JOURNALISM AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Discussion Continued—The English Penny Press—Influence of the New York Herald in the Cheap Newspaper Movement in England—The British Religious Press, &c., &c.

[From the Scottish American Journal, Aug. 27.]

THE PRESS IN BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

Some of our contemporaries, during the past week, have been employing their leisure in making comparisons between the newspaper press of England and that of America. Not without reason they claim credit for the newspapers of this country, and of New York in particular, for having in some respects surpassed the British journals. The American newspaper is decidedly more lively and readable than its English contemporary. Both in its original discussions and in its news department it embraces a far greater variety of interesting subjects than the old country newspaper, whose respectability seems to necessitate adherence to the regular "news" of the day, in the limited sense in which that word was formerly understood at the Stamo Office, as implying a certain kind of information which was properly the subject of a government tax. In the London daily journals especially, the old, methodical, heavy style is still religiously adhered to, and the newspaper really presents but a limited section of the great drama of society that is being daily enacted. In this point of view our New York papers are much in advance of the London journals.

The writers who have been discussing this subject, evidently do so, however, from a somewhat partial acquaintance with the British press. They dwell greatly on the high price of the newspapers at the other side as compared with those here, and they talk as if there were no enterprise there in the way of telegraphing news. Now, it must be remembered, London is not Great Britain, and that in many things it neither leads nor represents the country at large. Scarcely a single great movement of any kind has originated in London. New ideas generally find birth elsewhere, and London, with its unwieldy bulk, is slow to take them up. Neither is price, nor in point of enterprise in the use of the telegraph, are the provinces to be judged from the metropolis. In all the great towns throughout the country the leading newspapers are as cheap as those of New York, and some of them even of larger size. The Manchester *Guardian* and the Glasgow *Herald* occasionally print sheets considerably larger than any of our dailies, and the Liverpool *Daily Post* regularly exceeds in size the NEW YORK HERALD. These are two cent papers; so also is the *Scotsman*, the ablest paper published out of London; so likewise the Manchester *Examiner*, the great organ of the radical party, and numerous other well conducted daily papers in all the large provincial cities. These journals, and even the country papers, are regularly supplied with the news of each day by electric telegraph on a system somewhat similar to that which prevails in this country, but at somewhat greater cost than is incurred at this side. The Parliamentary debates are regularly reported, and sometimes at considerable length; this is done so well, indeed, by telegraph as to render it unnecessary to supplement these reports from the London papers. Debates in the House of Commons, lasting sometimes till near three o'clock in the morning, are reported with great fullness and accuracy in the provincial papers of the same morning, which are despatched to the mail before five o'clock. Cheap daily newspapers have now become a great feature in the life of the British provincial cities. Some years ago it was predicted that it was impossible to publish a daily paper at the price of two cents, and the present writer had the honor of being the first to prove, by practical example, the possibility of doing so. At that time, nearly five years ago, there was only one other daily paper out of London with a circulation of little over a thousand copies. Now there are at least a score of dailies, some of them enjoying a large circulation. Their progress during the short time they have been in existence has been immensely greater than that of the New York dailies in the early days of the cheap system; the Manchester *Examiner*, for instance, having attained in the space of a few months a circulation which it took the NEW YORK HERALD more than ten years to work up to. The leading dailies in Edinburg, Glasgow, Manchester and elsewhere, are either already printed on presses by Hoe of this city, or are about to be so, the use of these printing machines being rendered necessary by their extensive circulation.

This cheap movement has not yet had that effect in London which was naturally to be anticipated. But the truth is that matters of this sort are not to be discussed as if their involved simply a question of demand and supply. Newspapers do not succeed simply because there is room for them in the market. Real live successful journals do not grow, they have to be made, and made not by money merely, but by men possessed of those special qualifications which are requisite for such an undertaking. Not often understand this better than the editor of the NEW YORK HERALD, in whose columns this subject has been spoken of just as if it were a mere question of political economy. Now, so far as money is concerned, that has been spent in considerable abundance in attempts to start cheap daily papers in London, but these attempts have not been marked by any very distinguished success, simply, so far as we can see, from want of brains and ideas. One set of men have tried the business with a hundred thousand dollars, and another set have proposed to try it with a million. But the result of these projects has not been commensurate to the large promises made at the outset. There was no want of money, but there was a want of the right men and the right ideas, and so the new class of papers in the English metropolis have for the present not come to much, although amongst them are two or three very respectable journals. The New York papers have been made what they are with a great deal less money, but with considerably more talent and distinctiveness of character. It may almost be said that the HERALD was commenced without capital, and the *Tribune* the same. The *Times*, a more recent enterprise, and one which had to aim at surpassing the standard already set up by its cotemporaries, did not expend much more than half the amount that was required to commence the London *Star*. But these have always been what we on this side of the Atlantic call "live" papers. The London dailies, generally, with the single exception of the *Times*, are, on the other hand, moribund sort of institutions, useful chiefly on account of their thickness, for the commercial purposes of the grocer and tallow chandler.

While noticing this subject, and with reference to the movement which has now blessed Britain, as well as America, with a cheap press, it is just that the credit should be given where it is really due. *There can be no doubt, as regards both countries, that James Gordon Bennett has been the man who has done most, perhaps as much as all others put together, to give direction and development to this movement.* There were cheap newspapers in New York before the HERALD, but the HERALD *was the first that showed a determination to improve, and the first to stimulate improvement in others.* In the whole course of the HERALD as a newspaper enterprise, great originality and a versatile power of apprehending current ideas has always been evinced. As a popular daily newspaper it has unquestionably shown more talent and shrewdness than any other, and an amount of vigorous, restless vitality which cannot but extort the admiration of those who differ most widely from the tendency of any views that may be advocated in its columns. *To Mr. Bennett, we believe, it is owing that the cheap newspapers of New York are not stupid collections of shreds and patches, or mere party organs of a provincial stamp. To the example thus, through his instrumentality, set at New York, it is also owing that Britain now possesses a well developed cheap daily press;* for it was the knowledge of what was being done at New York that stimulated those who were instrumental in bringing about that change in the law which has rendered cheap newspapers possible; and the New York journals have exercised no small influence in directing the British publishers in the recent management of their enterprises.

[From the Evangelist, August 25, 1859.]

THE LONDON RELIGIOUS PRESS.

We ventured last week on a comparison of the newspaper press in America with that in England—indicating some differences between the journalism of the two countries, conceding the excellences of English periodical literature, in its large sense, and the transcendent merit of the London *Times*, the first of living journals, and yet noting several points in which even the great Thunderer might learn from the quick and versatile American press. These differences—which spring partly from the institutions of the two countries, from the difference between a world that is old and one that is new, and partly from the national character and temperament—are yet more marked when we turn from the secular to the religious press. The latter is an American institution. It was here that religious journals were first established and have taken the deepest root, and it is here, at this day, that they have the widest circulation and exert the greatest influence.

As we receive weekly the principal religious journals of London, we have constant means of comparing them with our own. This comparison at once discloses a very wide difference in the general plan on which they are conducted. In fact, it would hardly be too much to say that the religious journal—as we understand it in this country—hardly exists in England. Our idea of a religious journal is, first of all, a newspaper, like any other, giving a careful record of the current life of the passing age—with this difference, that here the world is surveyed from a Christian standpoint, and human actions and events are judged by high religious principles.

The London journals, on the other hand, are not religious so much as denominational. Here their basis is very narrow, and yet, strange to say, they are filled up in large part with discussions of political affairs. So that if we were to adopt the division of our neighbor, the *Observer*, into a religious department and a secular department, we should say the religious part was very small, and the worldly part very large. Open a copy of the *Banner* or the *Patriot*, and the first thing is a discussion of the India bill, or Lord John Russell's foreign policy, or the new government in Ireland. [Our readers this side of the water would open their eyes pretty wide if we were to give such prominence to political questions.] A very intelligent Christian gentleman, of London, described to us the difference in one word, by saying that their papers were not religious, but denominational-political.

Whether this were a fault of plan, or to whatever cause it has been owing, religious journals seem never to have taken in Great Britain; and although there are a good many of them, and some have been in existence twenty or thirty years, they have attained but a very limited circulation, and exert but a feeble influence. In circulation, compared with that of the *Evangelist*, or the *Observer*, or the *Independent*, the religious journals of London are "nowhere." A gentleman who left England scarcely three weeks ago, and who, from his position as secretary of one of the great religious societies of London, is familiar with the religious press, assures us that three thousand would be a large estimate for the average circulation of the religious journals of the metropolis.

But what is yet more important is the limited influence of the religious press in Great Britain. So far as we have been able to judge from our own observation, in more than one visit to the Old Country, the influence of the religious papers is almost wholly restricted to the denomination to which they belong. There is not one of them which holds a commanding position among the organs of national thought, and which can claim anything like a national influence. The leading journals of the country seem to ignore the existence of a religious press. The *London Times* almost never quotes from one of these journals. Whether it be that they are edited with small ability, or represent a small constituency, we presume not to give an opinion; we only state the fact.

Very different is the position of the religious press in this country, where it has conquered a position and compels public respect. The religious press of this city constitutes a power which the secular press cannot ignore, and of which no party or political cause is near the opposition. Perhaps the most decisive test of its influence is the fact that the daily press has been compelled to admit many of its features—giving a large space to religious intelligence, reporting anniversaries of benevolent societies, conventions of religious bodies, &c. The New York HERALD is not generally considered to have so much religion as to hurt it, yet it gives up one, two and three whole pages during the anniversary week to reports of religious societies, addresses of clergymen and missionaries. Compare this with the meagre paragraphs which the London *Times* bestows, half disdainfully, upon the great May meetings in Exeter Hall.

We have taken some pains, when travelling in Great Britain, and in conversation with intelligent Englishmen in this country, to obtain facts in regard to the London religious press. The following statements are all from English sources. If in any case we have been misinformed, and thus inadvertently have done injustice, we shall be extremely obliged to our brethren of the London press for more exact details, which we shall not fail to lay at once before the American public. As we are at present informed, the principal religious newspapers of London, are the *Record*, the *Patriot*, the *British Banner*; the *British Standard*, the *Nonconformist*, the *Christian Times*, the *Watchman*, and *Wesleyan Times*.

The *Record* is the paper which has the largest circulation and the greatest influence in the Church of England. It is the organ of the Evangelical party, and yet is intensely Church, if not high Church. It is a weekly paper, price four pence (eight cents). It is rather difficult to ascertain who is, at present, its "responsible editor." In its pages are found, very often, able essays on various matters in both dogmatic and practical theology. It has for some years numbered among its stated contributors the Rev. Canons Champneys and Stowell, Rev. Dr. McNeile, and many others of the most eminent and popular clergy of the Church of England. The *Record* has long been, in the general tone of its pages, calm, clear and dignified. It leans, most certainly, towards the Church party, or it would not be patronized by these gentlemen. They are thoroughly orthodox, but they see every ecclesiastical subject through an Angelican church medium. The *Record* often shows good temper in return for provoking banter, or cutting sarcasm, or affected contempt—an example well worthy of imitation. The spirit of Daniel Wilson, of Islington, does not always send the breath of calm, heavenly love from its pages, yet, on the whole, the *Record* is a newspaper which any unprejudiced Christian can read with both profit and pleasure. Yet, notwithstanding its many excellencies, we are assured that the *Record* has never yet circulated, even for six months only, 5,000 copies weekly. Its present average circulation is set down at about 3,250 copies.

It is a strange fact, explain it as we may, that the members of the Church of England appear to take less interest in religious intelligence, in the progress of the Gospel throughout the world, as communicated by these organs of the church, than do those who differ from them in ecclesiastical polity. It may well excite wonder that among the members of a church which has within its ample dimensions above thirty thousand clergy, the only paper issuing from London to supply their desire for news concerning their church and other churches, they have never yet demanded, on any occasion, an edition of the *Record* of more than five thousand copies. And it is reported that when an extraordinary large number of one issue has been posted, many hundreds have been sent to addresses without order, and, of course, with loss to the *Record* funds.

It is among the dissenters that the religious press has flourished most. The oldest of their organs is the *Patriot*. From its origin until now this journal has been under the control of a committee, the members of which are chosen by the shareholders. The funds for starting the paper, and those which have had to be provided, from time to time, to carry it on, were raised by shares—one share of five pounds having one vote, ten five pound shares ten votes, and so on, in like proportion. On many occasions it has been found a losing, rather than a paying concern; and not once only, but often, serious thoughts have been entertained of abandoning it altogether. The proprietary of the *Patriot* presents a broad platform. It is similar to the London Missionary Society. The Independents, the Presbyterians and the Baptists are here fully, and perhaps about equally, represented. The Baptists and the Presbyterians have no other organ which they can so fully call their own.

The *Patriot* has done excellent service in the cause of Nonconformity. Not only so, but it has advocated fearlessly and ably the cause of humanity and liberty in every form and in every quarter of the globe.

It has numbered among its contributors Jay, Collyer, Smith, Hamilton, Montgomery and a host of others, who, with them, have exchanged the toil of Christian patriots for the repose of heaven.

The circulation of the *Patriot* has never been large. Its maximum probably never reached 4,000. Its present average circulation is about 2,700. It is a semi weekly, being published every Monday and Thursday. The price was 5d. (10 cents) a copy until the change in the stamp act—since then the price is 4d. (8 cents). For many years it has been under the able editorship of Mr. Josiah Conder, who, perhaps, as much as almost any editor, has combined the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*. He has had a most able coadjutor in Mr. W. M. Hare. Mr. Hare is the son of a Wesleyan minister, and was himself educated for the ministry. This fact will account for the fullness and clearness of his views, and the abundance of his facts as contained in the able article in the *Eclectic Review* a few years since, which led to such an animated discussion in the columns of the *Patriot* and the *Watchman*. Mr. Conder is a Congregationalist, and Mr. Hare has been for about fifteen years a most efficient deacon of the Baptist church at Hackney, of which the late Dr. Cox was senior pastor.

The *Patriot* would probably obtain a larger circulation than any other of the English dissenting papers, but for its price. It is now charged for the two numbers weekly sixteen cents. Could it be sold for four cents, as the *Herald*, or even eight cents per week the two numbers, the circulation would hardly stop short of ten or twelve thousand.

The principal fault we have heard found with the *Patriot*, is the heaviness and length of its articles. It never descends to vulgarity, but neither is there in its articles enough of sparkling vivacity. Its solid articles are more fit for a monthly or a quarterly than for a family paper. Still, we honor the *Patriot* for the great service it has rendered to the dissenting bodies of Great Britain, and for its firmness in maintaining the Saviour's right of sole headship of the church.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Books Received to August 27.

Ten Years of Preacher Life.
Quackenboss's Natural Philosophy.
Cooper's Novels. Townsend's edition.
Scott's Novels. Peterson's cheap edition.
Works of Charles Dickens. Peterson's cheap edition.
McCormick's History of the War of 1859.

NEW MUSIC.

Our Musical Friend, No. 39, (Seymour & Co.). Moore's Melodies, (Harper & Mason.)

TEN YEARS OF PREACHER LIFE—Chapters from an Autobiography. By the Rev. W. H. Milburn. Derby & Jackson.

There are few more intellectual or interesting men in the country then the author of this little volume. The advantages of which he was deprived by the early loss of his sight have been compensated for by the retentiveness of his memory, his faculty of self-concentration, his astonishing quickness of perception, and his nervous eloquence. We know of no companion in whose company it is more delightful to pass an hour, and as an orator we certainly have not met many who posses in so remarkable a degree the power of enchaining the attention and moving the sensibilities of an audience. There is this, also, to be said of Mr. Milburn, that his moral courage is equal to his intellectual abilities. Whilst he has independence enough to reject the asceticism by which other members of his calling seek to establish a character for superior piety, he never hesitates to stigmatize and castigate the vices which really tend to demoralize society. The circumstances that led to his appointment as chaplain to Congress offer the best evidence that can be afforded of the unbending integrity of his character. We shall let him tell the story after his own fashion:—

We left Cincinnati on the steamer Hibernia early on Friday morning, the captain promising to land us at Wheeling by Saturday night. The boat was very much crowded, and among the passengers was a considerable number of Congressmen, members of both houses, on their way to the capital to take their seats. As several of them were men known to fame, whose names I had been familiar with for years, I took great interest in observing them and in listening to their conversation, when, as is often their manner in such environment, they talked for the benefit of the company. I cannot say how much I was shocked nor how indignant I became at discovering that not a few of these representatives of the sovereign people of the United States swore outrageously, played cards day and night and drank villanous whiskey to excess. I expressed my surprise and chagrin to my friend; but the only comfort that I received was, that this was the fashion in which many of our politicians acted.

The river was low; fogs came on. Sunday morning arrived; we were yet eighty miles below Wheeling, and there was no place where we could land to spend the Sabbath. At breakfast time a committee of the passengers waited upon me to know if I would preach to them. Never did I say yes more gladly, for never had I been so anxious to speak my mind. A congregation of nearly three hundred persons assembled at half-past ten o'clock, and I took my stand between the ladies' and gentlemen's cabins; seated in the places of honor upon my right and left hand were most of my late objects of interest, the members of Congress. I had never before spoken under such circumstances, but nevertheless preached as well as I could, which is not saying much. At the close of the discourse proper, however, I could not resist the impulse to speak a straightforward word to the men on my right and left. Turning to them, therefore, I said something to the following effect:—"I understand that you are members of the Congress of the United States, and as such you are, or should be, the representatives not only of the political opinions, but also of the intellectual, moral and religious condition of the people of this country. As I had rarely seen men of your class, I felt, on coming aboard this boat, a natural interest to hear your conversation and to observe your habits. If I am to judge the nation by you, I can come to no other conclusion than that it is composed of profane swearers, card players and drunkards. Suppose there should be an intelligent foreigner on this boat, travelling through the country with the intent of forming a well considered and unbiased opinion as to the practical working of our free institutions—seeing you and learning your position, what would be his conclusion? Inevitably that our experiment is a failure and our country is hastening to destruction. Consider the influence of your example upon the young men of the nation—what a school of vice are you establishing! If you insist upon the right of ruining yourselves, do not, by your example, corrupt and debauch those who are the hope of the land. I must tell you that, as an American citizen, I feel disgraced by your behavior; as a preacher of the Gospel, I am commissioned to tell you that unless you renounce your evil courses, repent of your sins and believe upon the Lord Jesus Christ with hearts unto righteousness, you will certainly be damned."

At the close of the services I retired to my stateroom to consider my impromptu address word by word, and whether, if I were called to a reckoning for it, I should be willing to abide by it and its consequences. Plain speaking and stern acting are common things among the men of the West and Southwest, and whoever starts on one a course of action which should be perceived to be inflexibly upon you. I came to the conclusion that my duty had been as it which I ought to have achieved, and that I would stand by every word of it, let the issue be what it might. While cogitating there was a tap at the door. A gentleman entered, who said, "I have been requested to wait upon you by the members of Congress on board, who have had a meeting since the close of the religious exercises. They desire me to present you with this purse of money"—handing me between fifty and a hundred dollars—"as a token of their appreciation of your sincerity and fearlessness in reproving them for their misconduct. They have also desired me to ask if you will allow your name to be used at the coming election of chaplain for Congress. If you will consent to this they are ready to assure you an honorable election." Quite stunned with this double message, I asked time for quiet reflection and for consulting with my friend. He warmly urged my acceptance of the offer. As the boat neared Wheeling my decision was asked. I assented to their proposal. They went forward to the capital; I tarried in Wheeling to preach. But the sermon on the boat was far more remunerative than all the labors at Cincinnati and Wheeling united. By the agency of my friends I was in due time elected. Their money paid my expenses to Washington; and so I entered upon my duties as chaplain to Congress.

These facts are as creditable to the parties reproved as to the reprover. Men may err from ignorance or forgetfulness, but it is a sign of grace when they take kindly the correction which their misconduct calls for.

Mr. Milburn, as is well known by those accustomed to his sermons and speeches, has a keen relish for humor. His book is filled with capital stories picked up in his wanderings. The following, of that eccentric old preacher Peter Cartwright, and General Jackson, will be new to many of our readers:—

Shortly after the battle of New Orleans a conference of Methodist preachers was being held in Nashville, Tenn. My old friend, Peter Cartwright, was appointed to preach in one of the churches on Sunday evening. As he rose to announce his text there was a stir in the crowded congregation; he paused until the excitement should subside. The pastor of the church took advantage of the opportunity to pull the skirt of the preacher's coat and admonish him in a whisper, "Brother Cartwright, you must be careful how you preach to-night; General Jackson has just come in." In a loud tone Cartwright replied, "What do you suppose I care for General Jackson? If he don't repent of his sins and believe on the Lord Jesus Christ he will die and be damned like any other sinner"—and then proceeded with his sermon. The next morning (bob-tail rose with the lark) as the preacher passed the General's quarters in his morning stroll a servant ran after him with the message that General Jackson wished to speak with him. Turning, his hand was grasped by the hero, who shook it heartily, saying, "Sir, you are a man after my own heart; if I had a regiment of men as brave as you, and you for the chaplain, I'd agree to conquer any country on earth." A strong friendship sprang up between these men, in whom were many points of resemblance.

Some of the portraits of the public men with whom the author has come in contact are cleverly done. They prove that his judgment is rarely blinded by the superficial qualities that but too often make up a political reputation.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES IN 1860. By D. W. Bartlett. A. B. Burdick.

This volume is of the usual staple of the publications that precede every Presidential contest. The biographies are twenty one in number—a goodly array—and comprise the following names:—W. H. Seward, S. A. Douglas, S. P. Chase, E. Bates, D. S. Dickinson, John Bell, J. P. Hale, A. H. Stephens, N. P. Banks, Joseph Lane, John McLean, H. A. Wise, R. M. T. Hunter, Henry Wilson, Jefferson Davis, J. L. Orr, John Minor Botts, J. H. Hammond, Howell Cobb, J. C. Breckinridge, J. C. Fremont. We could add to the list some half dozen other names just as likely, but that we do not want to spoil the completeness of the book.

A NATURAL PHILOSOPHY: Embracing the Most Recent Discoveries in the Various Branches of Physics. By S. P. Quackenboss, A. M. D. Appleton & Co.

This is a well digested elementary treatise, and is admirably adapted for the use of schools. The diagrams and illustrations are carefully got up, and will aid the teacher greatly in the task of demonstration.

THE WAR OF 1859. By Richard McCormick, author of "A Visit to the Camp before Sebastopol." Schonberg, & Co.

This sketch of the Italian campaign seems to have been made up from the newspapers to suit the hurried purpose of the publishers. Its chief value lies in the maps attached to it, which, considering the low price of the publication (25 cents), render the acquisition a desirable one.

WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS. Peterson's cheap edition. Oliver Twist.

This new series, after the plan of the cheap edition of the Waverley Novels by the same publishers, will be published at 25 cents a part, the whole to be completed for $5. The last issue of the series is Oliver Twist, one of the most vigorous and least exaggerated of Dickens' stories.

MUSIC.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND, No. 39. Seymour & Co. This useful publication is running an uninterrupted career of prosperity, the popularity of its plan and its cheapness ensuring it a ready welcome in every house. The present number contains the Violante Waltzes, by d'Albert; an original Gorlitza, by Varin; a new song, by Sanderson; a ballad, by Macfarren; and the Speculative Galop, by Leutner.

THE IRISH MELODIES, by Thomas Moore; symphonies and accompaniments. By Sir John Stevenson. Harper & Mason.

This edition of the Melodies has been superbly brought out, and is illustrated by a fine steel portrait of the bard and a vignette of Sloperton cottage. To the Irish heart these national airs must be ever dear, wedded as they are to some of the most exquisite poetry in the language.

FINE ARTS.

There is to be viewed at the store of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, 411 Broadway, a work of art which is worthy of inspection for the immense amount of labor and ingenuity bestowed upon it. It is a tableau drawn with a common pen, containing ninety-five illustrations of the Holy Bible, emblematically characterized by verses, &c., and comprising, besides the passages of Holy Writ, the 150 psalms of David, the Ten Commandments, &c. In it the Freemason will be able to trace the origin and history of the craft in its ancient language. The work was executed by an English artist, and took nearly three years to execute. The exhibition is gratis.

PERSONAL.

B. W.—YES, FOWOOD'S MINSTREELS DO PERFORM AT 444 Broadway, after all. Well, I forgive you for disbelieving me. C. W. M.

ERNEST M——R, OF N. B——, WILL FIND AN ANSWER at Spring street Post office (station A), instead of Broadway Post office. M. H.
FRIDAY MORNING.

IF THE MR. H. H. CROCKER WHO HAS CORRESPONDENTS in New Orleans will call at 88 Beaver street, he will hear of something to his advantage.

IF ELLEN FINN, FROM SYRACUSE, WILL CALL AT No. 2 Garden row, West Eleventh street and Sixth avenue, she will hear from a friend.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ELIZA, CATHERINE or Susan Wade, of Ballymurry, county of Roscommon, Ireland. Supposed to be in this city, Baltimore or Philadelphia. Any information of them will be thankfully received by their brother, John Wade, at P. Garrick's Sixth Ward Hotel, corner of Duane and Centre streets.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MARY AND HANNAH Ryan, lately landed in the ship Isaac Webb. They will hear from their sister in California by applying at 404 Seventh avenue.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF PATRICK PERCY McDonnell, who landed in the United Stated in 1856, and has written from New York, in June, to his friends in Ireland. By calling upon the undersigned he will hear of something to his advantage. J. J. FOSTER, 371 Broadway.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN JAMES AND ELIza Anderson, born in New York, children of James and Anne Anderson (both deceased), grandchildren of John Byrne, who went home to Ireland to live about eighteen years ago; and their father married the second time; their stepmother was named Elida; she lived in the Bowery some twelve years ago, when last she wrote to their grandfather in Dublin. By applying at No. 90 Chatham street, in the store, they will hear of something to their advantage.

JOSEPH FAIRBANKS, OR HIS HEIRS, LATE OF Rensselaer county, State of New York, may hear of something to their advantage by calling on Frederick I. King, counsellor, &c., 229 Broadway, New York city.

MISS MARY HIGHLAND, WHO LIVED THREE YEARS ago in Spring street, will hear of something to her advantage by sending her address to Spanish Teacher, 373 Sixth avenue.

MR. HODGKINS, WHO WAS FORMERLY ENGINEER IN Cuba, will please call on Messrs. Thomas Owen & Son, 158 South street.

MR. F. JAVIER MONTEGO WILL PLEASE CALL AT 196 West Thirty-fifth street, and see his aunt and family, who are in town since Thursday.

N. T.—ON TUESDAY, AT TWO O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY.

RETURN.—F. I. KING HEREBY INFORMS HIS CLIents that he has returned from South America and retaken his former office, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay street.

SATURDAY 11 A. M., FOURTEENTH STREET STAGE.—If "Four copper cents in change" would learn something to their advantage address a note to box 155 Herald office, to the Last Man.

THE REGATTA.

A REGATTA WILL TAKE PLACE FROM SMEDLEY & Lennox's Club House, foot of Court street, Brooklyn, on Monday, September 12, for all cat-rigged boats, thirty feet and under; two minutes to the foot will be allowed for shorter boats; to sailtwenty miles. Entrance fee $3. First prize $25, second prize $10, third prize entrance fee.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING TO ALL.—MADAME MORROW, THE seventh daughter, has a natural gift to tell all the events of life—even the thoughts of her visitors—at 184 Ludlow street fifth door from Houston. Fee fifty cents. Gentlemen not admitted.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish truth give her a call at 250 Third avenue, above Twenty-first street. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen, $1.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., TO LET.

A FOUR STORY RICHLY AND FULLY FURNISHED house to let, in perfect order, and replete with all the modern improvements; neighborhood unsurpassed; location Second avenue, near Broadway and Astor place; possession immediately; price $2,200 per annum; will rent to a private family only. Address W. H. A. B., box 1,181 Post office.

A LARGE SHOP, 20X80 TO LET.
Steam power.
Two small rooms, well lighted, low rent. Apply to
A. FREEMAN 84 Fulton street.

AN ELEGANT SHOW ROOM TO LET—WITH DWELLing, consisting of the second floor of building 701 Broadway; also the third floor to let. Apply to C. BREUSING, 701 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN WEST TWENTY-fifth street. The four story brick store 184 Water street; three floors, well lighted, 25x80, in Centre street. Also, money to loan on bond and mortgage in sums to suit applicants. Apply to S. S. RIKER, 150 Nassau street.

AT $550 RENT.—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 30 West Thirty-second street; contains all modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c.; possession at once. Inquire of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, 1,129 Broadway.

A HALL TO LET—FURNISHED COMPLETE, FOR either religious or respectable secular purposes. For terms, &c., apply at the hall No. 65 West Thirty-fourth street, near the junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily.

CLUB ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 16 LEROY PLACE, Bleecker street, corner of Greene, two large parlors, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire of JAMES McPYKE, Bleecker House, Bleecker street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN THIRTY-FOURTH street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue; an English basement brown stone front, 20 feet wide, furnished in first class style, with all the modern improvements. Apply to E. H. PULLEN, No. 3 Pine street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 92 WEST TWENTY-third street; has the usual modern improvements, is completely furnished and in perfect order for a private family residence, for which purpose only it will be let. Can be seen between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. Rent $2,400 a year, and possession immediate.

HOTEL FOR RENT—IN WASHINGTON CITY, ON CAPitol Hill, near the Capitol, containing forty rooms, with billiard and bowling saloons, pistol and rifle gallery, bath rooms, and everything complete. Address James Casparis, Washington city, D. C.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE MODERN BUILT LARGE brick house No. 99 Prince street, near Broadway, will be rented low to a good tenant; possession immediately; security required. Apply to THOMAS E. BISHOP, 41 Murray street.

LAUNDRY AND BUSINESS TO LET—WITH STEAM power, washing, drying and ironing apparatus, and a large regular custom from boarding school and families. Inquire of Mr. SPRING, 27 Park place. A head laundress wanted.

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED OR PARTLY, CONSISTing of three rooms with large pantries and exclusive use of a large bath room, &c., on the third story of a housse delightfully situated near Fifth avenue, in the vicinity of St. Germain Hotel; reference exchanged. For address inquire at Madison square Post office.

STEAM POWER IN SPRUCE STREET.—SEVERAL rooms to let, with steam power, suitable for printers and others, being on the first and second floors. Apply to H. W. GREENE, No. 13 Spruce street.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING house, No. 224 Varick street; has all the modern improvements; gas, bath, range; in perfect order; possession can be had immediately. Apply to ELY HOPPOCK, 26 William street.

TO LET—THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH stories of No. 22 Ann street, opposite Theatre alley. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, 152 Nassau street.

TO LET—JOHN STREET, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF William, an office, third floor, light and accessible; a basement, 64 John street, an established whip maker's stand. Apply on the premises, or to J. W. HAMERSLEY, 44 Bond street, from 9 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—TO MAY 1, 1860, THE STONE FRONT GOTHIC cottage house, with all the modern improvements, bath, gas, &c., known as No. 1 Fleet's Cottages, Fifty-fourth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, next to Broadway, five minutes' walk from Central Park. Rent $300 per annum. Possession immediately. Apply as above.

TO LET—A HANDSOME THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, with new chandeliers and gas fitting all through; will be rented reasonably. Inquire at 256 Sixth avenue, or 52 West Tenth street, near Waverley place.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A FACTORY, with steam power and water throughout; a vinegar factory attached to it; situated in Hoboken, corner of Newark and Meadow streets. Great inducements can be offered to manufacturers of paints, light machinery, &c. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. ROTHER, on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND ATTIC HIGH stoop dwelling house 275 West Nineteenth street, replete with Croton and gas fixtures, and every convenience that can be desired. Part of the furniture for sale if desired. Apply at 152 Ninth avenue.

TO LET—A NICE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP AND basement house in the upper part of the city; has all the modern improvements and is in perfect order. Rent low; possession at once. Lease given if desired. Address A. Prentice, 167 Broadway.

TO LET—AT NO. 22 EAST BROADWAY, ONE DOOR from Catharine street, a parlor (furnished or unfurnished) suitable for a doctor's or a lawyer's office, or will be let to a gentleman and wife; may be accommodated with a bed room adjoining. Terms moderate.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE ON NORTHeast corner of Bleecker and Greene streets, a good location for millinery, dressmaking or other business, and for lodging. Apply to J. BISCO, 158 East Twenty-third street, before 10 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

TO LET—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE NO. 45 GROVE street, suitable for a first class boarding house or hotel. It will be gotten it now is, or raised another story, which will add eighteen rooms. Apply to E. BLOOMER, 208 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE HOUSE 324 WEST TWENty-second street, to a private family only; immediate possession can be had. For terms inquire on the premises.

TO LET—SOUTH WEST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND Twelfth street, front and corner rooms for business, societies, clubs, artists, &c. Also, a first floor Twelfth street, 100 feet west of Broadway, for a physician, business, &c. JOHN S. KELSO, 62 William street.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE STORY AND basement Philadelphia brick front house, on the southwest corner of Nevins and Livingston streets. An unexceptionable location for a genteel residence. The house contains all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN F. HENNESY, 71 Bridge street, Brooklyn.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THREE STORY AND BASEment house, most desirable location, near the ferries, containing modern improvements; rent $650; immediate possession. Apply to D. W. KELLOGG, 122 Broadway, room 16, from 10 to 3 o'clock, or room 12, on the premises, 106 Clinton street, evenings.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—A ROOM IN THE New York Planing Mill, corner of Bank and West streets, with use of shed and yard if required. For particulars inquire of Gullian Hook, 17 Park place.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO OF THE NEW THREE story brick houses with high stoops on Forty-fifth street, north side, between Second and Third avenues. All the modern improvements. Rent to May 1 low to a good tenant. WILLIAM T. GRAFF, 119 Nassau street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS OF store corner of Warren and Greenwich streets, entrance in Warren street; suitable for business purposes, having hard finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, UNTIL THE FIRST of May, in a modern built house, in West Forty-fourth street, all the second story, containing two parlors, a bedroom and kitchen, three rooms in fourth story. Privilege in bath room and cellar. Crotton waer and gas throughout. Rent $25 month. References exchanged. Address Wake, Herald office.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED AT THE LOWEST possible prices.—Sets on silver, $8; gold, $25; continuous gums on platina, $25. Teeth extracted without pain. Offices 319 Canal street, near Mercer, one block west of Broadway. G. J. EAGLETON, Dentist.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—DR. DURKIN CONTINUES TO extract teeth in two seconds without the slightest pain. Teeth set over stumps. No extra charge for temporary sets or for extracting where artificial teeth are inserted. Dr. R. G. DURKIN, 373 Canal street, one door from Laurens.

EXTRAORDINARY PRICES.—BEAUTIFUL WARranted sets of teeth only $6, silver facts; gold sets, $20; pearl vulcanite, $18; coralite, $8. Extraction of teeth, positively no pain. Established 1840. Four premiums. Dr. MANSON'S Gallery of Teeth, Twenty-second street and Sixth avenue.

OSTEOPLASTIC DENTAL OPERATIONS—PERFORMed by the discoverer, at his residence, No. 64 West Thirty-first street, or at his operating rooms, corner of Broadway and Thirty-first street. This artificial bone filling is put in while soft, giving no pain, and enabling the operator to fill the merest shells or aching teeth with it.

PHYSICIANS' TESTIMONY.

Having examined the Osteoplastic filling for decayed teeth, as discovered by Dr. Paterson, of this city, and having it used on our own teeth, most cheerfully recommend it as a most valuable discovery; the more especially for the front teeth, as from the amount of preparation previous to its insertion renders it applicable where other materials could not be used; in addition to the advantage resulting from the tooth retaining its natural appearance. S. Abrahams, M. D., Bleecker street; Alonzo Grandson Hull, M. D., West Twenty-fourth street; Levi Folsom, M. D., West Twenty-eighth street; George W. Brooks, M. D., West Thirty-second street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STURGES & DOUGLAS AGAINST KNAPP & BRIGGS, trustees of the Western Vermont Railroad and others—In Chancery, Bennington county, State of Vermont.—Whereas, by an order of the honorable Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont, made at the term thereof holden for the county of Bennington, on the 4th Tuesday of June, 1859, on motion of Knapp