☞ BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—Public attention having been called to the merits of this article by the Messrs. Sands, (who gave an unqualified certificate of its healing qualities last year,) many naturally inquire for what diseases it is peculiarly applicable; now although it alleviates the unwilling victim of consumption and prolongs life, it is left to others, whose imitation of the genuine Sarsaparilla will, it is said, cure consumption in its worst form.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, rheumatism, indigestion or dyspepsia, and all diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood—patients stay cured by this preparation. Remember it has now stood the test of eight years.

See that the written signature of C. C. Bristol is across the cork of the bottle—none other is genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail, by Wm. Burger, 50 Courtlandt street, and at retail by Rushton & Aspinwall; Milhau's Pharmacy; Syms, Bowery; Tripp's, 168 Division street; Wood & Morrison's, 209 Greenwich st.; Smith's Medicine Store, 289 Broadway, and Druggists generally.

MONEY MARKET.

Monday, May 29—6 P. M.

An indication of the growing excitement in the stock market, may be found in the fact that a motion made at the old board to-day, to raise the salary of the President, D Clarkson, Esq., from $1000 to $2000, and of the Roll-Keeper from $200 to $500, was carried almost by acclamation. The interests of many members will be promoted by the prosperity of the President. The improved business of the board and increased means, were given as reason for the movement.

The prices of stocks continue to rise with seemingly an increased impetus. Sales of United States 6's, at 116; Kentucky 6's rose ½; Illinois 1 per cent; Delaware and Hudson 2 per cent; Bank of Commerce ½; Long Island 1½; Mohawk 1¾; Patterson 3½; Harlem 3½; Stonington 4½.

At the new board United States sold at 116; Ohio 6's fell ½.

The Journal of Commerce has again allowed itself to be the dupe of a broker, and published a misstatement in relation to Illinois bonds, which tended to put up one class and put down another class. The Journal should know what it publishes, then it will not be open to deception.

An Illinois paper has the following:—

Several fine stocks of spring goods are now opening in this city. See advertisements in this paper. The staple articles of these stocks are mostly of domestic manufacture. Fine American calicoes can be purchased at 25 cents a yard, and less, which are far better then the English article which sold for 37½ cents last year. Other American goods are much lower than last year—the effects of the whig tariff.

The fact of cheap goods is cheering. It is also true that it is the effect of the tariff in some degree. Its operation has been by preventing the proceeds of foreign industry from seeking the west in exchange for its produce, so to depress the prices of agricultural produce, that its growers have not had wherewithal to buy anything, and the prices of domestic goods have fallen in consequence.

The new movement of Daniel Webster, Esq., in relation to commercial treaties, seems to have fallen among parties and party men with astounding effect. Taking hold of the actual position of the two countries of England and the United States with a strong hand, he places the mutual interests of all classes of both countries in so strong a light, that all old party prejudices are rent asunder and amalgamated. The paltry politicians and party organs that have sought to create dissension between different classes of mercantile interests, in order to use each for individual political aggrandisement, are astonished and confounded. The interest of all classes are so interwoven and dependant upon the prosperity of each, and the welfare of the great whole is so wrapt in the advancing state of other nations, that the clear and statesmanlike project of Mr. Webster draws out in strong relief the petty intrigues of political partizans as distinct from and antagenist to the real welfare of the people at large. The "Courier and Enquirer" is the organ of that small class. The rising gale of public opinion, let loose by Mr. Webster, has "taken it aback." It first loudly applauded his views, but when it obtained a little clearer view, and observing the ruin which would inevitably overtake those flimsy politicians, whose hopes are based upon the success of the schemes of stockjobbers, speculators and their dependants, it changes its direction, and endeavors to make head against the breeze.

In our article of yesterday, we stated that since the departure from the navigation act of Britain, which stood unchanged for 160 years, the liberality of international commerce had been progressive. Step by step have restrictions and modifications been made by all countries, until now the time has arrived for a new step, a further stride towards free trade. One of the most vital of the commercial regulations of England is her corn laws. On that pivots her paper saystem, her debt, her aristocracy, almost her national character. At the same time, it is an evil, from which she must sooner or later relieve herself. To avert ruin, it can be done only by slow degrees. At the same time, a free trade in corn is that which is of the utmost value to this country. Under these circumstances, the most that can be expected for the present is "some modification of the corn laws," another step towards free trade. Mr. Webster, therefore, stated as follows:—

I have not heard a suggestion from any quarter that England would be inclined to a modification of her corn laws, properly so called—I mean her duties on wheat and flour.

Probably the great mass of readers understood this that from no quarter had he heard it officially; yet the Courier, on this expression, hangs a tissue of what it calls arguments, to show that:—

Mr. Webster urges, and very many honest and intelligent men who do not stop to reflect upon the matter, agree with him, that a commercial treaty with England, in which we shall yield up everything, and receive in return nothing, would be greatly advantageous to the country.

Mr. Webster proposed that England should lower the duties on cotton, tobacco, rice, and Indian corn. The "Courier" then makes the following most extraordinary statements:—

This we contend is not offering us any equivalent for what we are asked to yield. In the first place, our Cotton is already admitted at a rate of duty quite as low, *nay lower than it is for the interest of our country that it should be.* Take off the entire duty and England *would not consume a pound less, nor would* our cotton growers receive a farthing more for their crops. Its only effect would be to enable the English manufacturer to turn out his cotton goods at a lower rate, and thus compete on better terms with the American manufacturers of cotton goods.

Rice, another product of the South, *might possible yield a somewhat larger price* to the producer if the duty now imposed upon it in England were reduced; but the quantity which is or can be grown, and the number of persons employed in its culture, are of too *little importance to authorise any national* sacrifice for the benefit to be derived.

Tobacco, another product of slave-labor, is used in England as a luxury; and the enormous duties imposed upon it are exclusively levied for the purposes of revenue. If three-fourths of the duty now imposed were reduced, *it is more than probable that the consumption would not be increased*; and at all events, it is quite certain that the price of the article to the *consumer would fall exactly in proportion* to the reduction of duties, *so that the grower would not* pocket an additional sixpence by the reduction.

We next come to the Indian corn or maize. This, too, is a staple of the Southern States, and although grown in the middle and Western States, the South only, from climate and position, can grow it for exportation. The climate of the States north of Delaware, render it altogether too uncertain a crop to render its culture for exportation profitable; and its great bulk in proportion to its value, forbids the idea of the great West being benefited by any arrangement such as Mr. Webster suggests.

Here is a tissue of statements which one would imagine few would have the hardihood to put forth. The duty on cotton, it seems, is "too low" for the interests of the Planters. What the Courier means by saying "England would not consume LESS," if the duty was taken off, we do not know. It is very evident, however, that if the English manufacturer turned out his goods at a rate diminished by the duty, the consumption would be increased and the improved demand for the raw material thus occasioned, would enhance the prices here to the Planters. This person does not seem to know that the great market for cotton goods is England. The following table from Parliamentary returns will shew the state of the trade:—

IMPORT OF RAW COTTON INTO ENGLAND—QUANTITY EXPORTED—QUANTITY CONSUMED—YARN EXPORTED—YARDS OF CLOTH MADE—YARDS EXPORTED, AND YARDS CONSUMED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Import raw cotton.	1837	1839	1840
From U S., lbs.	320,651,718	311,597,792	437,546,504
Do. other places,	86,615,667	77,798,761	104,631,506
Total lbs.	407,266,385	389,396,559	592,188,010
Do. exported,	39,722,031	33,738,238	38,673,229
Total consumed,	368,445,035	352,060,277	528,142,743
Do. yarn exported, lbs,	103,455,438	105,686,442	114,470,213
Made into cloth,	264,989,597	246,373,835	409,672,520
Yards made,	791,968,791	738,941,505	1,264,327,560
Do. exported,	531,333,663	731,450,23	796,631,997
Yards consumed in Engl'd,	263,595,128	7,491,382	437,395,563
Yards exported to U. S.	17,651,485	37,056,000	32,072,064

The present duty on cotton is 7 per cent, which will yield double the revenue this year that it did several years since.

In the next paragraph, the rice interest is coolly thrown to the winds, and yet rice stands next to flour as an article of export. Over $2,000,000 worth were exported in 1841, and but $2,800,000 of the gross products of the fisheries.—The tobacco duty, it appears, is no object; because, if the price was reduced abroad, it is assumed that the Planters here would derive no benefit. Now, it appears to us, that all these arguments of the "Courier" only go to show that an import duty is exclusively a tax upon consumers, and consequently that the proposition of Mr. Webster to reduce the duties on English goods, is in fact not a boon to the British manufacturers, but a real relief to the American consumers. Mr. Webster, however, wisely advances the wisdom of obtaining such concession from England in return, as the nature of her institutions will at the present moment admit. He does not startle them by striking at the root of the landed interests, and demand a reduction of duty on wheat, but in looking at the census returns, he finds the following figures:—

PRODUCTION OF GRAIN IN THE UNITED STATES FOR 1840.

Wheat, bushels,	102,742,000	Rye,	22,762,952
Barley,	3,871,622	Buckwheat,	9,483,409
Oats,	150,893,617	Indian corn,	441,829,246

England produces no corn. The United States produce more corn than all other grains. Corn, therefore, is the conservative article. But the Courier says "only the South can grow it for export." Let us test this by the facts. The following is the census returns of agricultural products, divided into sections:—

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE SECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Western.	*Middle.*	*S. W'tern.*	*Southern.*
Wheat,	323,26,894	29,947,193	5,700,218	14,841,167
Barley,	489,590	2,753,410	14,915	107,970
Oats,	37,490,587	48,878,853	9,407,962	19,755,670
Rye,	2,461,997	12,021,520	374,891	1,402,506
Buckwheat,	893,987	5,342,921	18,425	259,426
Corn,	143,540,525	39,946,213	89,893,973	94,998,255
Wool,	9,105,544	13,814,316	1,370,767	3,891,176
Hops,	131,556	565,363	1,944	12,526
Wax,	291,855	100,763	91,050	219,674
Potatoes,	13,958,064	42,989,526	6,370,775	9,608,195
Hay,	1,682,293	4,904,752	69,419	568,861
Tobacco,	70,841,521	25,143,968	30,175,468	92,409,152
Rice,	—	—	—	76,280,357
Cotton,	—	—	—	293,633,876
Sugar,	6,919	15,363	4,538,725	11,491
Wood,	13,651,201	12,350,186	3,341	2,791,127
Dairy,	1,021,903	4,915,086	502,907,578	682,477
Orchard,	—	—	496,202	—
Family goods,	—	—	—	51,953

The western and middle States then grow "*one-half*" of the whole product; yet this man hesitates not to say that the West cannot be benefitted by its export.

The several classes of the country are beginning clearly to recognize their true interests. They begin to see and feel that the prosperity of the one is the welfare of the other. The affectation of talking of "Northern interests," and "Southern interests," is earning for itself the contempt it merits. The customers of the New England States, are the South and West; by what process of reasoning then do miserable political hacks hope to persuade the sagacious industry of the East, that it is for its benefit that the South and West should be impoverished? or, on the contrary, that the prosperity of the South and West will not be reflected upon itself in a two-fold ratio? The pretended advocate of the manufacturing interests, states that the duty upon cotton is "too low" in England. It is now 7 per cent. If reduced one half, or 3½ per cent, it would, on the average crop of $40,000,000, give $1,500,000 additional to Southern planters to expend in domestic goods—because the price of the raw material would rise under the increased demand for consumption. The welfare of the growers of rice, tobacco, and Indian corn is identical with that of the Eastern manufacturers, whose goods they buy according to their means, and with the shipping interests, who are their customers for produce as well as their carriers. Every industrial employment profits by the prosperity of all others. John Jacob Astor would never have acquired his enormous wealth in a poor country.—It was only by the rapid growth of general wealth that his individual fortune swelled in amount. The speculative interest, such as that represented by the Courier and Enquirer, is alone antagonist to the general welfare, because its object is to take wealth by means of paper schemes, from the many, and concentrate in the hands of stock jobbers, bankers and bankrupts, and to aggrandise a few desperate politicians. Short lived ambition of the "rule or ruin" school, and pecuniary interests of the gambling "neck or nothing" principle, are interests represented by the Courier.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.

$25000 U S 6's, 1862	115	25 shs State Bk	90		
1000 N Y 5's, 1860	102¼	100 Farmers' Tr	s30 26½		
20000 do 1858	b10 99½	50 do	27		
5000 do	99½	40 Canton Co	27		
1000 Ohio 6's, 1856	89¾	50 do	27¼		
10000 do 1860	89	56 Utica & Schen RR	118		
2000 do	88⅞	50 Aub & Rochester	92		
4000 do	b3 89¼	50 Long Island	54½		
5000 do	nw 89¼	50 do	54¾		
3000 do	s10 89	250 do	55		
125 shs Mech's Bk	100	150 Harlem RR	s10 29		
183 Bk Commerce	100	10 do	27½		
5000 Indiana s'g bonds	35	75 do	s10 27½		
10000 Indiana $ bonds	36	200 do	30		
5000 Ohio 6's, 1856	88¾	50 do	sthw 31		
4000 Kentucky 6's	96½	50 do	s3 31		
5000 do	b10 97	25 do	s3 31½		
6000 do	97	25 do	31½		
60 shs Pel & Hudson	103½	27 N Jersey RR	84		
250 do	104	100 do	s15½		
20 Tennessee 6's	95	50 do	85		
25 Am Exc Bk	b10 28	50 do	86		

Second Board.

$1000 Indiana $ bonds	36¾	450 shs L Island RR	56
1000 Indiana	37	25 Canton Co	28
4000 Illinois	38	50 Harlem RR	33
3000 Kentucky	s7½	125 Stonington	57
1000 do	98	50 Farmers' Loan	29
1,000 Ohio	89¼	120 Vicksburg	4

New York Public Stock Exchange.

$5000 U S 6's, 1862	116	75 shs Farmers' Ln	25½
3000 do	115½	50 do	26½
5000 Ohio 6's, 1860	89¾	100 do	27
1000 do	89	s25 do	27¼
$2000 Kentucky 6's, 1860	97½	25 do	27½
3000 do	98	30 Illinois State Bk	11¾
1000 Illinois 6's, 1861	31	10 Canton Co	27¾
5000 Illinois D'field bd, '60	36½	25 Harlem RR	30¼
1000 do	36¾	250 do	30
5000 Illinois 6's, 1870	37	50 do	30½
7000 do	36½	50 do	30¾
1000 do	36¾	325 do	thw 31
3000 do	37¼	b60 L Island RR	b15 55
$6000 Indiana $ bds, 25 yrs	36	235 do	b10 55
20 shs Dry Dock Bk	30	100 do	c 55⅞
50 Bk Com, full	b30 102	100 do	b30 55
85 N A Trust	b60 10	100 do	c 54½
25 Am Exc Bk	tw 81	100 Mech's Bkg Ass'n	89
125 do	82	100 Stonington RR	37½
25 do	81	100 do	b15 37½

Second Board.

$3000 Illinois 6's, '70	b3 39	50 shs Farmers' Ln	s3 28¾
2000 do	39	50 do	tw 28¾
5000 Ohio 6's, 1860	b10 89¾	25 do	btw 29
1250 shs L Island RR	tw 56	275 N Am Trust	b60 11
150 do	56⅛	50 Stonington RR	b10 38
25 Farmers' Loan	28¾	50 Dry Dock Bk	b30 31

Cattle Market.

There was a good supply of cattle in the market today. They numbered a few short of one thousand, most of which sold at prices varying from $6 to 6 50 a 7 00; 400 of the above were from the south. In market, 75 cows and calves, all of which sold at $18 to 25 a 30. There were 275 sheep offered, and all sold at $1 75 to $4 a 4 50.

Foreign Markets.

HAVANA, May 15.—The Leonidas and Warrior's cargo of rice, mentioned in our last as remaining in first Hands, were sold at 9rs; and no further supplies than the 115 casks per Hayne having arrived, 9¾ was paid for that parcel on the 12th inst. It will entirely depend on the further arrivals from your quarter and Savannah whether our rates will be maintained or not; should they continue light, an advance may still take place. Coffee is about 4 rs. per quintal higher than our quotations of the 6th inst. Lard 11 a 11½.

Freights to Cowes and a market, £2 5 a 2 10, according to size of vessels.

Exchange on London, 8½ a 9 premium; do on New York, 2 a 3 prem.

Freights,

At New Orleans, on the 20th instant. Since the numerous engagements noticed in our last, the foreign freight market has been comparatively inactive, though some business has been done for continental ports. We are advised of one ship for Cowes &c. at 35 shillings for Tobacco; one for Antwerp at ¾ cent for Cotton and 32s. and 6d. for Tobacco; one for Europe at —, and two for Cette $38 a 42 for staves, according to size. There are no full cargoes of Cotton offering for Liverpool or Havre. Vessels previously loading take lots to fill up, at 5-16 a ⅜d. and ¾ cent. The competition for coastwise freights, by homeward bound vessels, has caused a still further decline in the rates.

At Mobile the 22d—The freight market was very inactive, more particularly as to ports in Great Britain, for which no cargo engagements have been made during the week. The continued accession to the tonnage in port, by successive arrivals, and the knowledge that other vessels are still to come in, with the advanced period of the season and diminished stock of cotton to go forward, have tended to depress freights to their present condition, and to render the prospect of another foreign voyage to many as hopeless. In consequence, masters and consignees of several disengaged vessels, are now only solicitous to dispose of their ships to the best advantage, so as to incur the least loss. Four British ships have departed in ballast for the British provinces, and a French ship, but just arrived, cleared again for Guadaloupe; a brig has also cleared for New York empty, and others it is said contemplate following. The engagements of the week, so far as ascertained, have been a ship for Havre, at ¾c. a ship [Br.] for Antwerp 15-16c., and a ship for Nantz, ¼c. for cotton, and $30 per M. for staves. But one American vessel on the berth for Liverpool, and she full. British ships ask 5-16d. but there is very little offering. Coastwise engagements in the early part of the week at $1¼ a $1¾ per bale; yesterday two ships were taken up, one for Philadelphia at $1½ per bale, the other at a rate not made public.

At Apalachicola the 13th inst. rates ruled—To Liverpool, British vessels, ¾d.; do American vessels ¾d.. New York ⅛c.; Charleston ⅛c.; Boston ¼c.; New Orleans $1 50 a 2 per bale.

☞ **Married,**

On the 25th inst. on board British ship Superb, Captain Hamilton, from Glasgow, by the Rev. A. S. Shafer, of the State street Congregational Church, Mr. JOHN MCARTHUR, to Miss ELIZA MCFARLANE, of Eirshire, Eng.

Died.

On Sunday evening, 28th inst. of consumption, LETITIA, wife of Hugh Gray, in the thirtieth year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of the Grove Lodge, No. 58 I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from 118 Laurens street.

Weekly Report of Interments

in the City and County of New York, from the 20th day of May to the 27th day of May, 1843.

27 Men; 24 Women; 31 Boys; 26 Girls. Total, 111.

DISEASES.

Casualties, 1; Consumption, 27; Convulsions, 12; Croup or hives, 1; Delirium tremens, 2; Dropsy, 1; Dropsy in the head, 12; do in the chest, 2; Drowned, 2; Dysentery, 2; Debility, 3; Fever, bilious, 1; do puerperal, 1; do remittent, 3; do scarlet, 4; Hooping cough, 1; Inflammation of brain, 4; do of bowels, 2; do of womb, 1; do of liver, 1; Insanity, 1; Intemperance, 1; Lockjaw, 1; Marasmus, 3; Females, 2; Mortification, 1; Old Age, 1; Organic disease of heart, 2; Palsy, 2; Rheumatism, 1; Small Pox, 5; Suicide, 1; Unknown, 2.

AGE.

Under 1 year, 26; 1 to 2 years, 8; 2 to 5, 14; 5 to 10, 9; 10 to 20, 4; 20 to 30, 14; 30 to 40, 9; 40 to 50, 11; 50 to 60, 5; 60 to 70, 5; 70 to 80, 2; 80 to 90, 1; 100 and upwards, 1; unknown, 2.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.

United States, 80; Ireland, 17; England, 4; Scotland, 1; Germany, 1; France, 2; British Possessions in North America, 2; unknown, 3.

Of the above, were from Alms House, Bellevue, 1; Hospital, Bellevue, 5; Blackwell's Island, 3; Lunatic Asylum, 2; City Hospital, 1; Long Island Farms, 1.

Colored persons 7

WM. A. WALTERS, M. D. City Inspector.

City Inspector's Office, May 29, 1843. m30 1t*r

Domestic Importations.

NEW ORLEANS—Brig Monroe—1514 pigs lead C H Rogers—350 A Averill—44 bales hemp Stracham & Scott—61 do cotton R Irvin—3393 pigs lead 178 hhds tobacco to order.

MARITIME HERALD.

Ship Masters and Agents.

We shall esteem it a favor, if Captains of Vessels will give to Commodore ROBERT SILVEY, of our News Fleet, a Report of the Shipping left at the Port whence they sailed, the Vessels Spoken on their Passage, a List of their Cargo, and any Foreign Newspapers or News they may have. He will board them immediately on their arrival. Agents and Correspondents, at home or abroad, will also confer a favor by sending to this Office all the Marine Intelligence they can obtain. Nautical Information of any kind will be thankfully received.

PORT OF NEW YORK, MAY 30.

SUN RISES	4 34	MOON SETS	8 54
SUN SETS	7 21	HIGH WATER	9 51

Cleared.

Barque Cosmo, (Br) Outerbridge, Quebec, W & F Jenks.—Brig Hylas, Eustis, Portland, R Y Buck—Schrs Bold Commander, Wing, Baltimore, A B Cooley & Co; Tangent, Bradman, Kappahannock River, by the same.

Arrived.

Packet ship Virginian, Allen, from Liverpool, May 1, with mdse, to R. Kermit.

Brig Emma, Smith, (of Portsmouth) 15 days from Banaire, with 3500 bushels salt 307 bags coffee to order. Left no American vessels.

Brig Leader, Davidson, 11 days from Windsor, NS. with 140 tons plaster to Soule, Whitney & Co.

Brig Monroe, Gilchrist, 23 days from New Orleans, with lead, &c to Badger & Peck.

Brig Ozello, Meek, 23 days from Attakapas, with 24,000 galls molasses to A. Eaton.

Schr Ann Hyman, Gotten, 4 days from Newbern, NC. with naval stores, to De Peyster & Whitmarsh.

Schr Brilliant, Redmond, 6 days from Halifax, NS. with fish, to A. J. Pennington.

Schr Splendid, Watts, 7 days from Lunec, with lumber, to master.

Schr Boston, Haskell, 6 days from Dennis, with lath, to Brett & Vose.

Below.

One brig, unknown

General Record.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.—The arrivals at this port for the week ending the 29th inst. were 14 ships, 6 barques, 42 brigs, 83 schrs.

Whalemen.

Arr at New Bedford 27th inst. Iris, Spooner, Pacific Ocean, Talcahuana Feb 15, with 1450 bbls sp. Spoke Feb 22, lat 42 30 S, lon 79 42 W, Minerva, Macomber, NB, 81 days cut, 152 spm 80 wh; April 13, lat 15 19 S, lon 31 W, Statira, Folger, tNant, 2750 sp.

Arr at New London 27th inst. Georgia, Hall, 2000 wo 50 sp.—Left at St Helena April 25th, Lucas, NB, 2100 wh, to sail for home in 5 days.

Sailed from Nantucket Outer Roads 24th, Ontario, Gibbs, Pacific.

On Coast of Peru, Jan 30, Catharine, Hunter, Nant, 40 mos out, 800 sp 300 wh; Feb 1, Isabella, Howland, NB, 18 mos, 1100 spm. Heard from on Off Shore Ground, Dec 8th, Christopher Mitchell, Keene, Nant, 13½ mos, 550—reptd in Dec 600; Henry, Brown, do, 30 mos, 1200—reptd in Dec 1300; Gelconda, Smith, NB, 18 mos, 550; Mariner, Palmer, 26 mos, 1100—reptd in Dec 1400; Nov 12, Pearl, Blankenship, Sippican, 10 mos, 20 bbls.

Spoken.

Kilby, of Boston, Liverpool for NOrleans, May 10, lat 27, lon 67—by the Orello, at the port.

Alice, steering E, signalized May 1, Cape Corentes NW 25 miles—by the American, at Portland.

Foreign Ports.

TRINIDAD, Cuba, May 13—In port, Washington, Shankland for Boston, Ida; Sophia, Kenney, for Wiscasset; Emeline, Perkins, for Boston; Connecticut, Hand, NYork, disg; Madrid, for Philadelphia. Sld 12th, Hogan, spoken 14th.

POINT PETRE, Guad. May 11—In port, Shamrock, from New York, just arr; Packet, of Kennebunk, disg; Woodstock, Savannah; Wm H Turner, Mobile

ST HELENA, April 11—In port, Mermaid, Varney, for Coast of Africa.

BATAVIA, Jan 11—In port, India, Nott, Boston, only American vessel.

SYDNEY, NSW. Feb 5—In port, Venice, Perit, for Canton, about 20th.

Lake Ports.

BUFFALO, May 26—Arr Express, Eikley, Sandusky; Marcy, Bixley, Huron. Cld Boston, Enos, Monroe; Indiana, Kline, and Lexington, Anderson, Detroit; Express, Eikley, Wabash, Cole; Lewnder, Werden; South America, Bradley; W Trader, O'Conner, and Pacific, Ford, Sandusky; Platina, Allen, Dunkirk; Lady Washington, Henderson, Atalanta, Greene; Crevolin, Caldwell; Huron, Conelly; St Lawrence, Cary, and Fletcher, Bartholomew, Cleveland; Cambria, Moore, Detroit; North America, Called, Milan; Birmingham, Parsons, Toledo; Wyandot, M'Kay, Huron.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 24—Arr Friendship, Barrow, Port Bowen. Cld Hoosier, Cary; Jesse Smith, Hardess, and O Richmond, Dorchester, Buffalo; Richmond, R ed, Toledo; Roanoke, Seymour, Chicago; Vermont, Rust, Detroit.

Home Ports.

PORTLAND, May 26—Arr Ontario, Hamilton, Matanzas; American, Adie, Trinidad de Cuba.

ALBANY, May 27—Arr Louisa, Utica, and Garges, Boston; Rescyer, New Haven; New Jersey, Philadelphia; Andrew Jackson, New Bedford; Providence, Warren Cld Norwich, Boston; Saml R Smith, New Haven; Pacific, do; Index, NBedford; Juniter, Harwich; Elect, and Com Hall, Nantucket.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29—Arr Wm Penn, Taylor; Home, Howes; Independence, Birkett, and Eagle, Gallagher, Boston; James Hall, do via N York; Emerald, Poland, Lubec; J & W Errickson, Smith, Charleston; Ellen, Brown, Wilmington, NC; Exact, Farren, NHaven; Henry Brown, Lingo, NYork; Richd Rush, Bray, Providence Cld Swan, Snell, NOrleans; Norfolk, Matthews, Port Spain, Trin; Mississippi, Cutting, Portsmouth, NH; Runner, Hall, Pernambuco; Sylph, Nickerson; Ann, Pope; J Rushing, Dell; Wave, Crowell; Sarah, Kimball; Susan, Dunham, and Hydrometer, Nickerson, Boston; Rapid, Piper, St John, NB; W A Caldwell, Horner, Mayaguez; Theron, Mickie, and R Tomlin, Tomlin, NYork; Sp endid, Shaler, Hartford

RICHMOND, May 27—Arr Morea, Smith, Boston via New Bedford; Lake, Vinal, Portsmouth. Sld Catharine Wilcox, Liscomb, and Amanda F Myrick, Jones, NYork; Mechanic, Stoddard, Boston; Wm Wallace, Haskell, Portsmouth.

NORFOLK, May 25—Arr J W Kempton, Osborne, New York; Victoria, Bogart, do; Dr Franklin, Turtle, Richmond for New York. Sld May Flower, Grant, Thomaston.

CHARLESTON, May 26—Arr Eolus, Bonney, Trinidad. Cld Olympia, Holberton, Havre; Nina, (Br) Eden, Liverpool; Harvest, Small, Salem.

GEORGETOWN, SC. May 21—Arr Juno, Lewis, and Atlantic, Stevens, NYork. Cld 24th, Fanny Coit, Bak r, do.

SAVANNAH, May 25—Arr Ceylon, Crooker, Point Petre, Guad. Cld Lucy, Little, Antwerp; L Baldwin, Thompson, NYork; Ceres, Tarbox, Bath, Me.

ST AUGUSTINE, Fla. May 16—Arr Maria, Atwell, Baltimore.

MOBILE, May 22—Arr United Kingdom, (Br) Eshelby, Liverpool; Alfred, Myers, do via Apalachicola; Paragon, Brewton, Boston. Cld Ohio, Hatch, Truxillo; Jos Brown, Reed, Havana. In port 20th, Marchioness of Bute, Kemp; Ann Hall, Hubert; Agenora, Giffney; Satellite, Daly; Ayrshire, Baker; Jos Cunard, Kidd; Rockshire, Jackson; Washington, Wilkie; H Dumont, Holt; Mary, Sullivan; Clydesdale, Bilton; Colchester, Withers, and Gen Wiltshire, Leslie, (all British) for Liverpool; Hogarth, Redman, do; American, Burgess; Splendid, Crocker, and New Hampshire, Chase, Havre; Hermitage, Badger, Nantz; Henry, Salter, St Petersburg; Ohio, Hatch, Honduras; Morea, Flanders; Emblem, Talbot; Alexander, Andrews, and Kilmarnock, McGregor, NYork; Wentmika, Fowler, do; Dublin, Stolfield, Philadelphia; Bowditch, Bowditch, Boston; Athens (Br) Alabama, Wood; Albubra, Wilson; John Baring, Michsels; Liverpool, Hadley; Eurbrasia, Bunting; S E Howell, Bailey; Hermann, Allen; Tarquin, Moody; Roger Sherman, Nichols; Delight, Worten, and Triumph, Harding, freed; Caledonia, (Br) Bel Tear, Antwerp; Mary & Jane, Flitner, Boston; Salem, Horn; Afghan, (Br) Black, and G Canning, (Br) Mutard, disg; Jupiter, (Br) Rose, Glasgow; Acton, Lambert, Philadelphia; Mobile, Williams, Hartford.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21—Arr Milton, Dickson, Liverpool; Wm & Elizabeth, Pilcher, do; Edinburg, Stone, Matanzas; Julia & Helen, Bartlett, NYork; Halcyon, Patterson, Sisal—Cld Caledonia, Massmett, Boston; Tom Paine, Anderson, do; Bornholm, Nason, Rotterdam; Hilah, Hammond; Lillius, Smalley; Tecer, Crockett; Peconic, Wilbur and Brazilian, Hitchborn, NYork; Anna, Kortland, Bremen; Lady Chapman, Harriott, Barbadoes; Frances, Ladieu, Bordeaux; Sarah Ann Jane, Heath, Laguna; Cottage, Gerrish, Belize, Hon; Neptune, Stevens, do; N L McGready, Somers, Newport.

ROYAL MAIL FOR EUROPE.—Letter Bags for Royal Mail steamship Caledonia, will close at Hunnes & Co.'s Foreign Letter Office, on Wednesday, May 31st, at 4½ P. M.

HARNDEN & CO.
m30 2t r No. 3 Wall street.

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.—Just received by Trowbridge & Co. 1200 yards oil cloths, of all patterns, widths and qualities

Also, 200 pairs oil painted window shades, direct from the manufactorer, and containing some of most magnificent paintings offered this season, all of which will be sold on Thursday, June 1st, at 10 o'clock, at their sales room, 304 Broadway.
m30 1t*m

CRUSADE AGAINST QUACKERY.

THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY, of the city of New York, established for the suppression of quackery, are tendering thanks to the public, and the regular medical practitioners of the United States, for the liberal assistance rendered them during the last year, in suppressing the shameless imposition daily practiced by ignorant impostors—wish respectfully to call the attention to the following preparations which have been tested in every manner by the College during the last year, and although the result of years of experience of the first medical men in Europe, have far exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

THE GENUINE EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA, GENTIAN AND SARSAFRAS.

This highly concentrated extract is prepared by a chemical apparatus imported from France expressly for the College, and is confidently recommended as a combination of the strongest and most powerful purifiers at present known to the medical world; in all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood it is of infinite service.

Sold in single bottles at 75 cents each. In cases containing half a dozen, $3 50. Do. do. one dozen, $6. Carefully packed and sent to all parts of the Union.

THE UNRIVALLED TONIC MIXTURE,

For the cure of all the protean forms of dyspepsia, low spirits, loss of appetite, lassitude, debility produced from youthful indiscretion, or an impaired constitution. The College recommend this grateful mixture as eminently adapted for the invigoration of the whole system, and the complete cure of all the distressing maladies for which it is the appropriate remedy.

Sold in large bottles at $2. Small do. $1. In cases containing half a dozen, $5. Carefully packed and sent to all parts of the Union

PROFESSOR VELPEAU'S CELEBRATED SPECIFIC PILL,

For the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and all mucopurulent discharges from the urethra. This justly celebrated Pill has effected more good since its introduction into this country by the College than any other medical discovery has done for the last quarter of a century. Its effect is truly astonishing on the urinary organs, arresting the most obstinate disease in three or four days that formerly required a medical course of from eight weeks to four months.

Sold in single boxes at $1 each. In chests containing a sufficient quantity, guaranteed to cure the most obstinate case, $3. Carefully packed and sent to all parts of the Union.

THE PARISIAN ALTERATIVE MIXTURE,

For the cure of primary or secondary forms of Syphilis. This powerful alterative is composed of a combination of botanical remedial agents, which exercise a specific effect on these terrible and loathsome maladies.

One of the members of the College having been connected with one of the principal hospitals of Europe, has had ample opportunities of observing the operation of this specific, and he has been so completely satisfied of its value, both from his experience there, and from having cured every case with this mixture that came under his observation since he has been connected with the College here, that he confidently recommends it as the most safe and best remedy for this class of diseases. All persons suffering from secondary Syphilis should use this Mixture without delay, as it is the greatest strengthener and purifier of the constitution at present known.

Sold in large bottles at $2. Small do. $1. In cases containing half a dozen, $5. Carefully packed and sent to all parts of the Union

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY INVALIDS.

Persons living at a distance will please to be as explicit as possible when applying by letter to the College for medicine or advice stating all symptoms of the disease for which they want medicine, general health, manner of living, &c

By order, W. S. RICHARDSON, Agent.

Offices and Consulting Rooms of the College, 97 Nassau st.
m30 1t&w1w

MEDICAL AID.—DR. GLOVER, apprises those who desire to consult a physician of regular medical acquirements and practical experience, that he will be found at his office at any hour in the day or evening. The Doctor has been engaged in an office practice for the last 14 years in this city; and is the author of several treatises upon those diseases that have engaged his attention during that time. The recent discoveries in chemistry has put into his hands some new remedies, which are very quick in performing cures. His medicines are put up in parcels at $1, with all necessary directions, and a small book giving symptoms, treatment, and cure. Offices in No. 2 Ann street—private entrance 4th door from the Museum—lamp at inner door. m30 1t*r

INFORMATION WANTED of Patrick Conaly, about 27 years old, was taken from the house of John Alfred, No. 73 Washington st about the 6th of June, 1842, by a man who said he lived about 40 miles up the river. Any information will be thankfully received by John Alfred, No. 73 Washington st.
m 30-2t*r

NURSE WANTED.—Wanted, a respectable young woman to take care of a child and do sewing. One with good references may apply at this office. m30 1t*r

HENRY LEWIS, Esq., or his sister Miss Henrietta Lewis is may hear of something to their advantage, by calling or sending their address to A. H. Bennet, No. 92 Catherine street, New York. They are supposed to reside on Staten Island.
m30 1t*r

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