHARMACY,
d16-t 364 Broadway, cor. Franklin st.

STATIONER'S WAREHOUSE, 122 William st. The subscriber having just returned from London, where he has succeeded in making the most advantageous arrangements with his Brother, for a regular supply of all articles in his line, is now prepared to offer to the trade, a superior assortment of Staple and Fancy Stationary, of the best quality, and on lower terms than any house in this city.
Gen ine Reeve's and Newman's Water Colors, Drawing Papers, Tissue Papers, Letter Papers, and every description of English papers, Sealing Wax, Steel Pens, &c.
He also continues to manufacture the Patent Ivory Surface Playing Cards, enamelled Visiting, and gold border Cards, colored papiers, ever point Leads, &c. L. J. COHEN.
n28

ATTENTION LADIES.—D. Y. HENRIQUES & CO. 168 Broadway, offer to the ladies of New York a large assortment of French, German, and English Merinos, at such unusual low prices as cannot fail of inducing such as examine them to purchase.
P. S. They have removed their stock of goods from 62 Canal st to 168 Broadway. j19-y

MADAME JAMME, FROM PARIS,
CLEANS & REPAIRS
LACE BLONDE TULLE EMBROIDERIES AND CAMBRICS,
On an improved principle which gives an appearance equal to new.
NO 176 WILLIAM STREET
j11-3m*

VERY SUPERIOR HATS & CAPS,
OF MOST MODERN FASHION, AT
WHOLESALE PRICES, RETAIL EXCELLED BY NONE
A Splendid Assortment of
HATS AND CAPS,
Of every variety—call and see.
COUPLAND & CO., 23 BOWERY.
East side, 4 doors south of Bayard.
☞ Merchants' supplied on inviting terms. j14-1m*

PAUL CERMENATI,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO. 378 PEARL ST.
n21-tf New York.

TO JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND CARPENTERS.
The subscribers have just received a splendid assortment of TURKEY OIL STONE,
which they offer at No. 210, Greenwich street, corner of Barclay.
d21-2m J W & G W JENKINS

ROCKWELL'S
Patent Vault Lights,
j6-tf 192 BROADWAY.

PETER BURNET,
CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY,
Greenwich Dispensary, No. 35 Sixth Avenue, N. Y.
N. B. Leeching and Cupping punctually attended to, at a minutes notice day or night. Prescriptions and family recipes carefully prepared. j7-1m

CUSTOM HOUSE HOTEL.
Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., City of New York.
The Proprietor of the above establishment returns his sincere thanks to the public, for the very liberal manner in which it has been sustained since it has been under his direction, and hopes that his future system of management will convince his friends that he is determined to leave nothing undone on his part to merit a continuance of their patronage.
The Hotel is immediately adjoining the Custom House, and within a minute's walk of Wall street, Broadway, and other principal business streets; consequently is very convenient for those gentlemen who reside in the upper part of the city. Breakfast can be obtained at the Refectory at all hours from 6 A. M. till noon, and dinner from noon till 6 P. M. The Proprietor feels warranted in saying that his tables are furnished in a manner not surpassed by any establishment in the city.
Arrangements have been made, with agents in the country, by which the Custom House Hotel will, in future, be supplied with the earliest fruits, game, and other delicacies of the various seasons, and with an eminent importing house in the city, for a constant supply of the choicest wines and liquors. JAMES HORN, Jr.
j7-3m

☞ R. C. BROWN & CO., having opened a Coffee House (the Niagara), at No. 45 Warren street, and laid in a stock of the choicest Wines, Liquors, &c., hope by strict attention to the wishes of their customers, to merit a share of public patronage.
s17-tf

☞ Messrs. WRIGHT & ROWE begs leave to inform their friends and the public that they have disposed of their stock and Store, corner of Broadway and Canal st. and have opened at 112 Broadway, where they keep the most splendid assortment of Hats and Fur Caps, in the city.
n10-y WRIGHT & ROWE.

☞ SEE Advertisement—ABERNETHY'S Compound Liquorice Cough Mixture, 3d page,—the special Agent, 127 Bowery, cor. Grand st. has been obliged in consequence of the great demand of this Medicine, from the lower part and west side of the city, to appoint HOPPER, cor. Broadway and Franklin st., and UNDERHILL, cor. Beekman and William sts. Agents for this Mixture.
n4-tf

☞ NOTICE TO NEW YEAR PARTIES—J. C. DECKER, wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he has just received a fresh supply of first rate OYSTERS, and ready to serve them, Fried, Stewed Roasted, and Pickled, on the most liberal terms, at the shortest notice. Please apply at 135 Fulton street.
d28

☞ SHAKSPEARE REFECTORY, on the site of HARMONY HALL, has been opened by the subscriber, and will be conducted on an entire new plan, which he hopes will give satisfaction to his friends and the public generally, he will always keep the best the market affords—such as Birds, Fish, Flesh, &c. The Bar will be furnished with the best of Liquors. Oysters served up in the best style.
Meals can be had at all hours at a moment's notice.
The subscriber formerly kept the Park Hall at Boston, and hopes by a strict attention to the comfort of his customers, to merit a share of public patronage. AMOS S. ALLIN,
n17-3m* Shakspeare Refectory.

☞ A CARD—S. W. BRYHAM respectfully informs his friends and the public, that since he has sold out his Store in Grand st. he has completed his enlargements and alterations at his original establishment, No. 298 Bowery, opposite to Rivington st., consequently he is better prepared to meet the demands of his patrons on a still more extensive scale, and with a more general assortment of pure and genuine Confectionary, wholesale and retail. S. W. B. returns thanks for the very flattering patronage he has heretofore experienced. Bowery Steam Confectionary and Saloon, No 298 Bowery opposite to Rivington st.
JUJUBE PASTE, just imported from France—a superior article of Jujube Paste, for sale as above, wholesale and retail.
s18 tf S. W. B.

DENTISTRY.
DR. CARWAN, SURGEON DENTIST, and *Manufacturer of Incorruptible Teeth*, No. 231 Hudson, a few doors above Spring street.
N. B. Dr. C.'s charges are very moderate, and his incorruptible teeth are really splendid. j19 3m

RYDER'S FIRST PREMIUM GENTLEMEN'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE, No. 5 Beekman st. Clinton Hall, New York, near the Park.—The subscriber, grateful for the distinguished patronage received since his opening the above store, would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he keeps on hand and is constantly manufacturing a prime article of water proof Boots of French calf skin, which have given great satisfaction for many years to those who have worn them
Dress Boots of superior workmanship and finish, and Opera Pumps that received especially the Silver Medal of the American Institute, at the late Fair at Niblo's.
Strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call, as much attention is paid to transient customers.
All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
N. B.—A good assortment of Over Shoes for sale at reduced prices. j27-1m*

NEW BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—The subscriber has received the most choice and beautiful collection of Annuals and Juvenile Miscellaneous works, which he has ever had the pleasure of offering to his numerous friends and patrons, among which are the following:

The Book of Gems	The Violet
Gems of Beauty	Pearl
Flowers of Loveliness, 1836 7	Christmas Box
Drawing Room Scrap Book	Union Annual
Parlor Scrap Book	Juvenile Forget Me No
Keepsake	Scrap Book
Book of Beauty	Lilley of the Valley
Heath's Picturesque Annual	Fairy Book
The English Annual	Hieroglyphical Bible
Oriental Annual	Robert Ramble's Sketch Boo
Magnolia	The New Year's Token
Token	Parent Gift
Forget Me Not	Parent's Cabinet
Christian Keepsake	Farm House
Religious Souvenir	Two Edwards
Friendship's Offering	Holiday Gift
Illus. of the Waverly Novels	Illustrations of Syria, Holy La
Byron Gallery, &c	Asia Minor, &c

C. SHEPARD, Bookseller,
d26 189 Broadway.

CHEAP GOODS, AT D. Y. HENRIQUES & CO. 168 Broadway.—Super French Merino at 16s; do. 16s 6d; German 9s; best English 7s; Chally 3s 6d per yard; splendid Lustres 6s, 4-4 French Prints 3s; British do. 3s; figured Silks 6s; plain do for Lining 3s 6d; Embroideries of all kinds; Gloves 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s per pair; with an extensive assortment of Hosiery, Ribbons, &c. &c. j7-tf

CHEAP STORE.—D. Y. HENRIQUES & CO. 168 Broadway, have received from France and other arrivals, the undermentioned new goods, which they will sell *Cheap*.
Rich figured Silks, coloured and blue back.
Silk Vestings, and striped Ve vet do.
Splendid Luxors and Challys for Dresses.
Handsome embroidered and hem stitch'd Linen Cambric handkfs
A splendid assortment of rich needle work'd French Capes.
Welsh Flannels, Canton Flannels, and English Flannels.
Plain and figured Merinos—Blankets.
Hosiery and Gloves, in every variety, and every price.
Shawls—Silk Handk'fs—Scarfs—Chally Shawls.
Brown Linen Damask Aprons, a new article
Irish Linens, Birdseye Diapers, Linen Cambric.
Jaconet Muslin, Cambric Muslin, Crossbar Muslin,
Robinet Laces, English Thread laces and Edgs.
Furniture Demities and Curtain Muslins
6-4, 7-4 and 8-4, Damasks and Diapers for Table Cloths.
White and black Lace, and Gauze Veils.
Cap Ribbon, Bonnet Ribbon, Belt Ribbon, and Ribbons of every sort.
Also—
A lot of old stock Goods, selling off at reduced prices, consisting of French and English Calicoes, Bombazines, remnants of Silks, Poplins, small Plaid Shawls, for Misses, &c. &c. &c. n26-tf

TO MECHANICS, PROPRIETORS OF HOUSES AND HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, AND HOUSE KEEPERS IN GENERAL.—The subscriber offers to mechanics his American silver composition in ingots and sheets of four different thicknesses useful for instruments, grates and fenders, &c. in the course of this week, and he is ready to supply builders and proprietors of houses, with house furniture, such as locks, knobs, keys, carpet rods, bell pulls, sash knobs, &c. &c. all of the most approved workmanship and latest patterns; and public and private housekeepers may be supplied with any quantity of table, tea and dessert spoons; dessert forks, tea sets, napkin rings, fish and butter knives, gravy spoons, ladles, &c.; all of the best pattern, and warranted to keep their colour.
Prices very moderate, and any orders executed by
DR. LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER,
j30 tf 377 Broadway.

STOCKS.—A choice assortment of Gentlemen's and Young Men's Fancy and other Stocks, of the best materials and workmanship, just received by Mrs. KING, 111 Fulton street, which she is selling at reduced prices. n 18-tf

TO THE TEACHERS OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.—We would invite the attention of the Teachers to the French Grammar by Mr. J. P. WIERZBICKI, just published by W. Sandford, formerly J. & W. Sandford. It is calulated to supercede all books of that nature that may be found in the market at present, and there is no doubt that it will become very popular on account of the improvements that there are, which facilitate all difficulties with which an English pupil meets: here we will specify some of them. Until now-a-days, it was thought that an Englishman could not learn the pronunciation of the French Language, without hearing one who pronounces it correctly himself; but Mr. Wierzbicki's Grammar teaches us the falacy of that opinion, for the fact is, that until now there was no grammar that gave any satisfactory rules facilitating the difficulty; his grammar on the contrary, gives all rules that there are in the language, (for he speaks about every letter giving its proper sound,) so much so, that we will not hesitate to pronounce that every one may acquire a good pronunciation of the French without even a teacher, though true, that that nicity of the pronunciation which cannot be described in no way but acquired and appreciated only by the ear, is left to be learned by the organ of hearing. Upon the whole, the precise rules that he (the author) gives will enable every one to be understood by every Frenchman. He likewise made a new classification of the *article* which cannot be found elsewhere, that article the use of which puzzles every Englishman that attempts to speak French. Likewise he gives rules in what order the French words ought to be used in order to make an intelligible sentence; (this cannot be found in any other grammar;) finally the arrangement that pervades his grammar is a new and easy one, calculating to facilitate the study of that beautiful language for the pupil, and lessen the labor of the teacher, and we are so confident of its merits that we will say nothing of it ourselves, but solicit a candid perusal of the teachers, for we are satisfied they will be pleased with it. Indeed it bids fair to supercede all others. It can be had at wholesale or retail at the office of publication, 29 Ann st. N. Y.
n25 tf W. SANDFORD.

MISS PRESCOTT'S STUDY FOR LADIES, 89 Leonard street, one door West of Broadway.—Miss Prescott continues to give lessons to Ladies in the various branches of a solid education. Those finding themselves deficient, either in Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Single Entry Book-keeping, correct Reading, Geography, History, &c., can receive such a course of confidential instruction, as will, in a short time, render them proficients, if not critics. The instruction is individual. Miss Prescott solicits the attention of those interested. She has a variety of specimens of pupils' improvement, and numerous references and recommendations from literary gentlemen, both in this City and New England, from which she deems it sufficient to offer the following:—
To whom it may concern: This may certify that Miss J. J. Prescott is, in my judgment, well qualified to give an accurate knowledge of English Grammar to those who wish to obtain instruction in that indispensable requisite of a polite education.
New York, 17th January, 1835. C. M. INGERSOLL.
With pleasure I testify in favor of Miss J. J. Prescott's knowledge of the theory and practice of Single Entry Book-keeping. I believe her fully capable of teaching that branch of a useful education. C. C. MARSH.
New York, December 1, 1834.
From the knowledge I have of Miss J. J. Prescott's superior skill in the art of Writing, I can cheerfully and confidently recommend her as being well qualified to teach this pleasing and important accomplishment. NATHANIEL D. GOULD.
Boston, July 25, 1832.
This certifieth that Miss J. J. Prescott has been a very acceptable and perfectly well approved member of this institution; that she has studied here, with talents rarely equalled, and success of the most promising character, English Grammar, Geography, common Arithmetic, Latin, &c., and she has my entire confidence in her superior qualifications, both mental and acquired, to instruct pupils in the solid branches of literature. JOSEPH JOSLIN,
Preceptor of Monmouth Academy.
Monmouth, Me. Nov. 26, 1822.
The high testimonials of character and scholarship which Miss J. J. Prescott has received from sources which I respect, and the strong affection and regard that she enjoys with an extended and respectable acquaintance in this quarter, afford me pleasure in adding my name to the introductions and credentials she has thought might be useful to her in establishing herself as an instructress in that section of the country which she now proposes to visit. J. NICHOLS, D. D.
Portland, February 24th, 1829.
Besides the above testimonials, she has others of her character and scholarship from the following gentlemen:—
Rev. J. WOODMAN, New Gloucester, Me.,
Hon. E. HILTON, Wiscasset, Me.,
Hon. J. M. HARPER, late member of Congress;
And numerous other names equally honorable, that can be seen by calling at her residence, 89 Leonard street.
Miss Prescott is happy to say that she has been instructing in this city nearly three years, and during that time she has given the most unqualified satisfaction to hundreds of ladies, both married and single; in the above branches, and to many of whom she is authorized to refer, if required
Penmanship.—Under Miss Prescott's tuition, the pupil may, in eighteen easy lessons, of one hour each, break up the most illegible or cramped hand writing, and obtain a rapid, neat, and beautiful style, which the pupil may be sure of retaining. This is truly desirable. Two terms are quite sufficient to instruct those who have never written, and who cannot even read writing. Charge, including stationary and penmaking, $16 per term.
Reading.—This course occupies three months, four days in each week, and one hour in each day. It embraces a knowledge of Orthography, spelling, and fashionable pronunciation, comprising in the course the mechanical rules of accent, quantity, emphasis, pause and tone. Ladies may be assured of improving their style, and of becoming good readers in that short period. Charge, $10 per course.
English Grammar.—Those persons who habitually speak bad English, do not know how much they sin against the ears of their more correct hearers. They are not aware that every error in a sentence they utter, is as obvious to the ear as a black mark on the face, would be to the eye. In teaching the science of English Grammar, Miss Prescott adopts as a text-book the well known work of C. M. Ingersoll, Esq., and in imparting a knowledge of practical Grammar, her care is to impose as little as possible on the memory of her pupils. This course involves twenty-four lectures of one hour each; and will be delivered regularly twice a week.—Charge, $10 per course.
Book-Keeping——Single Entry. This course comprises twelve lessons. It will be useful in a two-fold sense, as it explains the nature of business transactions, gives a general knowledge of trade and commercial intercourse, and will enable a person the better to act as her own agent, or with more ability to inspect the accounts of her agent. In this branch, Miss Prescott pursues the valuable system of Mr. C. C. Marsh, now of this city. Charge, $10 per course.
Miss Prescott deems it so important to say that her accommodations for pupils are of the very best kind, and that they are taught in all English branches exclusively by herself. Married ladies, and others who wish it, may depend upon the utmost secrecy, if required.
Application received at her residence, from 9 o'clock till 10 A. M. and from 2 until 4 o'clock, P. M. In order to accommodate all those who may wish to avail themselves of her instruction, Miss Prescott will receive an evening class, from 7 o'clock until 9, for three months, provided application be made immediately. Hours of attendance during the day as will best suit the convenience of the pupil. Ladies are respectfully invited to leave their names at the study as soon as possible, as new classes are now being daily formed.
N. B. Lessons in French and Music given at the houses of the pupils, by an instructress of the first respectability as a teacher and a lady, and possessing unqualified recommendations from French, English and American courses of the highest standing. Terms, $15 per quarter. Applications received as above.
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NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Persons may effect insurances with this Company on their own lives, or the lives of others, and either for the whole duration of life, or for a limited period. The payments of premium may be either made annually, or in a gross sum:
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15	0 77	27	1 12	39	1 57	51	1 97
16	0 84	28	1 20	40	1 69	52	2 02
17	0 86	29	1 28	41	1 78	55	2 10
18	0 89	30	1 31	42	1 85	54	2 18
19	0 90	31	1 32	43	1 89	55	2 32
20	0 91	32	1 33	44	1 90	56	2 47
21	0 92	33	1 34	45	1 91	57	2 70
22	0 94	34	1 35	46	1 92	58	3 14
23	0 97	35	1 36	47	1 93	59	3 67
24	0 99	36	1 39	48	1 94	60	4 36
25	1 00	37	1 43	49	1 95		

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ATWATER'S PATENT HALL AND PARLOR STOVES—To which the highest premium was awarded at the late fair of the American Institute, contain the following important improvements:
A combination of draughts so arranged that the fuel may be burned with great rapidity, or at a moderate rate, or very slowly.
All the heat from the embers of combustion may be made to pass directly from the smoke pipe or chimney, or into an adjoining room, or the heat may be retained in the room where the stove is, as may be preferred.
By the use of these draughts, the fire may be all extinguished in the chamber for combustion without the removal of a particle of the coal or ashes from the same, and without any gas or dust whatever coming into the room. By this combination of draughts, the fire may be ignited from the bottom, and made to burn upwards in the usual way, or it may be lighted from the top and made to burn downwards through the whole mass of coals, the flame, gas, &c. passing out through the bottom of the grate into the base and then off into the smoke pipe; or should the coal get dull at any time in the bottom of the grate when the fire is burning, the draught may be turned downward in a moment, so as to cause all the dull coal to become ignited.
In the use of these draughts the hot air is brought to pass over every inch of the radiating surface of the iron, viz. all parts the top bottom and sides and is uniformly is distributed, so as to give a very mild and pleasant heat.
It is confidently believed that these stoves are constructed on principles differing from all others now known; no others contain the combination of draughts nor so large a radiating surface for equalizing and exhausting the heat, nor the power of causing the hot air to descend to the lowest possible point, so as effectually to warm the floor, and the stove and the feet to persons sitting near. The patterns are various and elegant, and made of sizes calculated for Churches, Halls, Parlors, Offices, Chambers, &c. The castings are superior to any others in the market, and the sheet iron stoves are highly ornamented.
The stoves are recommended as giving more heat from a given quantity of coal, and being freer from dust than any others now in use.
They can at all times be seen in operation at 239 Water street, where they are for sale by the subscribers.
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OLD ESTABLISHED PACKET OFFICE,
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THE Proprietors have concluded their additional arrangements for the despatch of extra Spring Ships, to leave Liverpool in the months of February, March, and April. Persons desirous of sending for their friends, should make early application; in doing so, they will prevent detention, delay and disappointment. All will be entitled to a free passage in the steamers running from the different ports in Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Drafts as usual on the Bank of Ireland, payable in every Province, County and Island Town. Apply or address, 334 Pearl st.
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Weekly conveyance by the Robinson's Line. The proprietors respectfully inform their many and very numerous friends, that the underm