THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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THE NEW YORK HERALD.

AGGREGATE CIRCULATION

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND.

THE GREATEST IN THE WORLD.

To the Public.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Daily Newspaper—published every day of the year except New Year's Day and Fourth of July. Price 2 cents per copy—or $7 26 per annum—postages paid—cash in advance.

THE WEEKLY HERALD—published every Saturday morning—price 6¼ cents per copy, or $3 12 per annum—postages paid, cash in advance.

ADVERTISERS are informed that the circulation of the Herald is over THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND, and increasing fast. *It has the largest circulation of any paper in this city, or the world, and, is, therefore, the best channel for business men in the city or country.* Prices moderate—cash in advance.

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR OF THE HERALD ESTABLISHMENT, Northwest corner of Fulton and Nassau streets.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after October 28, the cars will run as follows:—

Leaving City Hall for Harlem, (125th st.) Morrisiania, Fordham, William's Bridge, Hunt's Bridge, Underhill's Road, Tuckahoe, Hart's Corners and White Plains, 7.30 A. M., 10.30 A. M., 1 P. M. and 3.30 P. M. Leaves Williams' Bridge for City Hall 8.45 A. M., 11.45 A. M., 2 40 P. M. 4.45 P. M. Leaves Tuckahoe for City Hall 8 38 A. M., 11.25 A. M., 1 55 P. M., 4 25 P. M. Leaves White Plains for City Hall 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1.30 P. M., 4 P. M. Freight trains will leave City Hall at 12 45 M. Leave White Plains at 8 A. M.

The Westchester Train will stop only, after leaving the City Hall, at the corner of Broome st. and the Bowery Vauxhall Garden and 27th street. An Extra Car, will precede each Train ten minutes before the time of starting from the City Hall, and will take up passengers along the line.

Extra Harlem and Morrisania Trains, for Morrisania and intermediate places,

Leave City Hall for Harlem and Morrisania, 7 A. M., 9 A. M., 3 P. M., 4.30 P. M. Leave Morrisania for City Hall, 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 3 P. M., 5.30 P. M.

By order of the Board,

n18 3m* sec W. S. CARMAN, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Trains run as follows, commencing Dec. 14th, 1844:—

Leave Brooklyn, at half-past 7 A. M., (New York side 7 A. M.) Boston Train for Greenport, daily, Sundays excepted, stopping at Farmingdale and St George's Manor.

" " at 9¾ A. M. for Hicksville and intermediate places, daily; and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, through to Greenport and intermediate places.

" " at 3½ P. M. for Hicksville and intermediate places, daily, Sundays excepted.

Leave Greenport for Brooklyn, Boston Train, at 1 P. M., or on the arrival of the steamers daily. Sundays excepted, stopping at St. George's Manor and Farmingdale.

" " at 9 A. M., Accommodation Train, for Brooklyn and intermediate places, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

From Hicksville for Brooklyn and intermediate places daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Brooklyn for Hicksville and intermediate places, at 9½ A. M.

" " at 4½ P. M. for Jamaica.

Leave Hicksville at 8½ P. M. for Brooklyn.

Leave Jamaica at 8 A. M. for Brooklyn.

" " at 3½ P. M.

Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, } Via Norwich. | Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, } Via Ston'gton

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after the 1st of October the cars will leave—

PARK AND DEPOT.	NEW YORK.
11¼ " P. M.	9 o'clock A. M.
3 " P. M.	12½ " P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.	
4 o'clock A. M.	9 o'clock A. M.
7 " P. M.	4 " P. M.

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NOTICE.—STATEN ISLAND FERRY.

On and after Sunday, Dec. 1st, the Boats will leave as follows, until further notice:—

LEAVE STATEN ISLAND: 8¾, and 10, A. M.; 2 and 4½, P. M.

LEAVE NEW YORK: 9 and 12, A. M.; 3¼, and 5¼ P. M.

On Sundays the Boat will leave at 11, A. M., in place of 12.

n28rc

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NEWARK AND NEW YORK.

FARE ONLY 12½ CENTS.

THE NEW AND SWIFT STEAMER RAINBOW, CAPTAIN JOHN GAFFY.

ON and after September 16th will run daily, as follows (Sundays included):—Leave Newark, foot of Centre street, 8 o'clock A. M.—Leave New York, foot of Barclay street, 3 o'clock P. M.

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WINTER MAIL LINE FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.

FARE THROUGH TO ALBANY $4.

The steamboat UTICA, Captain E. Hyatt, leaves the Steamboat Pier, foot of Courtlandt st., (south side,) Every Afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

Stages leave for Albany immediately on the arrival of the boat at Poughkeepsie, on both sides of North River.

For passage or freight, apply on board or to P. C. SHULTZ, at the Office on the Wharf. d21

WINTER MAIL LINE

FOR ALBANY,

DAILY, at 5 o'clock, P. M., landing at intermediate places.

The Steamboat COLUMBIA, Captain William H. Peck, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday Afternoons, at 5 o'clock.

The Steamboat UTICA, Captain E. Hyatt on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Afternoons, at 5 o'clock.

☞ Passengers taking the above line will arrive in Albany in ample time to take the Morning Trains of Cars for the east or west. The boats are new and substantial, are furnished with new and elegant state rooms, and for speed and accommodations, are unrivalled on the Hudson.

For passage or freight, apply on board, or to P. C. Schultz at the Office on the wharf. d16

FOR BATH, GARDINER AND HALLOWELL.

The new steamer PENOBSCOT, Captain N. Kimball, leaves the end of T wharf, Boston, every Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 5 o'clock. Stages will be in readiness on her arrival at the above places, to convey passengers to the neighboring towns

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND ALBANY

Via BRIDGEPORT—HOUSATONIC AND WESTERN RAILROADS—The steamboats EUREKA, Capt. Truesdell, and NIAGARA, Capt. Brooks, will leave the pier at the foot of Roosevelt street, daily, Sundays excepted, at 6½ A. M. Returning, the Line leaves Albany at 7 A. M.

Albany passengers on arriving at Bridgeport, proceed immediately on the Railroad; and, without change of Baggage or Cars, arrive in Albany the same evening.

A Freight Train daily at 6½ A. M.

For further information, both as to freight and baggage, apply to G. M. PERRY, Agent, at the office, Roosevelt street, or Livingston, Wells and Company's Express office 2 Wall street

R. B. MASON, Superintendant.

d10 1m* m 172 South street.

OLD ESTABLISHED EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE

JOHN HERDMAN, 61 South street, New York.

The subscriber continues to make arrangements to bring out passengers from Great Britain and Ireland, (via Liverpool), who may be engaged at this office, or with any of his agents in the United States, on board the packet ships sailing from Liverpool every five days—and in order to afford every facility, he will have despatched superior American ships in New York and Boston, every week, during the year.

Those sending for their friends may rely that the same due and diligent attention will be shown them as heretofore, and should any of those sent for not embark, the money will be refunded, as gratuitously; and those remitting money to their friends, can have Drafts and Bills of Exchange for sums to suit, payable on demand at the following banks, (without discount or any other charge), viz:—

ENGLAND—Messrs. J. Bult, Son & Co., Bankers, London; J. Barned & Co., Liverpool; the National Provincial Bank of England and Branches, throughout England and Wales; Yorkshire District Bank and Branches; Birmingham Banking Co.; Lancaster Banking Co.

IRELAND—National Bank of Ireland and Branches, and Provincial Bank of Ireland and Branches, in all the principal towns throughout the Kingdom.

SCOTLAND—Eastern Bank of Scotland and Branches Greenock Banking Co. in Glasgow and Greenock.

Persons residing in the country and wishing to send money to their friends, may insure its being done satisfactorily, on their remitting the amount they wish sent, with the name and address of the person for whom it is intended; a draft for the amount will then be forwarded per first packet or steamer, and a receipt for the same returned by mail.

For further particulars, apply (if by letter, post paid) to

s16ee JOHN HERDMAN, 61 South st.

FOR LONDON—Packet of 1st January, 1845—The splendid first-class, fast-sailing packet ship ST. JAMES, Capt. F. R. Myers, will positively sail as above for regular day.

Having most superior accommodations for cabin, second cabin and steerage passengers, persons wishing to embark, should make immediate application on board, foot of Minden Lane or to JOSEPH McMURRAY,

d25ec 100 Fine street, corner of South st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—Regular Packet of 30th Dec.—The splendid, first-class, fast sailing packet ship ST. MARY, Captain R. W. Foster, will positively sail as above, her regular day.

Having very superior accommodations for cabin, second cabin and steerage passengers, persons wishing to embark, should make immediate application on board, foot of Wall street, or to JOSEPH McMURRAY,

d25ec 100 Fine street, corner of South.

FOR LIVERPOOL—Regular packet of 6th Jan—The splendid first class, fast-sailing Packet Ship ASHBURTON, Captain Huttleston, will positively sail as above her regular day.

Having very superior accommodations for cabin, second cabin and steerage passengers, persons wishing to embark should make immediate application on board, or to

JOSEPH McMURRAY,

d25 ec No. 100 Fine street, corner of South

PACKET FOR HAVRE—Second line—The ship UTICA, Fred'k Hewitt, master, will sail on the 1st of January

For freight or passage, apply to

BOYD & HINCKEN,

d11rc No. 8 Tontine Buildings, cor Wall and Water sts

FREIGHT WANTED—For Portland, Portsmouth or Bath. For particulars inquire of

OWEN PRESCOTT,

d27rc 252 Water street, corner Beekman.

REMARKABLE CASE OF JAMES WYCKOFF, WHO WAS CURED OF GANGRENE BY THE USE OF BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

AMONG the best of medical triumphs which the history of the world has recorded, there will not one be found to parallel the astonishing case of James Wyckoff, the boy whose present convalescent appearance is correctly given in the engraving above, as affirmed by the following certificate of the artist whose spirited painting from the life has been copied by the engraver, with singular truth and fidelity.

BUFFALO, March 29, 1843.

I certify that the above is a correct copy from a painting which I executed from life, on the 27th of February, 1843, the original of which is in the hands of Mr. C. C. Bristol.

C. CARPENTER, Portrait Painter.

The voluntary statement of Dr. Lee, the attending physician, and one of the editors of the Daily Commercial Advertiser, in which paper it appeared, under date of Nov. 6, 1841, gives the following history of the case:

"It is rare indeed that fallen humanity is made to experience from the hand of Providence, so much severe and protracted suffering, and such calamitous and shocking mutilation as has fallen to the lot of James Wyckoff, a lad fifteen years of age, now living in the town of Clarence, in this county.

"James is the son of a farmer, the offspring of healthy and reputable parents, who have a numerous family of robust children. Without any assignable cause, he was suddenly deprived of the sense of hearing, some ten years since, which was soon followed by what was probably an attack of gangrene.—This rapidly destroyed first the palate, the bones of the roof of the mouth, and then a considerable portion of the under jaw, upper lip, and the whole of the nose, bones and cartilages as well as integuments. It would be difficult to imagine in what way a more unsightly deformity could be impressed upon the "human face divine." This frightful disease ceased its ravages on the face after several months, to renew them again in other parts of the system, with greater and more destructive severity.

"Some two years ago a 'black spot'—as the intelligent mother of this most unfortunate child told the writer of this—was observed under the nail of each big toe. This ominous appearance was the precursor of a second attack of gangrene, which gradually extended over each foot and leg to within four inches of the knee. A separation took place, and in due course of time *both limbs dropped off.* The fingers of the right hand were next attacked by this consuming malady, which extended to within a few inches of the shoulder, and at length the right arm fell to the ground like the dead branch of a living tree. The disease then showed itself at the elbow of the left arm, and on the left shoulder, producing extensive foldings of the skin, &c. The integuments of the right side, near the centre of the ribs, and of the right eye, were also affected by the same destroying complaint in its incipient stages.

"On examining the boy, who, notwithstanding he is deaf and mute, is really intelligent and sprightly, the greatest marvel to us was, how it was possible that a constitution so visible and lifeless, that the system was falling rapidly to pieces from the death of its parts, could, when reduced to a mere *fragment* of humanity, hold out and prolong for years a miserable existence. Strange as it may seem, we found this *piece* of a child sitting at dinner table with the rest of the family, feeding himself with meat, potatoes, bread and the like, with as evident relish of the hearty meal. His stumps of limbs, which lately presented a hideous mass of eating ulcers, are now healing over kindly, and nothing but the scars are left to tell the injury done to the left shoulder and the parts that surround the right eye, the lower jaw, and the fragments of ear still growing on the head, the appearance of which I shall not attempt to describe.

"The certain check given to this terrible, spreading and hopeless malady—the removal of the intense protracted pains ever excited by irritable fungous flesh connected with dead animal matter—the quiet sleep, increased strength and stable convalescence, so manifest in the person of James—were all, and thankfully, attributed by his mother to the exclusive use, for the last six weeks, of Mr. C. C. Bristol's Sarsaparilla—Those who have witnessed the truly auspicious, and most unexpected effects of this medicine in this very extraordinary case, are unanimous in the opinion that had it been administered when the disease was comparatively small and feeble, and the constitution sound and vigorous, it could not have failed to prevent one of the greatest calamities that can befall a human being.

In an ordinary case, the testimony of a physician so intelligent and reputable as Dr. Lee would need no confirmation; but the case of young Wyckoff is in every respect so remarkable and astounding, that nobelief would be justified in yielding only to the force of evidence supplied by a number of unpeachable witnesses. These are not wanting, and the statement of Dr. Lee is supported by the following certificate of General Mansfield, who is extensively and favorably known as one of the oldest, best informed, and most respectable citizens of Erie county.

NORTH CLARENCE, Erie Co., Nov. 20, 1841.

Mr. C. C. Bristol—I have been acquainted with Peter Wyckoff for more than twenty years, and have known his son James from his infancy to this day, and I do hereby certify, that the facts set forth in the foregoing, from the Commercial Advertiser, are correct. ORANGE MANSFIELD, P. M.

The concurrent testimony of Dr. Lee and Gen. Mansfield might be supposed to satisfy the most incredulous; but the evidence by no means rests even here; and from the father of the boy, who has been the subject of so dreadful a malady, and so wonderful a cure, the following particulars of the case have been received.

CLARENCE, Dec. 13, 1841.

Mr. C. C. BRISTOL—Dear Sir—I understand there are persons in Buffalo who dispute the publication of the case of my son James, which is substantially true, and he can be seen at my house in Clarence at any time. There is a *piece* of a boy yet living, and healing as fast as possible, and in health so as to receive his regular meals with a good relish; his left arm is almost healed up, the other piece of the arm is healed up, so that it think it no trouble, as there is but one small spot about as big as a sixpence; his legs are healing finely, and he feels perfectly contented.

I will in as few words as possible, give you the life of my son James. He was born April 22d, 1826, a smart, active child, and remained so until April 3d, 1831, when he was attacked with measles and took cold. The physician sent him a potion of mercury, which struck him almost lifeless, and from that time he grew deaf and blind. In September his right arm became a running sore. In the winter of 1833 his eyesight was restored, and in the spring following a number of ulcers broke out the glands of his neck and roof of the mouth, and other places, which continued eating until the fall of 1835. We then gave up all hopes of relief, and the disease stood still apparently until the 3d of March, 1838, when *his right arm and both legs turned black and rotted off, and left his body in two months.* A number of other spots broke out to the bone, and were on the decay until the 10th day of September, 1841, when you saw him and gave him your Sarsaparilla. The result has been that the disease was stopped, the sores healed, and he is getting well as fast as can be expected, considering the situation he was in and has been for ten years past. I am much obliged to you for the favors you have shown me, and remain, yours sincerely,

PETER WYCKOFF.

From Jacob Carr, Minister of the German Evangelical order:

BUFFALO, May 15, 1843.

I have been acquainted with James Wyckoff since he was a child, and have seen him in every stage of his sickness. The statement as set forth above, I know to be true, and the representation of his present appearance in the above engraving is correct. Signed, JACOB CARR.

That Bristol's Sarsaparilla has been in use for ten years that it has wrought many surprising cures that it has never once failed of producing the desired for effect, that it has triumph'd over the worst cases, and answered the severest tests, that it has steadily and continually increased in reputation, that it has secured the commendations of the press, the approval and endorsement of the medical faculty, and the good opinion of the most intelligent and estimable men of our time—advantages which no other quack preparation has, and which none can have unless its value is unquestionable and established upon the just experience of years—are facts affording security for its worth and usefulness, sufficient, at least, to justify a fair trial of the medicine, when the best recommendation and proof of its merits and efficacy will be afforded by its own operation. The patient can have no better evidence than this—the proprietor desires no other.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

The following is a literal copy of a letter received by Mr Bristol before course of mail. It shows clearly that at the time it bears date the Messrs. Sands had no thought of commencing the manufacture of a preparation of Sarsaparilla, and that Bristol's preparation was in such good repute that it was an object to procure the agency. A glance at the letter and its date will therefore show the humbuggery of their long-winded advertisements 'to the world,' &c., and expose the shameful imposition of their false and hypocritical statements. They could not procure the agency of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and from combined motives of spite and avarice were induced to concoct a testfeit preparation. Of course their pretended wonderful "discoveries," "improved apparatus," &c, are all mere gammon. Bristol's Sarsaparilla has nothing to fear from such rivalry, and it is solely for their *own sake* that the afflicted are cautioned against the imposition of a spurious and valueless preparation.

NEW YORK, April 20, 1842.

Mr. C. C. Bristol—Dear Sir—We have been selling during the past year, considerable quantities of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and think from the accounts we hear of its virtues from those who have used it, that the sale in this city may be much increased by paying more attention to it and advertising it; our arrangements are such with the different papers, that we can have advertisements inserted on much better terms than most others pay, and more conspicuously. If you would like to make an arrangement with us for selling it more extensively, we think it could be made of much advantage to us both. We have now four different stores, three of them in the best locations in the city for retailing, and one for wholesaleing, and our facilities are such as will enable us to dispose of more of it, perhaps than any other house. We shall be much pleased to hear from you on this subject, or if you visit New York in the course of a month or so, to see you at our store, 79 Fulton street.

Yours very respectfully, A. & D. SANDS.

REMARKABLE CURE OF SCROFULA.

MANCHESTER, Ct, June, 1844.

Mr. C. C. Bristol—

Sir—A delicacy in appearing before the public has hitherto prevented me from giving to the world the following statement of my severe and afflicting disease, (Scrofula,) and the means by which it was effectually removed and I restored to health. Feeling it is an obligation I owe as one of the vast family of man to those like myself whose misfortune it has been to be afflicted as I have been, I can no longer refrain from declaring to the world what has been done the work, when all else all hope of life was given up—it was Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and that alone, purchased of your agents, Dickinson & Goodwin, of Hartford.

It would be entirely out of my power to describe what I have suffered at different times from this complaint, since the first of my remembrance. There was nothing withheld by my friends, that was heard of, to cause me to health, still my complaint became very alarming. It seemed to baffle the skill of many physicians who stand high in the profession, and the power of the great variety of medicines which I took. In 1840 I had a scrofulous swelling come on my arm, which was a very painful and distressing. In the fall of 1841 I went to the sea-side hoping to find relief, but was disappointed, as my health was worse than before. January, 1842, I had another swelling come on the top of my foot, and one on my forehead, which were very distressing. They continued to grow worse and worse until May, when I was confined to my bed. I remained in this helpless state through the summer, with nothing but death before me.

During the succeeding winter I felt a little more comfortable, but the next summer my disease raged worse than ever. Various means were used to afford relief, but to no purpose. All seemed to be alike powerless in my case, and every effort to arrest my complaint proved unsuccessful. I gave up all hopes of being cured, or my affliction in the least mitigated, until time with me should be no more, as my system was rapidly sinking under the disease, and I had given up the use of medicine.

At this moment of extremity, a young lady in the neighborhood, who knew the virtue of your Sarsaparilla, having witnessed its effects on others, suggested a trial of it. It was procured, and I commenced taking it on the 28th day of July, 1843, but with no great confidence in it, either on the part of my friend or myself, as I had taken various preparations of Sarsaparilla with no effect. None of us had the least expectations of its performing a cure, but we entertained a little hope that it might serve to impart a temporary relief. What was our surprise to discover, after the use of two or three bottles, a decided improvement: and our house, instead of a house of mourning, became a house of rejoicing. I distinctly felt a change for the better in a very short time, my appetite became better, my strength increased daily, my wounds were less painful, and I rested better. I had enjoyed nothing like natural sleep for two years before, and my only recourse for my rest at all was opium. In about two months I was able to sit up all day. After I had taken eighteen bottles, I can say with a truth I felt like a new creature, both soul and body, for pain will weigh the spirits down. I had a number of pieces of bone come from the wounds, as the scars show for themselves. When I commenced taking the Sarsaparilla the two swellings coming, but they soon disappeared. My health continued to improve, and in February I began to walking a little, as the wound on my foot was entirely healed. This spring (1844) I was able to walk out doors, and when I set my foot upon earth and found my self once more walking, what thankfulness and gratitude I felt to Mr. Bristol, under God, for it had been almost 2 years since I had walked at all. I am now very fleshy, and in a word it is astonishing to all who see me, as it appears like one risen from the grave. I little thought when I commenced the use of the Sarsaparilla that I should be alive to-day. I have my story to tell almost daily, and I confidently recommend your Sarsaparilla to all, although I am at a loss for language and terms to speak of it as it deserves.

I shall be happy at any time to give any one all the information in my power; and were I capable I would proclaim to all the world what Bristol's Sarsaparilla has done for me for to it I owe the preservation of my life, under the direction of a wise Providence. Yours respectfully,

ALMIRA STOUGHTON.

MANCHESTER, Ct., April 20, 1844.

I have been acquainted with Mrs Almira Stoughton for the last few months, and have frequently seen her during that time, and can testify that her health appears to be very good She had suffered very much previously from Scrofula, as her numerous scars abundantly show, and from her account, I have the fullest reason to believe that she recovered under the use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, continued for a few months.

W. C. WILLIAMS, M. D.

AGGRAVATED CASE OF SCROFULA.

With nine large ulcers on the leg; entirely cured, (after being given up as incurable by Physicians,) by Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

ANOTHER PROOF OF THE VIRTUES OF BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—The following is one of the many hundreds who are daily testifying of the superiority of Bristol's Sarsaparilla over the many nostrums puffed into the notice of the community—whereas Bristol's Sarsaparilla performs all it purports to do, and and gives universal satisfaction to those who have had the article and given it a fair trial.

NEW YORK, February 4th, 1843.

MR. C. C. BRISTOL—Sir, there have been but few events in my life more pleasing to me, than the one that forms the basis of the statement I am about to make, relative to the astonishing cure performed by your Sarsaparilla on my son, Charles, aged 17 years. Charles from infancy was afflicted with Scrofula, showing at different periods evident marks of the existence of that dire disease, on the glands of the neck and various parts of his body, whenever he had taken cold. There was nothing, however, of a very alarming character visible upon him until the spring of 1842, when the Scrofula made its appearance about his eyes which so affected them as to cause severe distress and inflamation, seriously affecting his sight.

The disease next appeared on his left leg, assuming a very dangerous and fearful form. Spreading rapidly from his knee to his ancles. And there was but little hope of his being saved without the loss of the leg by amputation or the dreadful and horrid fate of being eaten up alive by his distressing malady, the Scrofula. In vain was the skill and talent of the medical profession brought into requisition in order to arrest this fearful and wasting disease. All the various remedies prescribed by physicians, as well as the numerous nostrums vended as curealls, were resorted to without any benefit whatever to my son, who was fast wasting away to a mere skeleton.

In this dreadful condition, with nine running and eating ulcers on the leg, the most of them resembling eating cancers, we concluded there was no medicine or applications that could possibly have any efficacy in subduing this distressing and painful disease, the scrofula. At this crisis, a friend providentially recommended Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and at the same time referred to persons who had been cured by it, who were afflicted with scrofula in its worst possible form. As a last resort, with a faint hope that my son might yet be saved under the blessing of the very dispenser of every blessing to mankind, I commenced administering to my son Bristol's Sarsaparilla, in July, 1841.

After using it for a short time, we discovered a change for the better, and in a few months his leg was nearly well, leaving only the scars to tell where the ulcerations had been He had various other afflictions, all of which, I am happy to say, with a heart filled with joy and gratitude, are now removed, and Charles perfectly cured, by Bristol's Sarsaparilla. I should fail in the attempt to speak of your Sarsaparilla as it deserves. Language is too faint, and my abilities too feeble to express the high estimation in which I hold your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. It will be a pleasure to me to satisfy any one who may desire to see my son, at No. 86 Hester street.

JOHN MONTANYE, Cedar Cooper.

☞ Another remarkable feature about Bristol's Sarsaparilla is, that no one is heard to speak against it; on the contrary, every body, except the imitators, are loud in its praise. This certainly cannot be said of any other medicine of the preparations which have attempted to come up on the reputation of this popular article. The happiest feature of it all is, that the patients cured by this medicine, stay cured.

☞ IMPORTANT AND NECESSARY CAUTION.—Bristol's Sarsaparilla has a red stamp across the cork of the bottle, on which is the written signature of C. C. Bristol. None other is genuine.

☞ Bristol's Sarsaparilla is sold by WILLIAM BURGER General Agent, No. 20 Courtlandt street, New York, and at retail at the following places:—Milhan's Pharmacy, 183 Broadway; James Syms, M. D., Bowery and Walker street; N. W. Sacks, 260 Bowery; Rushton & Co., 110 Broadway and 10 Astor Buildings; Jas. S. Aspinwall & Co. 86 William street, John Syme, Fulton and Water street; Dr. Milner, corner of Broadway and John street; Robert Leggett, M. D., 17 Avenue D; John C. Morrison, 188 Greenwich street; Alfred Hill, 207 Greenwich street; J. & J. Coddington, Spring and Hudson streets; D. H. Bortnell, Third Avenue and Eighth street; Philip Moselle, 383 Grand street; Daniel Tucker, 360 Grand street; E. H. Whipple, 167 Division street; John C. Hart, Grand and Norfolk streets; R. E. Moss, Grand and Cannon streets; Mrs. Hayes, Brooklyn; and Henry Buel, 53 York street Jersey City. n30 6t law* ec

GREAT BARGAINS,

IN PARIS EMBROIDERED COLLARS, CHEMISETTES, CAPES, CAPS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.—The subscribers are now selling at 349 Broadway—

Rich trimmed embroidered Chemisettes at	8s
Do do Isabelle, embroidered in front	14 s.
Some very costly fine Point de Arm Work	20 s.
Children's trimmed Chemisettes	2s. 6d.
Collars to trim, and handsome	2s. 6d
Very splendid work	3s. 6d. to 8 s.

Embroidered trimmed Cuffs at 1s. and 2 s a pair.

Rich Embroidered Dresses, at half the usual price.

Sleeves 4 s. up to the fourth or general prices.

EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.

Fine Paris embroidered Handkerchiefs at 8 s.

Do do do do (with hem) at 10 s.

Also, 250 of the finest embroidered Handkerchiefs, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace, Mechlin and Point Lace, entirely new and beautiful designs.

RIVIERE STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.

Plain Riviere, four rows, at 6 s.

Hemmed do do do at 8 s.

Some very fine a la Music, at low prices. Children's do.

Also, Children's embroidered Handkerchiefs.

Tape bordered Handkerchiefs, from 10 s. 6d. a dozen.

THREAD LACE COLLARS, &c.

Real Brussels Collars, at half price.

Do do Capes and Scarfs, at half price.

Do do Berthes, Barbes and Cuffs, at half price.

Handsome Black Demi Veils, at 8 s.

Do Veiled all through, at 16 s.

Mechlin, Val's, and every kind of Thread Lace and Edgings, Cheap.

SILKS, SATINS, CASSIMERES, MERINOES AND SATINY PLAIDS.

Shawls, Long Shawls and Cloaks, at reduced prices.

SCOTCH PLAID SILKS.

The Royal Stuart and McHenry Plaid.

The Forty-second and McDuff do

The Queen Victoria and McMerrille's do.

The Prince Albert and McGregor's do.

Gloves, Mitts, Bags and Cravats, at reduced Prices.

EVENING DRESSES

The subscribers have opened their Room for showing Evening Dresses by gas light during the day, and invite the attention of the ladies to some very splendid real Brussels Thread Dresses, from $400 to $1 00 each.

Six very rich Embroidered White Silk Dresses.

Ten of the richest Paris Embroidered Muslin Dresses.

One case of Embroidered Illusion		Dresses.
" do	do	Crape, do.
" do	do	Barage, do.
" do	do	Organdie, do.
" do	do	Crape de Chine, do.
" do	Colored,	Bruxelles, do.
" do	do	Illusion, do.
" do	do	Tarlatans, do.
" do	do	Plaid d'Organdie, do.
" do	do	Fancy stripe and plaid Tarlatans.

Two cases of Embroidered Dresses, from $12 up.

One case of the richest Silks ever imported.

" do 5-4 Velvet Satin.

One case, containing rich Thread Scarfs, Barbeas Capes, Venins, Gauzes, colored Barbees, and rich Laces for flounces, berthes and sleeves.

One case of Alexander's best long Kid Gloves.

A few pink, blue, straw, and some very richly trimmed Gloves, at 10s. per pair.

Also, one case of fancy articles, which will be offered at very low prices.

The above, with a variety of other Goods, are now offered by

JAMES BECK & CO.

d21 rrc 359 Broadway

SALAMANDER SAFES.

IN July last, I purchased of Mr. A. S. Marvin, No. 138½ Water street, one of Gardiner's Improved Patent Salamander Safes, which was in the fire at the burning of the Store No. 175 Water street, on the night of the 7th instant, and I take pleasure in stating (because I think the knowledge of so valuable a safeguard to every merchant should be generally circulated,) that my books and papers, which were in the above named safe, were preserved in perfect order, there not being even the appearance of smoke on them; whilst those contained in an old fashioned knob chest, which stood with a few feet of it, were almost entirely consumed. (signed) R. K. CLARK.

New York, 10th December, 1844.

The undersigned was present on the occasion above named, and certifies to the correctness of Mr. Clark's statement, as to the condition of the books and papers contained in the two Safes—and further, that Gardiner's Safe appeared to be as good as new, except that the paint and varnish were burnt off.

New York, 10th December, 1844. (Signed) H. A. BURR.

The subscriber has a complete assortment of Richards's Improved Safes constantly on hand, and warrants them superior in every respect to any other Safes made in the United States—Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and see the condition of the Safes exposed in the above fire. For sale in this city, only by A. S. MARVIN, 138½ Water st.

Wilder's and Gayler's second hand Safes, which have been received in part payment for Rich's, for sale at from 40 to 66 per cent. discount from first cost.

New York, 21st Dec., 1844. d21 d1w*s* 1t* m

NIBLO'S GRAND SALOON,

FOR CONCERTS AND BALLS, IS NOW FITTED UP FOR THE WINTER AMUSEMENTS IN MAGNIFICENT STYLE.

☞ For CONCERTS it has many advantages, having an arched ceiling, favorable for sound; and being removed from the street, there is no annoyance from the noise of carriages—it has raised seats with capacious galleries, and will accommodate 1500 persons. For Balls it has a spring floor and raised seats on the sides, and is magnificently lighted with splendid cut glass chandeliers. Attached to the Saloon and on the same floor, there are private parlors, dressing rooms, managers and hat-rooms, and a supper-room 200 feet long, which will accommodate 600 persons. Great pains will be taken to give satisfaction, and on moderate terms. n27rre

FRENCH'S HOTEL

THE PROPRIETOR respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened his new and splendid hotel at 133 Fulton street, a few doors east of Broadway, in the immediate vicinity of mercantile business and the principal places of amusement, and has furnished it in a style that will bear favorable comparison with the very best hotels in the city The proprietor in building and fitting up the above house has had strict regard to elegance and comfort, and that he has combined economy the following prices will show:—

A ROOM FOR ONE NIGHT	25
A " " " WEEK	1 50

The rooms will be warmed gratis, and upon no occasion will there be more than one bed in a room.

There is a REFECTORY attached, in which there are meals served up at all hours of the day and evening. There are also Bath Rooms connected, for warm, cold and shower baths The Porter will be in attendance at all times during the night, to admit lodgers, and to let them out at all hours.

N. B.—Those who want Lodgings after the house closes, will ring the hall bell. n19 3m* m

MR JONES, VOCALIST, late of the Park Theatre, and the successful composer of the New Opera of the Enchanted Horse, respectfully informs his former pupils and the musical community, that he intends devoting the principal part of his time to the cultivation of vocal music. Mr. Jones's well known system of improving the tone and quality of the voice, and also of curing its defects, entitle him to the consideration of all who wish to sing in a finished style. Terms five dollars for four lessons; payable in advance. 14 Beekman street.

d9 2w* rc

FRENCH CHINA

REMOVED TO

NO. 65 LIBERTY STREET,

(UP STAIRS.)

A. DALESME, Importer and Agent for Manufacturers, has always on hand a large assortment of dinner and tea sets, plain white and gilt French Porcelain, as well as Dinner and Dessert Plates, of all sizes, assorted Dishes, Soup Tureens, covered Dishes, Salad Bowls, Fruit Baskets, Custards and Cups.

Also, Fancy Tea Sets, and Rich Decorated Dinner Sets.

Also, Tea and Chocolate Ware, Greek, French and American shape.

All the articles are warranted of the best quality, and to be sold on liberal terms, and is lots to suit purchasers.

n18 6m* ec

NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN BOSTON.

[From the Boston Post.]

Rev. Theodore Parker's View of the Character of Christ.

There was a very full audience in Chauncey Place Church yesterday forenoon, to hear Mr. Parker's lecture on the character of Jesus. We should set the number at five hundred, of whom about four hundred were ladies. In the opening prayer, Mr. Parker distinctly shadowed forth the opinion which he entertains of the Redeemer, by giving thanks to the Almighty for having, "in days long past, been pleased to give a double portion of his spirit to his servant, *our brother,*"—Jesus. As appropriate to this view of the character of Christ, he gave out, after the prayer, the following hymn, by Doddridge:

"Hark, the glad sound, the Saviour comes,
The Saviour promised long!
Let every heart prepare a throne,
And every voice a song.

On him, the Spirit, largely pour'd,
Exerts his sacred fire;
Wisdom and might, and zeal and love
His holy breast inspire.

He comes, from thickest films of vice
To clear the mental ray;
And, on the eyes oppress'd with night,
To pour celestial day.

Our glad hosannas, Prince of Peace,
Thy welcome shall proclaim;
And heaven's eternal arches ring
With thy beloved name."

Mr. Parker selected for his text the 48th verse of the 7th chapter of John—

"*Have any of the rulers, or of the Pharisees, believed on him?*"

After reiterating this text, Mr. P. stated that the subject of his discourse would be, "The relation which Jesus bore to his age, and the ages." He said that one of the strongest traits in man was admiration and reverence for distinguished and extraordinary men, to whom he could look up as leaders and guides In all countries, and under all forms of government, this devotion to great men, which gave them a controlling power within the sphere of their influence, had been manifested. Even democratic America, although said to be a country in possession of institutions which did not require great men, was not exempt from this universal passion. But the disposition to reverence great men, and the capacity to discern what constitutes a great man, were very different qualities. In the general mind the idea of a great man was derived from the impression cherished of the last great man which had appeared in the world; and when a new great man appeared of a different character from the preceding, his claims would be likely to be disallowed by all those whose minds were strongly pre-occupied with the idea of the former one. His advent would be a fresh fact—a grand New. His ideas would startle. His language would sound strange. His teachings would look revolutionary. He would, as it were, pull down the old walls to build a new temple, or open a new quarry of marble or granite for materials with which to erect his new structure. All this the admirers of the preceding great man might perceive; but yet if the new man possessed not the attributes of the former, they could not feel that he was a great man, because he corresponded not with their conception of a great man. This new man might go beyond their wildest conjectures or vivid dreams of a great man; and yet would his greatness be doubted or disbelieved, so long as the supersition or remembrance of the last great man remained fresh in their minds. This resulted from the infirmity of human nature, which was slow to receive as truth, the fact that no two great men had been created strongly similar in character.

The new great man, that is, the real great man, laughed at much of the former great man's most admired qualities, and overturned his notions. She overturned his institutions and opinions. He finds their institutions to be not of granite or marble, but fluid and yielding. But these yielding institutions or opinions would have many staunch adherents—men who would not, or could not, l