with Germany, among other inducements, were suggested by Mr. Buchanan as favoring the retention of a full minister, also at the court of Austria.

Mr. McDuffie was in favor of the retrenchment contemplated in the amendment. Full missions in these cases, he thought, would operate more to the benefit of the agents employed, than of the government. Austria, he considered an unimportant nation in a commercial point of view, as related to the United States, perhaps one of the least important. It was not incumbent upon us to sustain in Austria, a minister of a higher grade than that of her government to the United States. Besides, he was in favor of retrenchment as a principle of the new administration.

The mission to Austria was reduced to the class of Charges des Affaires, and the mission to Brazil retained as a full minister. Appropriation modified accordingly.

The compensation of a Minister to China was reduced from $9,000, as agreed upon by the House, to $5,000 per annum. Outfit untouched.

After the consideration of other amendments, the Senate laid the civil and diplomatic bill aside, and took up the regular order, known as the House joint resolution, for admitting

TEXAS INTO THIS UNION.

Mr. Crittenden took the floor. [There was an unusually large auditory in the galleries to-day, of attractive and anxious listeners.] He adverted to the great and paramount importance of this question, and the mighty consequences dependent upon it. He expressed his diffidence and distrust of his ability in addressing the Senate upon this subject, after so many gentlemen of such high and acknowledged talents had led the way before him in this discussion. He should have contented himself without offering any observations to the Senate, were it not in a measure a duty devolving upon him, in order to set himself right before the country, and to prevent the possibility of a misapprehension of his position and sentiments in reference to this momentous question. Without a waste of time in preliminary observations, Mr. C. entered at once into the investigation of the Constitutional interrogatory:—Can a foreign State be admitted as a new State into this Union by Congress? He asked of gentlemen if the framers of the Constitution—the guardians of the United States—could possibly have designed in the power conferred, to admit new States into the Union—so vast and dangerous a power as this, of gathering up here and there the little foreign nations around us, and merging their discordant elements into States, and with people of this Union. It never could have been so intended to be construed. Mr. Crittenden respectfully approached the materials of the Constitutional argument of Mr. Walker, the Senator from Mississippi, and the fragments of letters collected by Mr. Walker from the ancient fathers in support of the perpective extension of the territories of the United States, he exhibited as giving no satisfactory assurance of the power assumed. Not even the letter of Mr. Hamilton, which looked to the extension of our authority to South America, was applicable or apposite to the case in hand. Nor was the authority from Mr. Madison properly susceptible of the construction put upon it by the Senator from Mississippi. Mr. C. dissented from such examples of strict construction. The precedents of laws assumed by Mr. Walker to be analagous to this case, Mr. C. considered as inadmissible.

Mr. C. next reviewed the Constitutional position assumed by Mr. McDuffie in the interpretation of the power to acquire foreign territory as a power belonging to Congress, because in the acquisition of new territory, the department of the government to be employed as the agency, is not named, it might as properly be assumed by Congress as by the treaty making power. Mr. Crittenden and Mr. McDuffie came into frequent explanatory collisions in the progress of Mr. Crittenden's review of the argument of the Senator from the South by the Senator from the West. In one of these passages at arms, Mr McDuffie was cited as having said that the power to make war (Congress) had the power to make peace. Mr. C. wanted to know how Congress could make peace.

Mr McDuffie—By disbanding the army and the navy. (Laughter.)

Mr. Crittenden—That would be a good way of making peace on our side, but it takes two to make peace, as it takes two to make war. (Laughter.)

Mr. McDuffie—We could not make war very well after the army and navy were disbanded.—(Laughter.)

Mr. Crittenden said he did not know but under such a contingency it would be a good time for us to make peace, but it would certainly be a good time for our enemy to make war. (General laughter, but very modestly done, like a laugh in a church.)

Mr. McDuffie explained that the Constitution not having defined the branch of the government to which the acquisition of foreign territory belonged, whether to the law making power or the treaty making power, it might therefore be as properly assumed by the former as by the latter; or in other terms, that it was a function belonging not exclusively to the treaty making power.

Mr. Crittenden appealed to the contrary, to the spirit of the Constitution—the precedents of acquisition of foreign territory; as establishing the exercise of this function, exclusively with the treaty making powers, &c. Mr. C. next referred to the spirit of disorganization that was rife in the land. We were leaving the ancient landmarks in our eager desire for territorial extension—we were departing from the Constitution to the worship of a lone star—a *loan* star, a star which the great Senator from New York had in his poetical effusion presented to us in the moving character of a lone, and beautiful, and weeping maiden. Mr. McDuffie, and Mr. Walker were taken up again, and their cunning interpretations of the Constitution From these two Senators Mr. Critteuden passed to Senator Allen; and after referring the Senate to a remark in the speech of Mr Allen in which he had said that you might blow the Constitution sky-high, and in three weeks another equally as good could be produced, without disturbing the farmer at his plough. Mr. C made this remark of Mr Allen, the theme of a patriotic defence of the Constitution, and the fathers who framed it; and of denunciation of that spirit of disorder which would hold this great charter of our rights in such trifling estimation. After dwelling upon the dangers of acceding to the spirit of inappeasable lust for aggrandizement; and said, in conclusion, that he considered this measure from the House for the annexation of Texas to the United States, (and he said it with no feeling of disrespect to any man) but he considered this measure as contemplating a most palpable violation of the Constitution, from first to last, as a measure revolutionary in its character, and destructive to all the safeguards of the Constitution and the laws, for the maintenance of order, and the protection of our rights; and that it involved a consolidation of all power into the hands, and subject to the caprices of bare majorities of the two houses of Congress, &c.

Mr. Archer next rose to the subject. He said that he rose in his place from the relation in which he stood to this question, (Chairman on Foreign Relations,) to close this important debate. His friend from Kentucky (Mr Crittenden) in the opening of his remarks, had placed his reliance upon that Supreme Power from whence all strength is derived. How much more appropriate, then, was it for himself to do so. It was in such a spirit of reliance that he could alone properly approach the inappreciable magnitude of this question. The question before us proposed to unsettle all the balances of the Constitution; and whether the United States are or are not to be overthrown, was the question. Gentlemen on both sides had talked of the expediencies associated with this question. He would blush to talk of expediencies when the Constitution was at stake. He knew that the annexation of Texas was ordained—he knew it must come—a majority of his own constituents were its advocates, but he gave up all questions of expediency and of duty, to his obligations to the Constitution. While upon questions of expediency, he would yield to the wishes of his constituents; in matters of conscience he should maintain uninvaded the whole field of his mind. Mr. Archer considered in detail the office in the premises of the treaty making power—the dangerous balance of power held in the hands of the Abolitionists, and their dangerous attitude to this question—the declaration that the annexation of Texas would extend the area of freedom, in which he compared the loafers of Papineau's rebellion, with the patriots of the Texas revolution. Mr. Archer continued some time on the general dangers of the measure.

Mr Johnson desired a few words in explanation of his position. In opposition, then, to Mr. Barrow, his colleague, he said he was in favor of annexation constitutionally, from national considerations. But he could not vote for annexation against the Constitution, &c. From the general tenor of his remarks, we judge he will vote for the measure before the Senate.

The question was then announced as upon the resolution from the House.

Mr. Walker moved to add to the bill an amendment giving discretion to the President to act under the resolution from the House, or if he should think preferable, to proceed to treat for the acquisition of Texas according to the bill of Colonel Benton, for commissioners, &c., this bill constituting the amendment.

Mr. Berrien moved a recess till six o'clock.

Mr. Walker objected. A general conversation followed on the motion for a recess—the annexationists anxious to act upon the bill, and the anti-Texas desirous of getting some two or three abrentees from their side back to their places. Mr Barrow said, if this courtesy was not acceded, he could talk all night, and he and his friends could talk for that matter, till the 4th of March next.

Mr. Pearce said that the friends of annexation need not be apprehensive that there was a desire to put off this question till to-morrow. He should not be here to-morrow—so that if they wanted his vote they would have to take the question to-night.

Mr. Buchanan appealed to allow his friends on the other side, their request for a recess.

His suggestion prevailed, and the Senate took a recess from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Mr. Jarnagin, during the morning hour, took exceptions to the following paragraph in our report of Monday last, concerning the bill for allowing the Choctaws to prosecute their claims in the United States Courts:—

"Mr. Jarnagin was imperturably obstinate in his opposition. The whole expenses of these litigations before the courts, would be drawn from these poor Indians, and as to the vast amount of these claims, they could not be so very voluminous as stated by the Senator from Mississippi, unless some such system had been pursued here, as in the case of the removal of the Choctaws under Gen. Armstrong, sending them over the Mississippi and bringing them back again, to remove them over under a new contract, &c."

Mr. Jarnagin had made no such statement in regard to Gen. Armstrong, as these Choctaw contracts had been controlled by another person of that name, and so forth. He did not know, however, but the reporter in this case might remain "imperturbably obstinate," &c. Not so, Mr. J.; our error was a misapprehension, as stated by Mr. Walker. We cheerfully correct the mistake.

House of Representatives.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 27th, 1845.

The Chaplain was not present this morning at 10 o'clock, when the House had agreed to meet, and therefore, after waiting five minutes,

The Speaker called the House to order, and

The Clerk read the journal.

Mr. Kennedy of Md., offered a resolution declaring that the acts of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the duties on coffee imported in vessels from the Netherlands, to be contrary to law, and totally unauthorised.

The Speaker said it could only be done by general consent.

A Member—I object.

Mr. Kennedy—Oh, I hope the objection will be withdrawn.

The reading of the resolution was called for.

Mr. Slidell, of La.—I object.

Mr. Kennedy—I move a suspension of the rules.

Several Members—Oh, no, no, no.

Mr. Kennedy—I hope the objection will—

The Speaker, to Mr. K.—Has the gentleman withdrawn a motion?

Mr. Kennedy—No.

The Speaker—It is moved that the rules be suspended. Those who are in favor will say "aye"—those opposed, "no." A division was called, and only 45 voted in the affirmative, which not being a majority of a quorum, the motion was lost.

Mr Hopkins, of Va. moved a suspension of the rules, and that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole. While he was speaking,

Mr. McKay, of N C. called out Mr Speaker, Mr. Speaker, several times; and

Mr. Kennedy, walking across the floor, said, "I move to suspend the rules for half an hour to receive reports of Committees," while other members were talking over the House.

The Speaker put Mr Hopkins' motion, and a division was called, on which 50 voted in the affirmative, which was not a sufficient number.

Half a dozen members here called out together, some "I move a call of the House—"Mr. Speaker, ayes and nays"—"A call of the House, a call of the House," and one member said, "go it while you're young"—another, "crutches *is* cheap"—(Laughing.)

When order was a little restored, half a dozen members made different motions all at once.

The Speaker said no motion is now in order except a "call of the House" —no quorum being present

Mr. Houston, of Alabama—I move a call of the House, and on that I call the ayes and nays.

A Member—Oh no, net the ayes and nays on that.

Mr. Houston—Yes! the yeas and nays.

The Speaker then put the motion and the yeas were ordered, during the calling of which knots of members were gathered all about the floor caucussing, and others in the lobbies with office seekers. The result of the vote was yeas 60, nays 56.

Mr Hopkins then moved the suspension of all further proceedings under the call. Carried.

On motion, the House suspended the rules, and went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The River bill was under consideration.

Mr. McKay—Mr. Chairman—

Some Member at this moment said to another in the body of the House, "did you sleep well last night?"

Mr. McKay—I hope that bill will be disposed of in some way or other, so that we can get to other business.

A Member—Go it! that's the way.

Mr. McKay—I move the Committee rise and report the bill, though I am opposed to it.

Several members—Yes, that's it, get it along.

Mr. McKay, and one or two other Members—I move that the bill be laid aside.

Members—Oh, no—we cant stand that.

The Chairman—(Lynn Boyd)—There is an amendment pending, which must be first disposed of.

The Members then began to propose amendments, which were one after another voted down, following each other as rapidly as the foot racers on Hoboken course, and many of them being of the most extravagant kind. One was for $2 500,000 for an atmospheric railroad, another for $5 000 000 for a railroad somewhere else, with various others equally reasonable. Finally,

Mr. Tibbatts' substitute was adopted, by a vote of 85 to 36, taken by tellers, and

On motion, the Committee rose and reported the bill as amended.

Mr. Tibbatts, from a host of others, then obtained the floor, and moved the previous question, which was seconded, when

Mr. Payne moved to lay the whole bill on the table.

A Member—Yeas and nays—Mr. Speaker—Yeas and nays.

No! no!—No! no! from various parts of the House.

The Speaker put the question, and said those in favor of taking the question by yeas and nays will please to rise.

On this about 50 members stood up, and various efforts were made by members to induce some of them to sit down.

A Member pulling another by the coat skirt—"What are you standing up for, eh?

Two members, each having hold of another's arms imploringly, asked him to "sit down, now do sit down."

One voice said, "now don't be a fool, sit down."

Another—"Why will you stand up?"

The yeas and nays were however ordered and resulted—Yeas 80, nays 97.

Cave Johnson asked what was the amendment?

The Clerk replied it was to strike out the original bill and insert Mr. Tibbatt's amendment.

The reading of the amendment was called for, and ordered.

Mr. Belser, of Ala, said he knew the House wanted to know the amount appropriated.

Cries of "Order, order," from all parts of the House.

Mr. Tibbatts stretched out his hand with a piece of paper in it. But renewed cries of "Order, order, order," drowned whatever he might attempt to say.

The substituted bill was called for and ordered to be read, and on the reporter taking down the amounts included in it, and adding them up, he found they amounted to about "two millions and a half of dollars.

After the reading was finished,

Mr. Tucker, of Miss., asked the Chairman if the question could not be divided and taken on every separate clause.

The Speaker said it could.

Mr. Tibbatts was here observed on the other side of the clerk's desk, and said something which could not be heard, to which

The Speaker replied that he had recognised the gentleman from Mississippi, and he had the floor, and the Chair had decided that the question was divisible.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, said he hoped the question would be taken on each proposition, and thus let each stand or fall on its own merits.

Mr Barnard, of N Y, and another member rose to a point of order, and after some further discussion,

The Speaker reversed his former decision, and said that in the present stage of the bill it was not divisible

Mr Jones appealed from that decision, but withdrew his appeal after some conversation, and the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the substitute as a whole.—Yeas, 89; Nays, 96. So the amendment was lost.

The Speaker announced this, and said the question now recurred on the amendments to the original bill.

Mr. Dromgoole said he understood there were no amendments, and he hoped it would be rejected.

A great number of members were at this time engaged in caucussing in the area before the Clerk's desk, when

Mr. Hale, of N H, enquired of the Speaker how many members the rules allowed to occupy the area in front of the Speaker.

The Speaker said none were allowed to occupy that position, and requested them to resume their seats, and as they were scattering,

Mr. Pettit, of Ind., remarked that the rules allowed as many to occupy the area as "could vote against Texas," alluding to Mr Hales' vote against the resolutions for the admission of Texas.

Mr. Dromgoole rose to a question of order, and contended that the Committee having reported the bill to the House with one amendment, (the substitute,) the House could not recur to the amendment which had been previously adopted, as they had been superceded by the substitute, and the House had now the bill without amendment before them.

The Speaker said the amendments had been adopted in Committee, and were attached to the bill as reported to the House, and were now before it.

After some further conversation, the question was taken on the first amendment, to appropriate $100,000 for a canal at Sault St. Marie, Michigan, by yeas and nays, and it was lost by 78 yeas to 88 nays.

The next amendment was to appropriate $300,000 for the continuation of the Cumberland Road. The yeas and nays were called for and ordered on this also. Yeas 67, nays 79.

The next amendment was for $100 000 for the improvement of the Albemarle Sound, in North Carolina. Yeas 52, nays 109.

The Speaker said the question recurred on the engrossment and reading of the bill.

Mr. Foote, of Vt., moved a reconsideration of the vote by which Mr. Tibbatt's substitute was laid on the table, and called the previous question.

Mr. Hammett, of Mississippi, moved a call of the House

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, asked if it were in order to move to reconsider the vote named, without first reconsidering every subsequent vote on the same bill.

Mr. Houston, of Ala.—moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. Hammett—I move a call of the House.

Mr. Dromgoole raised a point of order.

The Chair decided that the call of the House was *not* in order, and that the motion to reconsider *was* in order.

The question was put upon the motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and the yeas and nays were ordered, when

Some member moved to adjourn. The yeas and nays were called for, and on that tellers were called for and ordered, and a sufficient number having passed between the tellers, the motion to adjourn was withdrawn.

The yeas and nays were then called on the motion to lay on the table—Yeas 96 nays 84. So the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The question recurred on the engrossment and third reading of the bill. The reading of the bill was called for.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Schenck—I merely wished to suggest that it would now be in order to *vote this bill down*.

Mr. Wentworth—Mr. Speaker, yeas and nays.

A number of the members now congregated in the area to caucuss, and the Speaker ordered them to their seats.

The bill was read

Mr. Dromgoole, of Va, asked the yeas and nays.

While the Speaker was counting those who wished the yeas and nays,

A Member said—Oh! its only the engrossment—don't let's have the yeas and nays.

Another, across the House—Down, down with you.

Another—Get up! Let's have the yeas and nays, and defeat the bill.

Another—It's not the *passage* of the bill.

Another—Never mind, let's have yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered. Yeas 87—Nays 91.

Mr Dromgoole, of Va, moved to reconsider this vote, and called the previous question.

The yeas and nays were demanded.

Mr. Hale, of N H, moved to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table, and on that called the yeas and nays.

A Member—Oh, no, Hale, you've made a mistake.

Another—Let him alone, he's right.

Mr. Tibbatts, of Ky., asked if it were in order to move a call of the House.

The Speaker said it was.

Mr. Tibbatts moved a call of the House, and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. Yeas 59—Nays 109

The yeas and nays were now ordered upon Mr. Hale's motion, by tellers—the vote was Yeas 71—Nays 93.

The previous question on the motion to reconsider, was then put and seconded, and the main question ordered. On the motion to reconsider, the Yeas and Nays were called and ordered. Yeas 102—Nays 77.

Mr. Steenrod, of Va., enquired if it were in order to amend the bill.

The Speaker (Mr. Hopkins *pro. tem.*) said it was.

Mr. Steenrod offered an amendment which had been rejected in committee.

The previous question was demanded. On the motion to second the previous question, tellers were demanded and ordered. Yeas 64—Nays 85. So the previous question was not seconded.

Mr. McClelland, of Michigan, offered an amendment to the amendment, being Mr. Tibbet's proposition with an alteration of appropriation from $500,000 to $250 000 for the purchase of the Louisville canal, which will *cost* at least $700,000, and also $75,000 less appropriated for the Cumberland Road.

The previous question was moved and seconded, and the Yeas and Nays called on the amendment. Yeas 85—Nays 85.

The question recurred on Mr. Steenrod's amendment. Two or three members moved a division of the question.

Mr. Hale, of N H. moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table.

A member moved to take a recess till half past 4 o'clock, now 20 minutes past 3.

Some other member moved that the House adjourn till 5 o'clock.

The Chair decided that it was not in order.

An appeal was taken.

The Chair stated that he decided that the previous question being in operation, no motion was in order but a motion to adjourn.

The appeal, after much conversation, was withdrawn.

A motion was made to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Tibbats moved to reconsider the vote ordering the previous question. Lost.

Mr. Jameson, of Mo.—I move the House adjourn to 5 o'clock.

The Chair decides that it is not in order.

Mr. Jameson—I move a suspension of the rules.

The Chair decides that is not in order.

Mr. Jameson—I move—(A full stop and rather sheepish look, as he just conceived that the chair had decided all motions to be out of order but an adjournment.)

The House had evidently now got into a fix, and could not get out of it by going through the business before it.

Mr. Seymour of N Y. accordingly called for a division of the question, and indicated the divisions he wished.

The yeas and nays were called and ordered.

The question was first taken on an appropriation of $225,000, to continue the Cumberland road in the States of Indiana and Illinois. Yeas 78—Nays 81.

Mr. Davis of Ind. moved a reconsideration of the vote by which Mr. Tibbatt's amendment was just lost. He called the previous question.

Mr. Houston of Ala. moved to lay that motion on the table, and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. Yeas 68—Nays 83.

Mr. Hammett moved an adjournment, on which the yeas and nays were ordered. Yeas 63—Nays 84

The question was then taken on the reconsideration.

On this the yeas and nays were ordered—Yeas 84, nays 78. So the vote was reconsidered.

Mr. McClelland wished to amend the amendment.—The Chair decided it was out of order. Mr McClelland then wished to divide. Mr. Thompson, of Miss., wished to know how the question stood. The Chair said the question recurred upon the the amendment of Mr McC.—Mr. Thompson—As an amendment *to* an amendment?—The Chair said it regarded it as a substitute for the amendment of Mr. Steenrod.

Mr. McClelland said he wished the amendment to be divided so that the vote should be first taken upon all but that relating to the Louisville Canal, and then upon that afterwards.

Mr. Tibbatts thought it was not divisible. The Chair decided that it was divisible. Mr. Tibbatts appealed from the decision. The decision of the Chair was sustained.—Mr. Thompson, of Miss., moved a division upon each clause of the bill. It was so ordered. The first clause was read, $15,000 for a harbor on Lake Champlain. Mr. Thompson called for the yeas and nays. They were ordered. Mr Schenck, of Ohio, moved that the House adjourn. Yeas and nays were called for but not ordered.—Mr. Schenck called for tellers. Ordered. For adjournment 99, against it 46. So the House adjourned.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.

First Board, Feb 28.—$5,000 Pennsylvania 5's, 73; 10,000 do, 5d, 73⅝; 500 Lehigh 5's, 1841, 39; 100 shares Wilmington RR, 5d, 20¾; 100 do, 5d, 20¾; 300 do, 5d, 20⅞; 100 Girard Bank, s5, 9⅛.

Second Board, Feb. 25.—$10,000 State 5's, rw, 72¾; 10,000 do, s5 73¾; 5,000 do, s5, 73¾; 10 000 do, b5, 73¾; 1,400 Lehigh mortgage loan, 68; 1,500 semi-annual 5's, 1846, 77; 3,000 L high 6's, 1845, 39⅝; 100 shares Girard Bk, b5, 8⅝; 100 N O Gas, 31; 2 Pennsylvania insurance, 192; 50 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 42; 10 do 41¾; 200 Wilmington RR, 2½; 79 do 20⅞; 42 Camden and Amboy RR, 110; 6 Mechanics' Bk, 24⅝.

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PHŒNIX HAT AND CAP MANUFATORY,
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EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY.
The extensive application of the system of small profits, cash payments and large sales to many branches of business in this city within a few years, and the eminent success which this plan deserves, and has in many instances received, has led the subscriber to test its application to the HATTING business. In a city whose inhabitants are widely distinguished for neatness and taste in dress, and at the same time for economy and thrift, there seems great reason to believe that a system which enables the community to gratify a laudable partiality for neatness a an unprecedentedly small expense, will meet with no small degree of favor. Determined to ascertain whether a branch of business which concerns the head and pocket of every man in the community, cannot be conducted on this plan, the subscriber has employed a large number of the best workmen in the manufacturing and finishing departments; also skillful and tasty Cap Makers. Each department is under the constant supervision of an experienced foreman. These arrangements, together with his intimate personal knowledge of the business, great facilities for purchasing to the best advantage—low rent—free from the ruinous expenses of Broadway—inflexible adherence to "cash on delivery"—a determination to keep pace with all improvements, and with the current Fashions of the day, enable him to say with all confidence, that he now offers to the citizens of New York, articles in his line fully equal in style and durability to those sold in Broadway, and unequalled in cheapness and economy to any ever offered in this city.

He begs leave to refer to the following schedule of articles, and their respective prices annexed:—

HATS.

First Quality Nutria Fur.....$3 50
Identical with Hats heretofore sold at $4 50 and $5 00.
Any one on examination will pronounce them the same, and will, on trial, find them to do equally as good service.
Second Quality Nutria.....$3 00
This is the same article heretofore sold at $3 50 and $4 00. External appearance and finish closely resembling the above, the principal difference being in the body.
Moleskin.....$2 50
Usually sold at $3 00 and $3 50—very neat in appearance, and very serviceable.

CAPS.

First Quality Mens and Boys.....$1 50
Made of superior French Cloth, and trimmed in a very superior manner, usually sold at $2 and $2 50.
Second Quality.....$1 00
Usually sold at $1 50 and $2.
Third Quality.....75
Usually sold at $1 25 and $1 50.

An examination will show that the style of the above articles cannot be surpassed by any establishment in this city or elsewhere.

N. B.—The style of Trimmings adopted at this establishment is particularly recommended as well for effectually preventing injury from perspiration or oil applied to the hair, as for its greater ease and comfort to the wearer. ja31 1m*rc

PORTUGUESE FEMALE PILLS,
INVENTED AND PREPARED BY
M. DE BOUDELOQUE, M. D., LISBON, PORTUGAL.
THE scientific combination of ingredients of which these Pills are composed, have made them the wonder and admiration of the world. They are known all over Europe to be the only preparation ever discovered that has proved invariably certain

The directions are translated into English, and are enveloped round with the seal of the importer, stamped. Each box contains the signature of M. de Boudeloque, and the English directions have the signature of Dr. F. MELVEAU, authorised agent for the Continent of America.

They can be transmitted by mail to any part of the United States. Sold by Dr. F. MELVEAU, agent and importer for the United States. Office, 129 Liberty street, near Greenwich street. Price $5.—half boxes, $3. No half boxes sent by mail. Sold in Boston at 9 Salem street. Letters directed to Dr. F. Melveau, box 1224 New York, will meet with immediate attention. All letters must be post paid. mr1 1md&1w*rc

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FOR every Disease of the Scalp and Hair, by GRANDJEAN, the only man in the United States who has devoted himself entirely to the study of this part of the human system.
Consultation and Remedy.....$2.
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Applications, by letter, must state particularly the age of the person, the color of the hair, and all the details possible of the disease. Address GRANDJEAN, No. 1 Barclay street, post-paid f22 1w*re

[From the Evening Post.]
DENTISTRY.—DR. A. C. CASTLE, who has lived a long time in this city, has obtained a distinguished and an enviable eminence in his profession. He inserts Artificial Teeth and fills Teeth with great skill and ability. He has also prepared a composition in the form of a Paste, for filling hollow or decayed tender teeth, which, while it resists the action of all acids and infecting agents, it becomes as hard as the tooth, and durable for life. It is peculiarly adapted for nervous persons; and Dr. Castle operates with great care. We have personally tried his skill and can recommend him."
Dr. A. C Castle's Office 231 Broadway. f10 1m*dh

DR. CORBITT may be consulted confidentially at his Office, 16 Duane street, two doors from Chatham. Strangers are respectfully informed that Dr. Corbitt is a member of the University of the City of New York, and that he has exclusively confined his practice from being general to the treatment of certain classes of diseases, (now over eleven years in the city of New York,) which engage this entire attention. The annals of medicine do not record yet more success than is to be found in his practice. The Doctor cautions the unfortunate against the use of mercury, as it has to thousands of victims. Recent cases are in a few days removed entirely from the system. See that you are judiciously treated by a person legally qualified, and not by pretenders and quacks as there are several of them in this city. Persons afflicted with protracted and inveterate cases need not despair of being restored to health, by applying to Dr. Corbitt. A practice of many years has established the Doctor's reputation for skill and respectability. Strictures engage the Doctor's profound attention. A medicine may be had to prevent a certain disease in any of its forms d22 1m*re

"DR. SALTER'S YOUNG MAN'S FRIEND," or Specific Mixture, completely bids defiance to those very prevalent, I may even say fashionable imprudences. This medicine, unequalled in power, neutralizes the virus, and suppresses all the morbid symptoms and irritation of the disease in recent cases generally in twenty-four hours. This mixture may be relied on with the utmost confidence, as being an antidote unequalled for the cure of certain imprudences, gonorrhœa, &c.—See full particulars with the medicine. Wholesale and retail by J. O. FAY, 136 Fulton street, (Lamp store,) Sun Buildings, New York.—Price $1. j30 1m*re

READ WHAT SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL HAS DONE.

[From the Albany Daily Knickerbocker.]
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that Willard Jenks, Proprietor of West Troy Exchange Hotel, having been afflicted with deafness in one ear, for the last twenty years, and in the other for the last year, so that it was impossible for me to hear the loudest voice and after trying various remedies without improving my hearing in the least, I was induced to try Scarpa's Compound Acoustic Oil, for the cure of Deafness, and it is with great satisfaction I am enabled to state that it has perfectly restored my hearing, and will be happy to see any person who wishes for information in relation to my case, at my place in West Troy. WILLARD JENKS.
The following certificate was addressed to Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, to whom the parties are known:—
New York, Oct. 10, 1844.
Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen—The following statement of the beneficial effects produced by the use of Scarpa's Acoustic Oil on my daughter, I send you as an act of justice, that others may have positive facts to convince them of its value and efficacy. She was nearly deaf for two years, and could only be made to hear by speaking very loud. I purchased one bottle, which was used according to the printed directions, and before a quarter part of the bottle was applied, a hard substance was discharged from the ear, and soon after the hearing in both ears was completely restored. It is now almost a year since the cure was effected, and it is now proved to be a perfect cure. Further particulars can be obtained by those interested by calling at my house, No. 84 Essex street. B. Y. WARING.
TRY IT AND BE CURED—It is without doubt one of the greatest afflictions that can befall us to become deaf. This misfortune in years past has hung with double weight upon the afflicted from the conviction that nothing could be hoped, even from the best physicians. However we feel much gratified that we are able to offer to the public a certain remedy for this misfortune, in Scarpa's Oil, and at the same time to lay before them positive evidence of the great virtue of this medicine. We make the following short extract from a letter upon this subject from a medical gentleman in one of the eastern cities:—"Yes, sir, Scarpa's Oil, in effecting cures as well as in affording relief, is certainly working wonders."
Sold by A. B & D. Sands, wholesale agents for the proprietors, No. 79 Fulton street, 77 East Broadway and 273 Broadway. f9 1m*ec

BEAR'S OIL.

HIGHLY SCENTED AND PURE FOR THE HAIR.—Of all preparations for the hair or whiskers, nothing equals the oil prepared from Bear's grease. In most instances, it restores the hair to the bald and will effectually preserve it from falling off in any event. It was long noted by such eminent physicians and chemists, as the late Sir Humphrey Davy and Sir Henry Halford, that pure Bear's grease, properly prepared, was the best thing ever discovered for the preservation of the hair, or restoring it when bald. Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co. have saved no expense in getting the genuine Bear's grease from Canada and elsewhere, and have prepared it in such a manner that the oil, combined with its high perfume, renders it indispensable for the toilet and dressing room of all.
Sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., No. 273 Broadway, Granite Building, corner of Chambers street; 79 Fulton street, and 77 East Broadway. Price 50 cents large, 25 cents small bottles. fe11 1m*m

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTH ACHE DROPS—AN IMMEDIATE AND PERFECT CURE.—Those who have felt the painful throbbing and excruciating pangs of this disease shooting through their jaws with most tormenting perseverance, and, as is often the case, have received but little sympathy from friends on such occasions, will no doubt be much pleased to know of a remedy that will never fail to quiet forever the unmerciful offender.
The Clove Anodyne is the best of all Toothache Remedies. It is immediate and certain in its effects, curing the most violent toothache or pain in the gums in one minute.
Experience has proved that this anodyne composition will give immediate and permanent relief after the failure of every other remedy; it is pleasant to the taste and smell, will not injure the teeth or gums in any way, and a few applications will entirely remove the pain and soreness from a decayed tooth, so that it may be filled and rendered as useful as ever. When the pain proceeds from the face, or from the gums around a tooth apparently sound, this application will give speedy relief by rubbing a few drops on the parts affected. Price 25 cents.
Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & CO. Druggists and Chemists, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, Granite Building. Sold also at 79 Fulton street; 77 East Broadway; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. fe11 1m*m

50,000 DEATHS BY CONSUMPTION,
Would perhaps be a small estimate for the ravages of this dreadful disease in a single year; then add the fearful catalogue of those cut off by Inflammation of the Lungs, Hemorrhage, Asthma, Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis, and other diseases of
THE LUNGS AND LIVER,
And the list would present an appalling proof of the fatality of these two classes of diseases.
But it is important to know that nearly all of this dread waste of human life might have been prevented by a timely use of
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
The greatest remedy ever discovered by man for all diseases of the pulmonary organs, produced by cold and changeable climates. Scores of cases have come to our knowledge where the patient had been given up to die by consumption, as beyond the reach of medical aid, but who, by the use of this Wild Cherry Balsam, have been speedily restored to complete health. A letter of a well known clergyman, recently left the school she was attending, being advised that she must die of consumption, to return to her home, wishing to spend her few remaining days with her friends. By some means she was induced to take Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, by which she was entirely cured in a short time, and returned to her school with a light heart and invigorated in health. By application to the office, further particulars of this and other remarkable cures will be cheerfully given. Many of the most distinguished physicians of this city and Brooklyn give this Balsam their unqualified approval. Why should they not?—it is hailed every where as
NATURE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION!
being formed from chemical extracts of Wild Cherry Bark and Tar, two simples, but powerful ingredients of Nature's own Laboratory. All who have used this wonderful compound, concur in testifying that it is the most efficacious remedy ever known.
Principal office 32 Ann street, New York. Sold also by agents in all parts of the Union. j30 1m*ec

CONSUMPTION IS CURABLE.
THOMSON'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA.
INFLAMMATION of the Mucous Membranes is the result of some impression made upon them by cold or other causes; hence Chronic Catarrh, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma wheezing in Cough, CONSUMPTION, Gastritis, disease of Liver and Kidneys, Palpitation of the Heart, &c. From incontestible evidence, it is proved that THOMSON'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA is a specific in these complaints—allaying irritation, promoting healthy secretions, and removing the existing cause of disease. Thousands have used it and can bear testimony to its efficacy.
FAIRFIELD PROOF!!!
Philadelphia, March 1st, 1844.—I hereby certify, that in consequence of repeated and neglected colds, my lungs became seriously affected, and for a long time I have suffered with violent pains in the breast, obstinate cough and difficult expectoration, the symptoms daily increasing in violence. I had recourse to various remedies, with no avail, until I used THOMSON'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF TAR, which effected a permanent cure before I had taken three bottles.
E. EVANS,
Fayette street, below Arch.
Principal Office—Northeast corner of Fifth and Spruce streets. Sold wholesale and retail by the Agents, A. B. SANDS & Co. Druggists, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street. Retailed also, at 79 Fulton street and 77 East Broadway.
Price—50 cents per bottle, or $5 per dozen. f11 1m*m

Medical Card.
DOCTOR FAWCETT, of 196 Fulton street, New York, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, of London and Edinburgh, and Graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia; also, author of a work embracing the following subjects, viz:—Matrimony, Impotency and Sterility, anatomically, physiologically, and medically explained, with a comprehensive exposition of the nature and modern treatment of Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Nocturnal Emissions, and all the consequences arising from self pollution. Doctor Fawcett continues his private consultations on the above-mentioned diseases, at his long established office, 196 Fulton street, where the most aggravated forms of all affections of the generative organs will yield to his mode of treatment, without restraining in diet or exercise, and without mercury. Even when the procreative energies become torpid or paralyzed, from excessive indulgence, or from masturbation, he will be able to restore the parts to health and vigor. Persons at a distance, enclosing $1 can have a copy of the work.
All letters must be post-paid, and directed to Dr. H Fawcett, 196 Fulton street, New York. f18 1m*ec

EXT. CUBEBS
DR GLOVER
COPAIVA & SARSP'LA
THIS is the most speedy, certain and effectual remedy for the cure of gonorrhœa, gleet, seminal weakness, and all discharges from the urethra. It is in portable form, is pleasan to take, being a concentration of all those remedies that have been found most efficacious in curing secret diseases.
Druggists and persons who purchase at wholesale, will get the article at the usual discount.
Dr. Glover is consulted in those difficult and protracted cases of syphilis, that require practical experience to insure success. He has received a medical education and has confined himself to an office practice for the last fourteen years in this city. Patients who have been treated unsuccessfully by others, may entrust themselves to his care with every confidence. His offices are in No. 2 Ann street—lamp at the door of his private office in the evening. f22 1m*m

TO THOSE WITHOUT CHILDREN.
APROCREATIVE ELIXIR CORDIAL
THE greatest discovery in medical science is that of M. M Desomeaux, of Paris. He has entirely exploded the generally received opinion of the existence of incurable sterility or barrenness, (except inde