Opening of the Astor Library.

VISIT TO THE NEW BUILDING—ORGANIZATION OF THE INSTITUTION, ETC., ETC.

The Astor Library, so called after John Jacob Astor, who bequeathed $400,000 for the establishment of a public library in the city of New York, was thrown open yesterday to the public, for the first time. The building, situated on the easterly side of Lafayette Place, occupies 65 feet front by 125 feet in depth—the site having been chosen by the founder of the library himself. It is composed partly of brick and partly of brown cut stone. It is built somewhat after the style of the royal palaces at Florence, and though its erection cost but $75,000, it is a neat and substantial edifice, and its interior admirably suited to the purposes of a library. In accordance with the testator's will, this library is "accessible at all reasonable hours and times, for general use, free of expense to persons resorting thereto, subject only to such control and regulations as the trustees may from time to time exercise and establish for general convenience."

On entering the building a flight of thirty eight Italian marble steps, decorated on either side of the entrance by a stone sphinx, leads to the centre of the library hall, which is on the second floor. The lecture room, &c., are on the first story. The library is well lighted from windows at the east and west extremities, and also from skylights in the ceiling. It is divided into compartments for books, the brick piers which separate them being plastered and finished in imitation of Italian marble. These compartments, though separate and distinct, as far as regards the classification of the volumes, are connected by the means of light iron arcadians, supported by the piers, and reached by four spiral staircases. The whole is ingeniously arranged, corresponding with the general architecture of the building.

Visiters began to flock to the Astor Library yesterday at an early hour, to see its rare collection of books, of which so much has been said and which is exceeds, both in extent and value, any thing of the kind on this continent at least. There are works on every subject and almost in every language. The collection amounts to some 50,000 volumes. The foreign books from Europe were selected by Mr. Rector Bonsange. But perhaps the most perfect department is the biography, towards which Dr. Cogswell, the librarian, has contributed about 1,000 works. Indeed, we can no better than give the description of this splendid library from the pen of Dr. Cogswell himself, who has chiefly been instrumental in bringing it to its present perfection. He says —

TO THE EDITORS OF THE HOME JOURNAL

I have not forgotten my promise, made early last summer, to send you an account of the Astor Library, when it should be a thing in existence and not one in *future*. Such a thing it has at last become, and I lose no time in fulfilling my promise.

For the existence of this library the community are indebted to the generosity of the late John Jacob Astor. It was a third impulse of his own heart which prompted him to do this noble act; he wished, as he said, to some permanent and valuable memorial, to testify his grateful feelings toward the city in which he had so long lived and prospered. When he consulted with his friends as to the purpose to which his intended liberality should be applied, and the founding of a public library was suggested, his decision was promptly taken in favor of it. Nor was it owing to any misgiving or wavering in opinion, that the accomplishment of the purpose was not effected in his lifetime but to the natural reluctance of a man of his advanced age and feeble health to add a new burden to his cares. The sum requested by him for this endowment was four hundred thousand dollars, and it is an evidence both of his liberal spirit and of his discernment even in relation to things in which his mind had not been occupied, that after he had made the first appropriation of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, he perceived it was not enough, and of his own accord, uninfluenced by any one, added another fifty thousand. It was a very large sum to give to one public object, quite as large as any one then thought would be necessary; but the actual formation of the library leads to a different conclusion. It is now seen that a great deal more is required to provide such a library as daily experience proves is needed to aid in advancing the business, industry, learning and research of this great community. A broad foundation has been laid, sufficient to support a noble superstructure.

The will of the founder has now been carried into execution by the trustees of the library, and in exact conformity to the directions therein given. The site taken for the building is one of the two from which the choice was authorized, its dimensions and cost are as prescribed, and the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, appropriated for the purchase of books at the outset, has been expended, with the exception of about twenty thousand dollars, which has been reserved to make up the first urgent deficiencies. When the whole sum shall have been applied, it will place in the library a collection of at least one hundred thousand volumes, which is just adapted to the number that will amply fill the principal saloon. This is another evidence of Mr. Astor's foresight in securing the permanent interests of the institution founded by him, that he so limited the first expenditures for establishing it, as to leave a permanent fund for the support and increase of nearly half the sum bequeathed.

A little more than four years have now elapsed since the library edifice was begun, and it is not yet six months since it was completed. In this last interim, the books, now amounting to nearly eighty thousand volumes, have been classified, catalogued, and systematically arranged upon the shelves, and in the same time a great deal of other labor incident to the preparation of a library has been done. This may seem a long time for accomplishing such a work to those who have been waiting to use the books, but it would be difficult to name a library of equal extent, that was ever put in order so soon. The great mistake was in attempting to accomplish it short of a full year. It gave rise to impatience which nothing could satisfy, and demanded a more incessant toil than any slave was ever condemned to by the hardest master. For this folly I alone am to be blamed, and my only excuse for it is, that practical experiment alone could determine how much time would be requisite. But to return from the digression.

The Astor Library is placed in a central and easily accessible situation. Lafayette place, on the east side of which it is built, communicates with the two great thoroughfares of the city—Broadway and the Bowery—by Great Jones street at the south, Astor place and Eighth street at the north and by Fourth street near the centre. A more appropriate site could not be found in New York. The street has a refined, classic air, and is in a good degree exempt from the throng, and noise, and bustle of business streets. The dent set between it and Broadway is so striking in this respect that it is difficult to compare it that they are in such near proximity. The eye of the visiter in traversing it will be attracted by a long row of stately marble dwellings with rich porticos supported by elegant Corinthian columns and if a stranger, he may perhaps fix upon these for the Astor Library. But a glance across the street, when about opposite the centre of this fine range, will show him a very plain structure of brick, raised upon a lower story of rustic ashler brown stone, somewhat more lofty than the neighboring buildings—this is the Astor Library. The style of architecture is the Byzantine; the front, which has too little mass or spread to effect, is rendered somewhat imposing by the deeply recessed arched doors and windows, the rich brown stone mouldings and mullions, and still more by the boldly projecting cornice, corbels and parapet, all beautifully wrought in the same material. In this city we have of late been so familiar with the immense, that a building so limited in extent as the Astor Library dwindles into insignificance. Its fine proportions, architectural correctness, and adaptation to its purpose, will be appreciated by none but an artistic eye. Such an eye will see that the architect has made the most of his prescribed front elevation; and it should be borne in mind that the building in all its extent, was made out by the will of the founder, and wisely, too, for, instead of a library of precious books, we might now have nothing but an empty marble palace. But it is time to pass the threshold. On opening the main entrance door, the eye falls at once upon a beautiful flight of thirty six broad marble steps, leading, between straight walls of solid mason work, to the second floor of the building, which is the main floor of the library proper. These stairs lead the visiter at a point about the centre of the room, from which, at a single glance, he may survey the whole thing; the Astor Library in all its extent is before him, and if his expectations have been formed upon some of the exaggerated accounts which have been published he will certainly be disappointed. But if he has no such preconceived ideas, and has waited until he could see and judge for himself, he may be pleased and gratified. The room in which is a hundred feet in length by sixty four in width, and fifty feet in height, is sufficiently large and lofty to appear grand. A broad skylight, extending two thirds its length, with a row of huge curved panes of glass on each side, and a double sash spreading nearly horizontally across the centre, pours in a flood of light from above, which, with that let in through the ten broad windows in front and eight in the rear, gives an uncommonly cheerful aspect to the apartment. It is really beautiful as it is, and will be much more so when the glare of its stucco ornaments and of its gilded balustrades become softened down by time. The internal arrangement is a very convenient one, and very economical of space. A series of seven alcoves or apartments, open in front and rear fills up the space on each side from the side walls to the columns which support the roof, leaving corridors two and a half feet in width along the walls, by which a communication is established between the different parts of the library. On this plan the capacity of the room for books is more than doubled, that is, for every fifty one wall shelves, there are seventy two in the alcoves. On no other could it be made to contain one hundred thousand volumes, as it is now ascertained it will. Each alcove has a light gallery eleven feet above the floor, to give easy access to the higher tiers of shelves; and these galleries, extended in front of the wall shelves, form a continued corridor from end to end. The room within the columns which support the roof is open from floor to skylight, but divided into two stories between these columns and the outer walls. In the second story there is a series of alcoves exactly corresponding to that on the first, with similar galleries above. The part of the library which is divided into alcoves is separated from the open area in the centre by a light iron railing. This area is provided with reading tables for those who wish to use the books which are to be handed to them by the assistant librarians. The only part of the library above the first floor which has not been described are two small rooms in the northeast corner, appropriated to the superintendent; these two rooms are not taken from the main building, but formed by carrying up a portion of the walls of the projection in the rear.

It remain to speak of the most important part of the library—the books. Before doing this I must correct a strange mistake which some have made of comparing the Astor Library with the older first class libraries of Europe; and as we are fond of statistics, and given to estimate by figures, I will state the difference by a fact, in figures, which will dissipate such a delusion. The shelving in the Astor is about eleven thousand feet, or somewhat over two miles, and would reach, if placed in a continuous line, from the Park to Union place; that of the British Museum is more than fourteen miles, and would reach in a similar way from the Battery to Kingsbridge. Is it not absurd to suppose that a library founded by the munificence of a single individual, and formed within four years, could begin to approach, in any one respect, to a library which has had the fostering patronage of the British government for a century, and on which, in a single year, a larger sum has often been expended than the whole cost of the Astor Library to the present time to say nothing of the two very large and very choice libraries, and the numerous smaller ones that have been engulfed in it? The library of the British Museum is rich in everything which time and unlimited means and untiring pains can procure; rich in manuscripts, rich in palæotypes, rich in science, history and literature of every age and nation. The Astor Library has no manuscripts, and in printed books is rich only for one so recently and so rapidly formed. I cannot leave this part of the subject without adding, in justice to that noble institution, that from my own personal observation its administration is as perfect as it possible for that of a library to be. The most exact order prevails throughout the books are kept in the best condition, and their places so readily found, that they are usually in the hands of readers in less than five minutes after they are called for; and the catalogue, about which there has been so much senseless clamor, is the best that can be had, and all that can be had, for a library of so many countless volumes and of such rapid extension. It is very legibly written; it is placed where readers can refer to it as often as they choose; and as the alphabetical order, by a very ingenious plan, is exactly kept up it is as convenient and easy to be used as a common dictionary. It requires no index and no vexatious supplements.

I stated above that the number of volumes in the Astor Library is now nearly eighty thousand; it is proper to add that some thousands of these are double and triple volumes, bound together for the sake of economy; had these remained as they were bought, the whole number would be considerably greater than it is. To estimate the value of a library by the number of volumes it contains, is about as correct a mode as it would be to estimate it by the number of pounds they weigh. The truth of this assertion is easily made out. In this collection a dozen volumes might be taken, the average cost of which was two hundred; another fifty, of an average of one hundred dollars per volume; and then an equal number be selected which did not cost half as many cents per volume. An average of things so totally unlike in value should never be thought of. Another fact will prove this position still more clearly. There are libraries in this country, and one at least in this city, which do not occupy as much shelving as one of the twenty eight alcoves of the Astor Library and yet were more costly, and it may be more valuable than the whole of this collection. It is a real degradation of books to value them by dollars and cents. Nothing relating to this library has so much mortified and disgusted me as to hear men, and sensible men, too, boast how cheap the books had been bought, as if there was anything higher than a huckster's merit in that. When a man, who is entrusted with the expenditure of money for the benefit of the public, is conscious that he has spared no pains to make it produce as much as possible, and executed his trust with fidelity in all respects, he is not particularly pleased that it has acquired for him the reputation of a sharper. A much more rigid economy has been used in buying books for the library than the buyer could have used had it been done for his own account—if he has any merit, that is the sum of it.

The only satisfactory test of the worth of the collection which has been made for the Astor Library would be to submit it in its several departments to the careful examination of gentlemen versed in that particular branch of science or learning upon which he should be asked to judge. The report of a committee so constituted would show both how fully each department had been supplied with the books essential to it, and what deficiencies remained to be filled up. An examination of this kind would require considerable time, and the best substitute I can offer for it is an account of the system of classification on which the library is arranged, and a specification of the number of volumes in each, here and there noting some of the most important.

The system of classification is that of Brunet, whose great work on bibliography, entitled "Manuel du Libraire," is better, more complete, and more generally known than any similar publication. His system is by no means unexceptionable; but some court is indispensable in arranging a library, and this is the best that has been given to the public.

The arrangement begins with theology. In this department the Astor Library has three thousand seven hundred and fifty two volumes, including the best editions of the Hebrew and Greek scriptures, the Walton Polyglott, various editions of the Vulgate, and numerous versions of the whole bible and of parts of it, in the principal languages of Europe and the East. The collection of the Fathers is full, but not absolutely complete, and contains most of the benedictine editions, the Bibliotheca Maxima of Despont, the Patres Apostolici of Cotelerius and many others of this class, of less note. It is equally well provided with works on the Councils, including Coleti's edition of Labbe, in twenty-nine volumes, the Concilia Maxima, in thirty-seven volumes folio, Beveridge's Synodicon, Lorenzana, Concilianus Provinciales, &c. It is also respectable in scholastic, dogmatic, pareselic, and polemic theology, including the early and more recent English divines, in the best editions.

Jurisprudence forms the second department, which numbers three thousand one hundred and seven volumes. In this, the object has been to provide those works which are rarely found here, rather than to form a complete law library. The collection is good on the civil law, embracing various editions of the Corpus Juris, and commentaries upon it; it contains, also, all the codes of Scandinavia, and of other parts of Europe during the middle ages; the systems of jurisprudence as now practised in Italy, Portugal, Germany, Denmark and Sweden; the Fueros Siete Partidas and Recopilaciones of Spain, together with the digests and commentaries on the Mussulman, Hindoo, Gentoo, and Chinese laws. In French law the library is really rich beginning with the Ordonnances des Rois, and coming down to the very latest volume of the Journal du Palais. The selection for the English common law was made by two of the most eminent jurists in the country; it is not large, but very choice. In this department the most prominent deficiency is in American law, and for that a whole alcove has been reserved, to be filled up as soon as practicable.

The next department is that of sciences and arts, in which, of course medical science is included, and as it occupies an alcove adjoining jurisprudence this is the proper place to introduce it.

The number of volumes in the medical department of the library is 3,161. This is a specialty, it so well provided for in the hospital and other medical libraries of the city, it was thought less important to make a full collection of medical books here. It is also a specialty in which there are many books not suited to a general public library. Medical advisers were necessary to aid in making a proper selection, and though often invited, they took not come to the consultation possibly because the fee was not tendered. Still, full justice will be done for the department when it is known what should be done. Medical gentlemen have only to say what books are wanting to be sure of their being provided.

The natural sciences form another division of this department, and this is one of the richest and best furnished in the library. It is necessarily very costly, as naturalists will readily understand, when they know it contains such works as the "Palmarum Genera et Species of Martius," in colored copy; "Plantæ Asiatæ Rariores of Wallach's, Roxburgh's Flora of the Coast of Coromandel;" a complete set of "Gould's Birds of Europe, Australia, Himalayas Toucans, and Trogons;" "Illustrations Conchyliologiques par Chenu;" "Audubon's Birds of America;" "Septhorp's Flora Græca;" "Lambert's Genus Pinus," and at least a hundred other volumes of the same character. The whole number of volumes embraced in it is four thousand two hundred and forty-nine.

The third division of sciences and arts is that of chemistry and physics, to which, from the intimate relation it bears to them, may be added that of the useful arts or polytechnics. The transactions of societies for the promotion of science and arts may also be assigned to it. These collections contain so many memoirs and papers of prime importance to practical men, as well as to men of science, which are published in no other form, that it was deemed necessary to have them as complete as possible in the library. This desideratum is now nearly attained. We have the publications of the principal societies in Great Britain, France Belgium Holland Germany, Denmark Sweden, Norway, Russia, Italy, Spain and Portugal, and also of the United States, amounting altogether to more than two thousand volumes principally quartos. It will be a leading object of the library to provide a complete "Bibliothique Industrielle," or collection of books for the special benefit of practical industry. A convenient and commodious room will be prepared for it on the first floor of the building in which every accommodation will be afforded to those who wish to consult it. It was not possible to make this arrangement in time for the opening of the library; but it will soon be done. The books which appertain to it now amount to nearly five thousand volumes.

The library possesses a complete collection of English parliamentary journals, debates, and reports. These amount to more than two thousand volumes, chiefly folios; the long room on the left of the main entrance door has been taken for them, and for other like European documents; added to those just named, the number is now two thousand eight hundred and eighty volumes. The corresponding room on the right will be appropriated to American public documents of the United States, and of the individual States. This use of them will in no wise interfere with their being used as reading rooms, should they be needed for that purpose. The present arrangement for reading is at the tables in the main library room.

As the public may be curious to know what is done about catalogues of the library, I add, that an alphabetical one is now completed, with every title on a separate slip, so that it can be indefinitely enlarged without the necessity of being re-written. A copy of this will be prepared for the use of readers with all possible despatch; probably it will be printed and then followed by classified catalogues of the several departments.

I have endeavored to make the preceding statement as accurate as possible, and as full as could be allowed in a weekly journal. On the ninth of January the library will be opened, and then any one may see for himself how much of truth there is in it. I wish to have it received as my individual communication, made on my own responsibility, and therefore put my name to it.

JOS. G. COGSWELL

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED—NEW YORK, ITS UPPER TEN and lower million.—By George Lippard, author of Washington and his Generals, The Nazarine, Paul Ardenheim, Jesus and the Poor, Quaker City, Monks of Monk Hall, &c.—The plot of this work hinges upon the division of an estate which in the course of twenty years swells from two million to one hundred million of dollars. In this work the author has endeavored to picture faithfully some few of the upper ten thousand and the lower million of the great city of New York.

New York—Its upper ten and lower million—George Lippard's last and best work.—This novel requires only to be read to be correctly appreciated. As an enchanting work it is unsurpassed. We believe it will as impossible for any person who commences this work to leave it off until he has turned over its last page.—Louisville Courier.

New York—Its upper ten and lower million.—By George Lippard, author of Washington and his Generals, the Nazarine, Paul Ardenheim, Jesus and the Poor, Quaker City, Adonia, &c.—This is the best work ever written by Lippard, one continued scene of excitement from the commencement to the end. Those who have read Dumas' Count de Monte Christo, or the Wandering Jew, we are under the impression will be equally pleased with this. Novel readers will find it the most interesting work that has issued from the press for some time.—Enquirer.

George Lippard's great work—New York, its upper ten and lower million.—Novel readers will be perfectly delighted with this work. The incidents delineated in this work are of the most exciting character. We should not be surprised if the demand for it should exceed that of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."—Times.

For sale by DEWITT & DAVENPORT, New York; T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia; and all the book and periodical agents throughout the United States.

HOTELS.

LA FRESNE HOUSE, BROAD, CORNER OF CHESTNUT street, Philadelphia—J. TABER & SON, proprietors.—Open for the accommodation of guests, within three square of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore railroad depots.

NEW HOTEL.—A NEW HOTEL HAS JUST BEEN opened, at the corner of Broadway and Clinton place on the European plan, by Captain HOLDERDEGE, who offers great inducements to families or single gentlemen in want of pleasant and well furnished apartments, with or without board. Please call and look.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

1853.—MOST SAFE, CHEAP, AND RELIABLE Route.—1853.—October arrangement.—Albany and New York inland route. Three daily trains: accommodation train at 7 A. M., and two daily express trains, at 8 A. M., and at 2:30 P. M., connecting at Albany with Central line of railroad west; also with the North for Saratoga Springs Whitehall and Montreal. The trains connect with the Western and Hudson and Berkshire railroads at Chatham Four Corners, for Lebanon Springs, on and after Monday, from the new depot, corner of White, Elm, and Centre streets, where through tickets can be procured and baggage checked

For Albany, For Syracuse,
" Schenectady, " Rochester,
" Utica, " Buffalo.

Passengers also received at Broome street and Bowery, and Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue stations. The above trains will land and receive passengers only at Croton Falls and Chatham Four Corners. All other trains will leave City Hall station, corner of Tryon row and Centre street, as heretofore. M. SLOAT, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELphia, from pier No 1 North river. Two lines daily, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M. Accommodation line at 7 A. M., by steamboat to John Potter to South Amboy, thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by John Potter to Amboy, thence direct to Camden by cars through in five hours; fare $3.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS DAILY FROM Chambers street for Albany and Troy:—

Express train, 7 A. M.—Through in four hours, connecting with trains reaching Buffalo or Montreal at 10 o'clock same evening.

Mail train, 9 A. M.—Through way trains at 12 M. and 3 P. M.

Express Train, 5 P. M.—Emigrant train 6 P. M. For Tarrytown, 10:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Pough keepsie, 7:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, Fourteenth and Thirty first streets.

Sunday trains from Canal street, at 3:40 P. M., for Albany and Troy, stopping at all way stations.

EDMUND FRENCH, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS—NO DETENTION BY ICE.—Travellers going South are respectfully informed that the bay line steamers leave Baltimore every evening at 6 o'clock, for Norfolk, Richmond, Weldon, Wilmington and Charleston, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. Through tickets, purchased of Mr. Dean, foot of Cortlandt street, New Jersey Railroad office, for any of the above places by this line; passengers can take at Wilmington a choice of routes to Charleston or Augusta by purchasing tickets to Wilmington. There is only nine miles of staging by the Manchester and Wilmington Railroad. Leave New York at 9 A. M.; Philadelphia 2 P. M.

NEW YORK TO MONTREAL, OGDENSBURG, BURlington, and St. Johnsbury, via Bellows Fall, Rutland Windsor, White River, Wells River, Montpelier, St. Albans and Rouse's Point. Tickets offices—New Haven Railroad, corner of Broadway and Canal street, and Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue. Express trains 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Baggage checked through. There are only two changes of cars on this route between New York and Montreal. For freight apply to FRANCIS HYDE, Agent, 152 South street.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA DIRECT, VIA New Jersey Railroad—U. S. Mail and Express Line, through in four hours—Winter Arrangement—Dec. 15, 1853—Leave New York, foot of Cortlandt street, at 7, 9 and 11 A. M. and 4, 6, 8, 5½ P. M. Leave Philadelphia, at 8 A. M., 3 and 9 A. M.; and at 4½, and 5½ P. M. $2 50 for second class in 11 A. M. from New York, and 4.15 P. M. from Philadelphia. Fare from New York, $2 75 in 7 and 11 A. M., and 4 P. M., to Kensington; $3 in 9 A. M. and 5½ P. M., to Walnut street, via Camden; and $2, with reduced way prices, in New Jersey accommodation line, which leaves at 12 M., from foot of Cortlandt street, via Camden, to Walnut street, in six hours. Omnibuses will run from the Kensington depot to the principal hotels and the central parts of Philadelphia for 12½ cents for each passenger, and with baggage for 25 cents. Through tickets sold for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Weldon, Wilmington, and Charleston, in all the above trains. Through baggage agents and baggage conductors in 9 and 5½ lines only. Passengers with baggage cross the ferry fifteen minutes before the trains leave.

INSTRUCTION.

A GERMAN LADY, TEACHING THE PIANO AND the German language, wishes a few more scholars. Apply at 351 Broome street.

AN AMERICAN LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHING, desires a re engagement as resident governess, to give instruction in the usual branches of an English education, French, Latin, Italian and music. Best of reference given. Address Instructress, box 847 Post Office.

A LADY, WHO HAS HAD CONSIDERABLE EXPERIence in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation in a small school or private family. She speaks the French language, and is prepared to instruct in the usual branches of a French and English education; but does not understand music or Latin. Good references can be given as to ability, &c. Address C. M., Worcester, Mass.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO EMPLOY SOME HOURS in teaching the Spanish language. He can be seen at any hour at his residence, 77 Antony street.

ACADEMY OF BRISTOW'S BEST PENMANSHIP.—All our learn to write now a good hand in twelve easy lessons, as Mr. BRISTOW, the best teacher of writing, is in New York, at his neat parlors, 2'3 Broadway. Ladies are taught a pretty, delicate and elegant style; gentlemen, a bold, round, rapid and beautiful business hand. New pupils received daily. Terms low. Call without procrastination. Private tuition given.

BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &C., THOROUGHLY taught, on reasonable terms, by W. J. RENVILLE, 222 Broadway. Each student is separately instructed and rapidly advanced in his studies, while the knowledge imparted to him is readily available in practice. Open day and evening.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MONSIEUR AND MADAME DUBOIS will re-open their classes on Tuesday, January 10; ladies' classes in the afternoon, gentlemen's classes in the evening. Private lessons in French, Latin and Greek, also in drawing and water colors. No. 573 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

INSTRUCTION.—A LADY, AN ACCOMPLISHED SINGer and pianist, and thorough instructor of vocal and instrumental music, and four modern languages, wishes to obtain board and lodging in a private family or first class boarding house, where her services in tuition will be taken partly in compensation therefor. She would also devote her time in a ladies' boarding school. For particulars inquire of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, 732 Broadway, or by letter, Julia B., Union square Post Office, for one week. References—Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, 732 Broadway, Mr. H. Tiedo, No. 39 West Twentieth street.

INSTRUCTION IN BOOKKEEPING.—IT MAY SAFELY be asserted that the student who has passed through a regular course of study in the bookkeeping department of GOLDSMITH'S writing room, No. 562 Broadway, will be able, within a few days after entering any counting house, to understand the system of keeping accounts adopted in the establishment, and to carry it out in practice with accuracy and despatch. The why and wherefore of every operation will be explained and illustrated; the pupil will be thoroughly grounded in the objects and purposes of all the processes he is called upon to perform; the most simple calculations will be brought within the grasp of his reason and common sense; and for all that is impressed upon his memory as an affair of routine, he will be enabled to furnish a philosophical exposition. Thus qualified, the student will be fit for any position in which the incumbent is required to record and verify the transactions of commerce. The system of instruction pursued at Goldsmith's is at once simple and thorough—philosophical and practical; and on finishing his studies there the pupil may present himself with confidence in any counting-house as a candidate for the first position as an accountant.

INSTRUCTION IN SPANISH.—SENOR F. J. VINGUT, professor of the above language in the University of New York, will commence a new class as soon as a class of from fifteen to twenty can be formed, at the rate of $6 each, for a course of twenty four lessons. Apply at No. 85 Warren street.

MR. OTIO MULLER, TEACHER OF THE PIANO and singing, 39 Walker street, near Broadway, continues to give lessons at his residence and those of his pupils. Mr. M. is disengaged for a few hours. For further information please apply at his residence, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, before 1 o'clock P. M., or by letter.

RIDING SCHOOL.—THE SUBSCRIBER INFORMS HIS friends and patrons that he will open his evening school for gentlemen on January 9, from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays for private parties. HORACE F. JONES, Riding academy, Nos. 157 and 159 Mercer street.

TEACHER WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN QUALified to teach rudiments in the elementary English branches, may find employment two or three hours a day with a moderate compensation, by addressing post paid, with real name and references, school, South Brooklyn.

TEACHER WANTED—TO DEVOTE A COUPLE OF hours daily to the instruction of two female pupils. A gentleman of middle age would be preferred. A note explaining terms, &c. &c., will meet with immediate attention. Address X. X., Herald office.

TEACHER WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD EXperience in teaching, to take charge of a small school in a village near New York. Besides the usual and higher branches of English education, she must be able to teach French, drawing, &c. Good references will be required. A liberal salary will be given. Address Philo, Herald office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT TEACHER, TO GIVE LESsons in Spanish. Address V. R. A. Herald office.

MUSICAL.

AMATEURS OF THE VIOLIN, WITH ROBERTSON'S patent keyed finger board, have each note before the eye, and as easy and certain to the finger as the keys of the piano. Manufactory and depot for fine choice violins, expressly for amateurs, superior Italian strings, &c., 187 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL $250 ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale for $200—Excellent tone, metallic frame, round corner, has been used only two months, perfect in all respects and fully warranted by celebrated makers. The owner has to leave the country. It can be seen at 151 Hudson street.

A GOOD ORGANIST AND WELL DRILLED QUARtette choir desire a situation in a church, in this city or Brooklyn. Address Quartette, Herald office.

MR. CHARLES HAHN, LATELY ARRIVED FROM Germany, has the honor to announce to the public of this city that he proposes to give lessons on the violin and pianoforte. He was educated as an artist under the eminent David, and at the Leipsic Conservatory, one of the best institutions of the kind in Europe, and from which he received a diploma. He performed in the first Philharmonic concert with great eclat. His residence is 450 Broome street, one block off Broadway, where he may be seen from 12 till 3 o'clock P. M. He refers, by permission, to Mr. H. C. Timm, Mr. W. Scharfenberg, Mr. T. Shaubert, &c. Gentlemen are particularly informed that he teaches also in classes in the evening.

MATRIMONY.

A PHYSICIAN IN THIS CITY, WORTH EIGHT THOUsand dollars, and twenty eight years of age, prepossessing appearance, with an unimpeachable character, an advocate of woman's rights, wishes to join in wedlock with a respectable lady, not more than thirty years of age and must be worth not less than fifteen thousand dollars. It is expected it be stated what she is worth, and the street in which she resides. All communications will be received in a gentlemanly manner, and secrecy strictly observed. Reference as to character will be expected of her as well as of himself. Address William, post paid, Union square Post Office.

MATRIMONY MADE EASY, OR HOW TO WIN A Lover.—Professor Lawton, Boston, formerly of London, will send to any address, on receipt of one dollar, post paid, plain directions to enable ladies or gentlemen to win the devoted affections of as many of the opposite sex as their hearts may desire. The process is so simple, but so captivating, that all may be married, irrespective of age, appearance, or position; and last, though not least, it can be arranged with such ease and delicacy that detection is impossible. Address Professor Lawton, Boston, Mass. No letters taken from the Post Office unless the postage is paid.

EXTRA PAY.

EXTRA PAY.—ALL U. S. NAVY SAILORS WHO served in any U. S. vessel in the Pacific, at any time from 1846 to 1853, can promptly obtain their double pay of EDWARD BISSELL, Agent.
(Late) Process U. S. N., 20 South William st., below Wall

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

BARGAINS FOR LADIES.—MADAME BARNETT, 372 Broadway, respectfully informs the ladies that she now offers the remainder of her very elegant and recherche stock of winter millinery, caps, headdresses, embroideries, and every article connected with the business, at twenty-five per cent lower than former prices. An inspection is solicited.

FOR SALE.

$5,000.—A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, LARGE livery stable small stock, rent free, and $950, besides having two large stables in the heart of the city; would sell one or take a partner with $5,000 to increase the stock, from which large profits can be made. Address Enterprise, Herald office, with real name.

$300.—FOR SALE, A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS. This is a cash business, and is on the increase. It has nothing to do with rum, and is worthy of any man with a small capital. For particulars apply at the Hudson street Post Office, No. 514 Hudson street.

A RESTAURANT FOR SALE—HANDSOMELY FITTED up, situated on Broadway, and now doing a good business. Will be sold low, with the lease, to a good customer. Call at room No. 5, No. 61 Wall street, third floor.

COTTAGE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—CONSISTING of seven rooms, front basement bedroom and pantry. First floor—front room and large bedroom; second floor—three bedrooms. The said cottage can be seen in Wyckoff street, three doors from Bond street. Price $1,900. Apply to A. ROBERTS, on the premises.

CHRONOMETER FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR CHRONometer, warranted a perfect timekeeper, will be sold a bargain as the owner has no further use for it. Apply to JOHN F. SEAMAN, No. 6 John street.

COPPER WORMS, STILLS, STEAM-BOILER AND FIXtures, for sale. Apply to M. RILEY, 34 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION FOR SALE.—FIVE beautiful representations of the female form, each an exhibition of itself. They are of the size of life, and rival in their peculiar excellence Powers' Greek Slave, or Dubufe's Adam and Eve. In lifelike loveliness they are a complete triumph of art, deceiving the best judges, who readily imagine the artist's creation reality itself. And although these truly extraordinary figures tend to prove that "Beauty when unadorned is adorned the most," still there is no objectionable o'erstepping of decorum. To the pure all is pure; "Honi soit qui mal y pense," must apply to others. As a California or Southern speculation, a fortune might be readily realized. Weight only fifty pounds. To prevent unnecessary trouble, the lowest price is $1,000. Apply between 11 and 5 o'clock, to H. FANNINGTON, 54 Franklin street.

FOR SALE.—SOME OF THE MOST DESIRABLE LOTS in this city. Thirteen lots situated between 111th and 112th streets, near Bloomingdale road, and between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. Also several other lots in different parts of the city. Terms easy. Inquire of W. D. PARSONS, 156 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD ESTABLISHED EATING house at 133 John street is offered for sale—lease, fixtures, and everything wanted in a first class house. The owner is engaged in other business, and can not attend to both. Any one wishing for a paying business, with a small capital will do well to give it a look. There is a man in charge of the same.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN—THE WHOLE OR PART of the stock of drugs, &c., No. 81 Sixth avenue, with the fixtures. Apply in the store or to B. W. RICHARDS, 307 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN STEAMBOAT JAMES Farlie, 150 tons, in good running order. Is now doing business, and sold to close the concern. Apply to PEASE & WALSH, 30 South street.

FOR SALE—A TWO YEARS LEASE, WITH STOCK and fixtures, of a grocery store. The location is a good one. Terms cash. For further particulars inquire at 86 Delancey street, in the store.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR NEW ENGLISH BASEment house on Thirtieth street, in a fine location; is just completed, in elegant style, and well built; terms easy. Also, two houses on Twenty-fourth street, near Fourth avenue; price $7,500 each. Apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, 319 Fourth avenue, from 2 to 7 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with stable attached, No. 50 West Fifteenth street. The lot is 30 by 110 feet the house spacious and the stable built expressly for a livery stable, now occupied as such, and a most desirable stand. For terms, apply to DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., No. 26½ Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON CLINTON AVENUE Brooklyn, with two lots and stable each. They have furnaces, gas, ranges, with choice fruit trees, grape vines and shrubbery in the gardens. The situation is very desirable. Two city railroad lines will pass a short distance from this property. Apply to R. SARJEANT, 157 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT KATE, NOW LYING at the foot of East Twenty-third street, E. R., 95 tons burthen. Engine, boiler, and boat in good order; suitable for towing or passage. Apply to G. LEE KNAPP, No. 2 West Seventeenth street, or to Jonas Chessire, No. 14 South First street, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG—A TWO-STORY basement and attic frame house, finished in good style, gas throughout, portable furnace in front basement and range in back basement, thirteen rooms in the house, lot 25 feet front with an alley way. The premises are about five minutes walk from the ferry. Terms easy. Inquire of HOYT, 132 South Sixth street, Stationery.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 393 HENRY street, Brooklyn, between President and Carroll streets. The house is a brown stone front, three stories high, with basement and under cellar, and modern improvements. The lot is 23 feet wide by 97 feet deep. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine street.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT NO. 206 West Twenty-sixth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, with the privilege of purchasing the lot in fee on favorable terms. Inquire of JOHN McNICOL, No. 11 Spruce street.

FOR SALE—A CONFECTIONERY STORE AND ICE cream saloon, situated in a good thoroughfare, and in a rising neighborhood, established over one year. To a small family or a widow lady, or any person of retired habits, with a little means, it offers a safe, sure, and profitable investment. It will be sold cheap, as it cannot be attended to on account of other business. It is capable of great improvements. Call in the evening, between 6 and 10 o'clock, at 275 Ninth avenue.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR OYSTER HOUSE, IN Bleecker street, and one in Chatham street; also, a wholesale liquor store, very low together with several saloons, hotels, &c., &c. Apply to PLUME & YERANCE, 13 Chambers street.

FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES AND PART OF THE whole of stock of a sugar store in Brooklyn. The present owner having other business will sell out cheap. The purchaser may have the lease of the premises; located in one of the best thoroughfares in that city. For particulars apply at 112 Pearl street, second floor back office.

FOR SALE—AT KINGSBRIDGE, TWENTY THREE acres of excellent land, within ten minutes ride of either the Harlem or Hudson river Railroads, beautifully situated, overlooking the Hudson river and Tappan Bay, in the vicinity of different kinds; a good house, barn, and sheds; well watered with living springs. For particulars inquire of A. C. VARIAN, Kingsbridge Hotel.

FOR SALE—THE ST