THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
No. 21 ANN STREET.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—The extensive circulation of the HERALD, both in town and country, makes it a superior channel for advertisers.

FOR TWELVE LINES OR LESS:

1 day, $0 50	4 days, $1 25	7 days, $1 87	10 days, $2 50		
2 " 0 75	5 " 1 50	9 " 2 00	11 " 2 37		
3 " 1 00	6 " 1 75	12 " 2 50			

FOR EIGHT LINES OR LESS:

1 weeks,	$2 00	3 months,	$8 00
1 month,	3 00	6 months,	16 00

☞ All advertisements to be paid for before their insertion.

Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD at $1 per square every insertion.

MORNING HERALD—Issued every morning—price two cents per copy. Country subscribers furnished at the same rate, for any specific period, on a remittance in advance. No paper sent, unless paid in advance.

WEEKLY HERALD—Issued every Saturday morning, at nine o'clock—price six cents per copy furnished to country subscribers at $3 per annum in advance.

CORRESPONDENTS are requested to address their letters to JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Proprietor and Editor: and all orders on business must be post paid.

AGENTS

For the N. Y. Herald in the United States.

BOSTON	George W. Redding.
PHILADELPHIA	G. B. Zieber.
New Orleans	John F. Curns & Co.
Baltimore	William Taylor.
Pittsburgh, Pa	R. G. Berford.
Providence, R. I	John Green.
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Norwich, Conn	Morgan Safford.
Cincinnati, O	C. Tobey.
Washington, D. C	G. B. Zieber & Co.
Mobile, Ala	John F. Curns & Co.
Savannah	S. A. Holmes.
St. Louis, Mo	R. J. Woodward.
Louisville, Ky	W. N. Haldeman.
Newburgh, N. Y	M. Maguire.
Troy, N. Y	Levi Willard.
Poughkeepsie	Levi Smith.
Syracuse, N. Y	James Robertson.
Rochester, N. Y	L. Moore.
Hartford, Conn	Hurlburt & Newbury
New Haven, Conn	D. C. Mitchell.
Worcester, Mass	S. Thompson.
New Brunswick, N. J	Wm. Solomon.
Newark, N. J	D. Smith.
Rahway, N. J	T. Page.
Paterson, N. J	Matthew Dougherty.
Hudson, N. Y	George Clare.
Buffalo, N. Y	T. S. Hawks
New London, Conn	L. L. Sperry.
Elizabethtown, N. J	Samuel Crane.
Auburn, N. Y	W. B. Graves.

THE EASTERN DIVISION OF THE NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

TRAINS will hereafter run between New York and Goshen according to the following arrangement, stopping at Piermont, Blauveltville, Pascac, Sufferne, Ramapo Station, Monroe Works, Turner's, Seamanville, Monroe Village and Chester.

FROM NEW YORK.

A passenger train every morning (except Sunday) leaving the foot of Albany street, at 8 o'clock, A. M. in the company's steamboat Utica, Capt. A. H. Schultz.

A passenger train every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the foot of Albany street, in the steamboat Utica.

A freight train every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the foot of Chambers street, by the steamboat Union.

FROM GOSHEN.

A passenger train every morning, (except Sunday) at 8 o'clk, arriving in New York, by the steamboat Utica, at the foot of Albany street.

A passenger train every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, arriving in New York by the steamboat Utica.

A freight train every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at 3 o'clock, arriving in New York by the steamboat Union, and barges at the foot of Chambers street.

Freight will be received at the foot of Albany street on Wednesday and Saturday, and at the foot of Chambers street on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, until 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, inquire at the Company's Transportation office, corner of Liberty and West streets, and at the various depots on the line of the road.

H. C. SEYMOUR, Superintendant.
d27 1m Eastern Division New York and Erie Railroad.

NEW YORK AND NEWARK.

Fare reduced to 25 cents.
From the foot of Courtlandt street, New York.
(Every day—Sundays excepted.)

Leave New York.				Leave Newark.			
At 6 A. M.	At 4 P. M.	At 8 A. M.	At 4 P. M.				
11 do	4 do	9 do	4½ do				
	4½ do	10½ do	6 do				
	7 do		10 do				

ON SUNDAYS.
Foot of Liberty street.

[illegible]
Fare between New York and points [illegible] each way.
Do do New Brunswick, 75 cents.
Rahway, 50 cents.
Elizabethtown, 25 cents.
The fare in the 7½ A. M. train from New Brunswick, and 4½ P. M. train from New York, has been reduced between New York and New Brunswick to 50 cents.
" and Rahway to [illegible]
The Philadelphia mail line passes through New Brunswick for New York every evening at 9 o'clock.
On Sundays the 7½ A. M. trip from New Brunswick is omitted.
Passengers who procure their tickets at the ticket office, receive a ferry ticket gratis. Tickets are received by the conductor only on the day when purchased. n11

RED BIRD LINE TO ALBANY, on the East side of the river, having better stages and teams—asking no higher fare.—Office, Howard's Hotel, 179 Broadway.—Passengers will be forwarded by Stage to Albany by the line from any point on the East side of the river where the boats may be compelled by ice to stop.

Agents will be on board each of the mail boats to give assistance and information.

This line extends to Montreal, touching at Albany, (office under the Museum) and embraces a very direct and commodious route thither.

The stages and horses of this line will be found really the best on the Albany route, and no deception.

The strictest attention will be paid to the comfort, convenience and speed of all who may give us the preference.

When the river shall be shut up entirely, Red Bird Stages will run all through from New York city to Albany.

S. HOLT, M. H. BAXTER, } Agents.
I. V. BAKER, Proprietor. d26 1m*

NEW YORK AND ALBANY, Stage Line, on both sides North River—Office at the old stand, Western Hotel, 9 Courtlandt street.—Fare $5.—The line on the west side of the river is formed from New York to Piermont by steamboat Utica, from Piermont to Goshen by the railroad, and thence to Albany by stage. Passengers by this line may leave New York every morning (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, and arrive in Albany next morning by 8.

This is the shortest, quickest and cheapest route to Albany. The railroad cars are large, commodious and warmed by stoves.

The line on the east side will be by steamboat daily as far as the ice will permit.

E. BEACH.

Passengers for Newburgh and Paltz may secure passage at this office by steamboat and railroad to Turner's, 15 miles this side of Newburgh where stages will be in readin ss to convey them to the above named places. d28 1y1

VIA STONINGTON, DAILY.

HARNDEN & CO'S American and Foreign Express, Foreign Letter, and General Forwarding Office.—Packages of all kinds, sample goods, specie, and bank notes, will be received and forwarded by Express, to and from the following places:—

From Boston to Liverpool, London, Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds, Eng.; Dublin and Cork, Ireland; Glasgow and Greenock, Scotland; Paris and Havre, France; and from Boston to Providence, New York, Philadelphia, and from Troy and Albany, having recently made arrangements with the People's Line to that effect.

HARNDEN & CO. will attend to collecting or paying Drafts, Notes, Bills or Acceptances, and the purchasing of goods of every description, or transient business of any kind, which they undertake promptly.

Letter bags will be kept at their Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Albany offices, for Cunard's Royal Mail Line of steamships to Boston, for the steamer Great Western, and the sailing packets from New York.

TAKE NOTICE.—Packages sent to either office, for England, or any other place, must not, in any case, contain letters.

N. B. All goods must be marked HARNDEN & CO., who are alone responsible for the loss or injury of any articles or property committed to their care; nor is any person assumed by, nor can any be attached to the B. & P. and S. Railroads, or the N. J. Steam Navigation Co., on whose roads, or in whose steamers, their crates are or may be transported, in respect to them or their contents at any time.

REFERENCES:—Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander & Co., Liverpool and London; Welles & Co., Bankers, Paris, France; Thomas B. Curtis, Esq., Boston; Goodhue & Co., New York; Carey & Hart, Philadelphia; and Thomas W. Olcott, Esq., Albany.

OFFICES:—No. 228 River street, Troy; 12 Exchange, Albany; 42 South Third street, Philadelphia; 32 Church street, Liverpool; 8 Court street, Boston; Union Buildings, Providence.

WM. WYMAN, Agent, No. 2 Wall st., New York.
jy28 HARNDEN & CO.

T. POWELL & CO.'S LINE.—FOR NEWBURGH, landing at CALDWELL'S, WEST POINT AND COLD SPRING—The steamboat HIGHLANDER Capt. Robert Wardrop, will leave the foot of Warren street New York, every Monday, Tuesday and Saturday afternoon's at 4 o'clock. Returning, the Highlander will leave Newburgh every Monday morning at 8 o'clock, and Tuesday and Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board.

N. B. All baggage and freight of every description, bank bills or specie, put on board this boat, must be at the risk of the owners thereof, unless a bill of lading or receipt is signed for the same. m25

FALL ARRANGEMENT—POUGHKEEPSIE AND NEW YORK.

The fast sailing steamboat OSEOLA, Captain Verdine Truesdale, for the remainder of the season will leave the steamboat pier, foot of Chambers street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock—landing, up and down, at Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, New Hamburg, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 7 o'clock. After the 1st of November, the Oseola will leave Poughkeepsie at 8 o'clock in the morning. For passage, apply to the Captain, on board, or to D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,
s29 114 West st.

NOTICE.—Proposals will be received at the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, in Philadelphia, to furnish the following materials and articles for the United States Army, for the year 1842, viz:—

Blue cloth, 6-4 wide, dyed in indigo and in the wool
Sky blue twilled Cloth, 6-4 wide
Unbleached Cotton Shirting, 7 8 wide
Bleached do do do
Flannel of Cotton and Wool, 7-8 wide
Canton Flannel, 3-4 wide
Unbleached Cotton Drilling, 3-4 and 7-8 wide
Bleached do 8-4 wide
Uniform Caps, for Dragoons, Artillery and Infantry
Pompoons, for Artillery and Infantry
Hair Plumes, for Dragoons
Bands and Tassels do
Aiguillettes, Artillery and Infantry
Worsted Sashes, do do and Dragoons
Shoulder Straps, do do
Do (brass) for Dragoons
Epaulettes, Non. Com'd Staff. Artillery and Infantry
Woollen half Stockings
Laced Bootees
Leather Stocks
Blankets, 6½ feet long 5 feet wide, weight 4 pounds
Metal Cap Equipments, for Dragoons, Artillery and Inf.
Felling Axes
Hatchets
Spades
Drums, complete, with Sticks, Slings, and Cases
Worsted Binding and Cord, of all kinds
Common Tents
Wall Tents and Flies
Hospital Tents
Fainting and Strapping Knapsacks
Casks and Cooperage, for one year from 1st April next.

(The quantity and number of these articles will be determined hereafter.)

The whole are to be of domestic manufactured materials. Patterns of all the required Woollen and Cotton Cloths and articles, are deposited in the Commissary General's Office, in this city, for examination. Samples of the Woollen and Cotton Cloths will be sent to any manufacturer on application to this Office, by mail, and such information given as may be desired. The footmen are to be of eight sizes, and the Caps of five sizes. The sizes and proportions of sizes will be stated in the contracts.

On the samples and patterns exhibited the contracts will be founded and inspections made, and no article will be received that is inferior in the material or workmanship to, or that does not correspond in every respect with the pattern on which a contract is founded.

The supplies are to be delivered at the United States Arsenal, near Philadelphia, for inspection, in equal monthly portions, and the contracts are to be fulfilled on or before the 1st day of July, 1842.

The proposals must be in writing, sealed, and endorsed, "Proposals," and must reach the Office of the Commissary General of Purchases, on or before the 17th day of January, 1842. No proposal will be received after 3 o'clock of that day.

Security will be required for the fulfilment of contracts.

J. WASHINGTON TYSON,
Commissary General of Purchases.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia, December 17th, 1841. d19 eod1m17

DECAYED TEETH.
PARISEN'S SPECIFIC.

A SURE CURE for the Tooth Ache, safe and easy in the application, certain in its curative effects—a remedy well tested, and of long standing—Prepared only by L. Clowes, Dentist, and sold by him, wholesale and retail, at his office, 47 Bond st., N. Y. Certificates—The undersigned, having used the Parisen's Specific, as prepared by Mr. J. W. Clowes, unite in recommending it to the public confidence. L. Parmely, Surgeon Dentist, 341 Broadway; N. Y.; J. Smith Dodge, Surgeon Dentist, 47 Bond street, N. Y.; N. Dodge, Surgeon Dentist, 628 Broadway, N. Y.; E. G. Burger, Surgeon Dentist, 34 Market street, N. Y. ☞ N. B. None is genuine, unless signed by the proprietor. Sold, also, by the following Druggists, Cotton, 263 Bleecker street; Ring, 641 Broadway; Schieffelin, 114 Canal st.; Hart's, 278 Broadway, and cor Hudson and North Moore streets; Milnor, 192 Broadway; Hunsel, 210 Chatham; Syme, 63 Bowery, cor Walker st.; Hutching, 150 Bowery, and Doolittle, 245 Centre st.; price per vial 50 cents—half vial 25. d19 1m

DR TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.—At the old establishment, 375 Bowery.—The person advertising in Spring street, first under anonymous initials, then as W. W. Taylor, and again as W. W. Thayer, has not now, nor never has had any connection with the establishment at No. 375 Bowery. The late proprietor, F. A. Thayer, had but one brother, named W. William W. Thayer—he has not been in the house of his deceased brother for several years. About four year ago he opened a store at 241 Spring street, and advertised Rogers' Balsam of Liverwort, and near two years ago came before the public in support of Burritt & Co. in imitating Dr Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort—and again comes forward claiming the proprietorship of said medicine, when it was well known that at the time the proprietor, the late F. A. Thayer first introduced this celebrated medicine, W. W. Thayer was about fourteen years of age.

Be careful where you buy—Purchase only—mind this ONLY—at the old office, 375 Bowery, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Our agents will please address as formerly. d29 1m*

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.—$1000 Reward will be paid to any person who will prove the assertions of the "Widow in the Bowery" to be true, that I am not the brother of her late husband, F. A. Thayer, or that I do not possess the original receipt for Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort or that I never made or sold this medicine at my late residence, 375 Bowery.

W. W. THAYER, 241 Spring st.

CAUTION—Beware of the statements of the interested and fraudulent! Daily most shameful attacks are made, calculated to deceive purchasers and others, as well to deprive the rightful proprietor of all their just claims. Remember, there is but one original recipe in existence, and that is in Spring st. from which the medicine was originally prepared by them in the Bowery, and established the medicine in its high repute. Touch none made by those who are trying to deceive you by false assertions. Purchase only that made from the original recipe in Spring street and you are certain of the genuine.

Agents and others supplied, on highly favorable terms, by the sole proprietor, W. W. THAYER, 241 Spring street, formerly 375 Bowery. d28 1m*

PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT.

MONS. MALLAN & SONS, Surgeon Dentists, 374 Broadway, and at London and Paris, inform the public of New York and its vicinity, that in consequence of their very extensive practice, they have at length been induced to open a permanent establishment, where they may be consulted daily, at 372 Broadway between Franklin and White streets, in all cases appertaining to their profession, in which they have been so successful, in consequence of their celebrated discoveries and improvements in the art of Dentistry. d21 1m*

BERKSHIRE BOAR FOR SALE.—For sale cheap, a choice, thorough bred Berkshire Boar. Can be seen in the rear of 92 Crosby street, near Prince. 15

PEACH ORCHARD NUT COAL AT LACKAWANNA PRICES.—Real Peach Orchard, Red Ash, Large Nut Coal, doubly screened, and delivered to any part of the city free of cartage, at $7 50; Broken or Egg, $8 50; Lehigh, $8 00; Screened Liverpool, $11 00. Apply at yard 504 Washington street, near Spring. d23 3m*

AMERICAN BANK LOCK COMPANY, for the sale of the "ANDREWS' CELEBRATED COMBINATION LOCK," are now ready to receive orders for this celebrated Lock, and having supplied the numerous orders heretofore received, are now prepared from the extensive arrangements the manufacturers of these Locks to deliver at the shortest notice. The design of the association is to furnish them to every Bank in the United States, and the security they have heretofore furnished to such banks as have applied them against robbers, having often been tested by burglars, is sufficient proof that no bank can be considered a safe depository without these locks on their vaults or safes. All other locks can and have been opened, while these bid defiance to all attempts, and the combination of changes it can undergo, varying from 4,094 to 1,000,000, at the will of the owner, furnishes security not found in any other mode of fastening. Locks for safes and store doors from 126 to 4,094 changes.

As relates to the superiority of this lock over any other, reference is made to any of the banks in Wall street, New York.

Directors and officers of banks are requested to examine the Locks, and orders will be received at the office of

WADSWORTH & SMITH,
d14 4 Jones' lane, agents for the city.

WITHOUT MERCURY.—DR. D. BRENNA has the honor of informing the citizens of New York, that he cures radically, on his homeopathic system, and in a few days, every description of syphilic disease, whether recent or of long standing, without danger of relapse, which very often occurs by the use of mercury.

The remedy of Dr. Brenna does not contain a particle of mercury, or any other corrosive or poisonous mineral, and therefore cannot possibly exercise any deleterious influence on the body. It can be conveniently administered; its operation is always safe, and no bad consequences can follow from its use, however critical the circumstances under which it is taken.

☞ Patients wishing advice can consult Dr. Brenna at his office, Granite Building, corner of Broadway and Chambers street—entrance in Chambers street, at any hour from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. j3 1m

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—TO THE LOVERS OF FLORA. Messrs. NIBLO & DUNLAP would most respectfully inform gentlemen wanting bouquets, that they are fully prepared to supply orders to any extent, and on reasonable terms.

The conservatory and green houses at 376 Broadway, and at Harlem, will convince any lady or gentleman who will the proprietors are prepared to execute orders, which will be at all times attended to with neatness and despatch.

Ladies giving soirees or balls can be supplied with plants of large or small size. Also, cut flowers, which will be arranged in the most tasteful manner by Mr. T. Dunlap, who has been long and favorably known to the lovers of plants.

The Conservatory at Niblo's Garden will always be open to the ladies for promenade, and every attention paid them—there are now thousands of that splendid flower, the Camellia, coming into bloom, many of which are of the best size to present to the ladies for decorating their windows, and which will be sold at moderate prices, with every other article in their line.

Fresh Bird Seeds, Gold Fish, Globes &c. d26

CLOCKS—At SMITH'S Brass and Wood Clock Establishment, at the corner of the Bowery and Division street, all kinds of clocks can be had at wholesale and retail for cash, of superior quality and workmanship, and at the lowest possible prices. Also clocks for church steeples, for banks, public rooms and watch makers regulators of a superior finish made to order, second to none in quality, and warranted for time. Samples always on hand and may be examined by calling at the ware room, Entrance 71 Bowery.

RANSOM SMITH, Proprietor.

At Baltimore, 34 South Charles street, is a branch of this establishment, where orders for large or small clocks, in all their varieties, at wholesale or retail, will be promptly executed by Smith & Fenn, Proprietors in Baltimore.

RANSOM SMITH
d12 EDWARD FENN

PAPER WAREHOUSE.—PERSSE & BROOKS, No. 61 Liberty street, offer for sale the following assortment of Paper on the most reasonable terms:

500 reams 28x42	Newspaper	600 reams 21x34	
500 do 28x38		200 do 24x34	
400 do 26x37		200 do 22x34	
500 do 24x37		200 do 18x28	

500 reams 19x24, Book.

Together with a fine assortment of Writing and Wrapping Paper.

Printing Paper of any size or quality made to order at short

POPULAR MEDICINE.—Thorn's Compound Extract of Cubaiba and Sarsaparilla, a certain, safe, and most effectual remedy ever discovered for the cure of gonorrhœa, gleets, strictures, whites, pains in the back and loins, seminal weakness, affections of the kidneys, gravel, scorbutic eruptions, &c.

One recommendation this preparation enjoys over all others is its neat portable form, put up in 50's, the mode in which it may be taken being both easy and pleasant, its tasteless nature, with no restriction in diet or confinement from daily business. Travellers especially would find this medicine highly useful and ought never to be unprovided with a preparation possessing the advantages which the present one combines. Prepared by J. B. Thorn, chemist, London, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by James Farrant 266 Greenwich street, corner of Warren; Soullard & Delluc, 2 Park Row, and 581 Broadway; P. Dickie, 414 Broadway. n20 3m*

THIRD ANNUAL BALL OF THE JEFFERSON GRENADIERS.—The third Annual Ball of this company will take place on the 19th January, 1842 at the Apollo Saloon, Broadway. The best Brass Band of the city is engaged for this occasion. Tickets $2 each, to be had of

Captain Eckel, 136 Greenwich street.
Lieut. Schlosser, 56 Centre st.
Ord. Serg. Schelpi, 87 Roosevelt st.
Sergt. Schwartz, 156 Second st.
Sergt. Hamer, 107 Washington st.
Corp. Frank, Lefferey st.
Corp. Blanc, 74 Fulton st.
Corp. Schlosser, Henry Clay House.
d21 J5&12* Priv. Bohrer, 78 James st.

Medical College of the New York University

MR. BENNETT:—

You were liberal enough to insert my comments upon the N. Y. Medical College, and, but for the many professional engagements which crowd upon me, I should have replied before to the queries contained in your remarks upon the article. I now append your remarks:—

"REMARKS.—Pray, what does the 'friend and physician' want? We do not understand exactly the nature of his objections. Can he explain himself?"

Individually, the "friend and physician" wants nothing,—he is neither a teacher nor does he aspire to that honor, but as an educated physician he desires that they who assume to be the instructors of your youth, should conform to the demands of the age in all that pertains to the departments they profess to teach. We are the avowed advocate and friend of the institution in question, and desire that naught should be "set down in malice." The nature of our "objections" can be readily presented. In 1837, the Council of the N. Y. University, in accordance with the wants of the profession, designed establishing a Medical Department; and created some fifteen or twenty professorships. Many of the professors were appointed; but, from the unwieldy character of the machine, it could not be put in motion. Subsequently, one or more of the present able faculty attempted a new organization upon a more contracted basis. The result you have seen. They advertised to the profession that they had established a great National Institution, and invited not only the support of our city, but of the entire country. The above facts will enable us to make a comment upon the two plans, so as to develope an answer to your last enquiry.

The conception of the Council in 1837, was doubtless based upon a proper estimate of the vast ramifications of the medical profession; but from the existing mode of instruction (however correct their views may have been) the plan was Utopian. The period of medical education could not allow of so extended and diffuse a curriculum. Let it not be urged that these views will maintain against the suggestion which we shall offer; for while this error was irremediable on the one extreme; the error upon the opposite, although remediable, might, if persisted in, be equally fatal. In avoiding Scylla, do not strike upon Charybdis. The error of which we complain, is, that in contracting,—the Council of the University have overlooked the wants, nay the immediate demands of the profession. That we are not peculiar in this view, we point you to every well established and reputable medical school in our country. Where do you find six professorships embracing the whole range of medical study? Where are the important branches of Physiology and Pathology allowed to lie concealed by the offal of the anatomical chain, or dimly and lustrously peering from the rubbish of demolished, antiquated theories of medicine? They stand proudly among the departments, and, in their beauty and brilliancy, shine by their own and not reflected light. Attempt to conceal them, and they but display the meagreness of every barrier. They deserve by their own merits a distinct place; but if they possess not this claim, the profession still deem them entitled to individuality; and he would be a reckless creature who would not heed this demand.

In the existing faculty, there are men of talents and extensive views, and we would appeal to them individually, whether they do not believe that their organization is incomplete without the chair of Physiology and Pathology? We ask Dr. Pattison, if with the multiform duties of his chair, embracing General, Special, and Surgical Anatomy, he can present a full and succinct description of all investigations which have resulted in the magnificent structure of modern Physiology? We appeal to Professor Revere, to say whether the fundamental and essential substratum of all the theories of medicine,—the description of individual diseases, their terminations, &c., are not dependent upon a thorough acquaintance with Physiology and Pathology? We solicit Doctors Mott and Draper, to declare, whether the organization of the present faculty is in accordance with the present demands of the profession? Whether it would be tolerated in any part of Europe; in England or on the continent? It would not; and the history of Medical Education in this country, independent of Europe, offers a sufficient reply. If not, why announce to the profession a "National Institution" destitute of the elements for instruction? Why compromit, in the eyes of the world, the advantages of this great city for Medical instruction? Are the resources of New-York again to be repudiated, and we to witness the rival city assuming the sway, and declaring herself "Mistress?" No: our resources are great and unrivalled; for ourselves, we are willing that the existing faculty should "win and wear" the honor and emolument; but if they turn a deaf ear and merely promise for the future, we will join the crusade against them, heart and hand, with any opposition, to retain to New-York the proud eminence she now possesses. Success has already crowned the efforts of the Faculty, and they should improve it. Let them give to the profession what they have a right to claim at their hands, and they will receive its firm and undivided support. To meet these demands, they should forthwith announce their determination (previous to any move from another quarter) to enlarge their present faculty; at least to embrace the two departments to which we have alluded. In doing so, they will extend their influence at home, and inspire confidence abroad. Through you, Mr. Bennett, much may be accomplished, and by lending your important influence, you will not only contribute an additional momentum to the institution which you have already fostered, but merit the gratitude of the profession and of yours, A FRIEND AND PHYSICIAN.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, Extra.]

SUNDAY MORNING, 2 o'CLOCK.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION! ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED!—The most valuable square in the city of Detroit is in ashes! We have only time to give a very brief account of the terrible conflagration.

The fire broke out at 10 o'clock. The following property destroyed:

Ohio House block, reaching from the brick building to Woodbridge-street. Here the fire originated. All destroyed. Loss cannot be less than $20,000.

Wooden building extending from corner Woodward Avenue to Griswoldt-street. Small loss—say $5,000.

Building, four story brick, corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenue, occupied by F. Raymond—goods all saved. By Warren, groceries—loss about $7,000, insured partially. By Daily Advertiser office—loss about $8,000—insured in Kalamazoo mutual for $1,500. Registers' office, by the great exertion of Mr. Snow, the Register, was saved, and also the lawyers'; the building owned by Chandler, Moore & Dwight of Geneva.

The four story brick building, corner of Jefferson avenue and Griswold-street, the cost $28,000—insured about $6,000, occupied by Custom House, J. Palmer, dry goods, A. S. Bagg, book store and Free Press office. Loss of buildings, $20,000, insured $6,000. Palmer saved his goods. Free Press all destroyed; insured $5,000 on office and store—Drew, Jones, and Goddard owned the building. The wooden buildings adjoining the latter brick, and occupied by Garrison's dry goods store—mostly saved—buildings burnt! Bingham's drug and grocery store—goods mostly saved; insured probably.

The four story brick building, occupied by Newbould's hardware store, and Gardner's crockery store. Loss of building, say $15,000. Goods in hardware store all destroyed; loss $30,000, insurance $10,000. Crockery store about $10,000—some insured.

Wooden building occupied by A. C. M'Graw's shoe store—loss $8,000, partially insured. In the same building, G. & J. G. Hill, drugs and groceries—loss $5,000—mostly insured. Building owned by Major Dequindre.

We can give no further particulars until we can pick up the pie.

City Intelligence.

THE CORONER was called upon yesterday, to hold an inquest on the body of a lady named Martha Morse, of No. 68 Barrow street, who died in a sudden manner. There were two other cases of minor interest, and the relatives demanded the bodies for special interments.

THE POLICE OFFICES yesterday, were little troubled with the peculiar cases of petit larceny, that daily annoy the public. There were but three cases, and neither of those presented ought of special interest. A man named Joseph Christian, was arrested and committed for stealing two $50 notes, from Bennett Burden and Adoniram Marble, on Saturday night. The other cases were of minor importance.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT—POSTMASTERS—James K. Gibson, at Abingdon, Virginia. Benj. W. Hale, at Newburyport, Mass. Jacob Robbins, at Lowell, Mass. William C. Beardsley, at Auburn, New York. James Cochrane, at Oswego, N. York. Andrew Palmer, at Toledo, Ohio.

Baltimore.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

BALTIMORE, January 7th, 1842.

The Herald in Baltimore—Flour Dealers—Great Failure—The way to do Business.

DEAR BENNETT:—

Being a constant reader of your valuable and ably conducted paper, my mind is frequently struck, with astonishment and surprise, to see the enormous and widely extended correspondence that finds its way to public observation, through the medium of the Herald, from Maine to Georgia, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Embracing this vast Republic, there is nothing that transpires, of any importance or interest, to its thousand of readers, but what we find the Herald foremast in devoloping.

The Herald here, in our city, is emphatically the lp h Whenever news or information, upon the important and most interesting topics of the day, is desired, it is not unfrequently that your agents here fall far short of the increased demand for your paper.

You must feel flattered at the favorable consideration in which I have represented the character of your journal; for I have thousands here to bear witness to the sober truths I have expressed; at the same time assuring you, that were my chances for fame and fortune as bright, as I deem yours to be, I would not thank Uncle Sam to be my uncle.

Most of our flour dealers here have been thrown upon their beam-ends, in consequence of a large firm in Virginia, F. & S., flour dealers, failing to reimburse a number of houses here, in the flour trade, for their acceptances, amounting, in the aggregate, to some $80,000. The most that any one firm accepted for was $30,000—ranging downward to $5000, which is the smallest liability of any house. These acceptances were made in good faith upon promises, but no guarantee, that flour to the full amount of the respective acceptors, should be placed in hand in time to meet the drafts; but failing to do this, their acceptors had either to advance the money or let the drafts be protested. The result was the latter course. Consequently, some (out of seven or eight who stopped) are amongst the most prominent flour dealers in our city; but we have many yet left that will stand the test of tighter times than we have at present.

It is generally thought, however, that no loss will ensue in the end to the acceptors. The drawers being gentlemen of high character and integrity, have made a deed of trust, securing all houses that are liable for their acceptances, their property being large and very valuable; so our friends in town, although legally bound, feel secure that, in the end, they will all come out at the big end of the horn, swearing by gar, shall never be caught in such a dilemma again; I never will make another bargain without holding in one hand an equivalent to what I pay with the other. This occurrence kills all future operations of this kind here for the next two years. It is too much like your stock-jobbing men of Wall street, and ought to be discountenanced by every intelligent merchant.

Nothing more, at present; all kinds of business is very depressed here, and money very scarce.

ALPHA.

Lancaster, Ohio.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

LANCASTER, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1842.

The Town of Lancaster—The Lawyers Resident Therein—Character of the Population—Mr. Ewing, &c. &c.

J. G. BENNETT, Esq—

DEAR SIR:—

I left Columbus on Thursday last (Dec. 30) and reached this town in safety, but I must confess I am not very greatly fascinated with it at present. I ascribe that, however, to the annoyance of travelling through so much mud, and at so slow a rate as the stage coaches on this route drag me along. I have no doubt the people of Lancasterwill be found, on acquaintance, quite equal to any in Ohio, and the few I have seen as yet please me much—the ladies especially are very fascinating.

There are several able lawyers residing in this town, among whom are Mr. Ewing, late Secretary of the Treasury, who returns to the practice of law, with all the ardor of youth; Mr. Henry Stanley, whose practice is very extensive, and who would long since have been in Congress if the whigs had been strong enough to send him there; and Mr. Hunter, "Hocking Hunter," and "the honest lawyer," as I am told the people familiarly call him. Mr. Medill, the member of Congress who had so much to say about the New Jersey case, is a resident of this place, and pretty well liked by both parties.

Lancaster contains but a few more than 3,000 inhabitants, and yet there are but five or six larger towns in Ohio. It derives its name from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and a large proportion of its population is of German descent. The same may also be said of the county of Fairfield, in which it is situated. They are very industrious, and well behaved, and get rich by their frugality. To please them, and to subserve their own interests, all the business men learn a smattering of High Dutch.

There are several very good private residences in this town, among which may be numbered that of Mr. Ewing. This gentleman was supposed to possess considereble wealth, but he has now, I understand, returned to his profession with a determination to attend to every case, great and small, which he can procure. Perhaps a love of the dry details of the law, and its trivial technicalities, may actuate him—a love acquired by long practice. Be that as it may, however, there is no doubt of his being an able counseller, and he will succeed better in his present avocation than in managing the finances of a great nation.

I shall remain here two or three days, and then proceed to Zanesville, of which place I intend to give you some account, as also of the wonderful reformation produced in this part of the world, by the reformed drunkards. In about two weeks I shall be in Columbus.

Wishing you, *Madame, et le jeune editeur*, a most happy New Year. I remain, J. L.

Buffalo.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

BUFFALO, JAN. 3, 1842.

The Holy Days—More Failures and "Absquatulation"—The Currency—Business—Weather—Amusements—Politics—Office Seekers Small Fry and Things.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.

DEAR SIR—I am again comfortably seated by my own fire for the purpose of a little conversation with you, and through you, (or at least the columns of your excellent paper,) your 50,000 readers in all parts of the civilized world.

I shall not attempt a very brilliant description of our celebration of the holy days in Buffalo, but content myself by giving a few of the particulars, and assuring you, that with one or two exceptions, every thing was done "decently and in order." Our Episcopal churches, under the clerical charge of Drs. Shelton and Hawks, were appropriately decorated on Christmas eve, and the ceremonies were indeed solemn and impressive. Dr. S. is a gentleman of fine feeling, deep research, respectable talent, urbane deportment, and in every respect an honor to his high calling. Dr. H. is a much younger man, but possesses talents of a high and lofty order, and few men are more worthy of their stations. His sermons are eloquent productions, and he has the happy faculty of rivetting the attention of his hearers, and impressing upon their minds the holy and sublime beauties of the religion which he professes. In addition to the religious ceremonies which were observed here, on Christmas eve, several social balls and parties came off by way of variety. On New Year's day and eve, all sorts of amusements were presented, and every body by their social and kindly greetings, appeared to enjoy the commencement of a "happy new year." Would it could be so through the season. We are in the enjoyment of all the elements of civilization, and love, peace, unity and harmony, should prevail in all sections of our favored country. No discords should be permitted to exist among us—no narrow minded selfish principles should find a place in our bosoms; but it should be our constant study to do all the good in the world possible, and thus accomplish the great ends for which we were created.

But we must give a passing notice to the year which has just expired. The year '41, (or the old year,) has been fraught with many curious and important events. The political and financial world has met with astonishing and unprecedented changes. During the year we saw General Harrison, in the enjoyment of health, surrounded by millions of friends, at the head of the proudest and happiest nation of the earth. But scarce a month had passed away ere the spoiler came to hush that manly voice, and palsy that lofty and noble frame. Death closed the scene, and a grateful country will do justice to his memory. Since the dissolution of the lamented Harrison, the great party which placed him in power has been disbanded, and the democracy of the country has again obtained the ascendancy. Indeed, an unexpected political revolution has taken place throughout the Union, and the great fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty will continue to be dispensed for the benefit and future well-being of all classes of society. We have also seen, in the financial circles of the country, all sorts of knavery and rascality practiced, and where or when this magnificent system of fraud and villainy will be arrested, heaven only knows. However, the time is coming, I apprehend, when these mighty bankers, who have done nothing for the benefit of community, will receive their just reward.

Since my last communication, several failures have taken place here. One firm, who have been doing an extensive business in the dry goods line for several years, and who were thought to have been in good standing, to avoid paying their rent which became due on the first instant, and numerous other debts, packed up their entire stock on hand, one night last week, and "absquatulated," leaving their creditors to whistle for their money. But this is not the character of our merchants generally. We have men here whose circumstances are known—men who have ever managed their affairs upon fair and equitable principles, and who are entitled to the confidence and patronage of the community.

Our currency at the present time is in a most deplorable condition. The only money that is considered safe here is the constitutional currency, and bills of the Easton and Canada banks. The failure of our Buffalo Safety Fund Banks has had a tendency to injure the credit of many of the country banks, and it is thought by many that a general explosion will take place, and that all the State Banks doing business under the Safety Fund principle will be compelled to wind up their affairs.

There is very little business going on here at this time