The Mails.

The mails—the mails—the mails,
How oft we cry, it fails—it fails—it fails.
[Boston Post.

Where is the editor but that rails and rails
At the constant failure of the mails, the mails?
[N. O. Picayune.

What profit e'er avails, avails,
By scolding thus the mails—the mails?
[Phil. Courier.

None at all, for still the mails—the mails
Come creeping along like snails—like snails.
[Hartford Courier.

When the government ails, the mails—the mails
Will be like a ship with no sails—no sails.
[Newhaven Palladium.

The slowest but the surest mails,
Are those transported by the snails;
For Amos' humbug often fails,
For want of paddles or of sails.
[Richmond Indiana Palladium.

Cease—cease your wails—your wails,
About the failing mails—the mails,
To us they come riding on rails—on rails,
And when arrived, we only get their tails—their tails.
[St. Louis Bulletin.

We curse, when waiting for the tardy mails,
Amos' thick head, and his slow rider's tails,
But though it lingers, or entirely fails,
The only mails we care for are *females*.

New York Herald.

[From our Evening Edition of yesterday.]

The Western Frontier and Upper Canada.

The letter published below is all that we have further from the western frontier; indeed, the interest having subsided in that quarter, we do not look for details in the minute and especial manner we have heretofore received them.

It will be remembered that, in the outset of the Upper Canada revolution, Sir Francis Head published a reward for the apprehension of sundry persons, commencing with the caitiff Mackenzie, and comprising one Lount—for the latter of whom £500 were offered. This man was recently apprehended by two loyalists, who found him skulking in the woods, where he had been wandering since the 8th December. When brought before the magistrates, he did not attempt to justify his conduct in the rebellion, but pleaded for a favorable consideration of his case, on the ground that—

"He had saved the house of Mr. Sheriff Jarvis from the destruction to which it had been devoted by McKenzie. He gave as his reason for this humane interference that Mrs. Jarvis was reported to be in ill health, and that the Sheriff had formerly rendered him personal favors. Captain Stewart, who was in company with the lamented Colonel Moodie when he was murdered, and Archibald McDonald, Esq., who was made prisoner the night that John Powell, Esq. caused the ruffian Anderson to fall from his horse and break his neck, both appeared before the Commissioners to testify to the humanity of *General* Lount, which they emphatically said they did with heartfelt pleasure, declaring that it was their full and entire conviction that, but for the determined opposition both of Lount and Gibson, the whole of the prisoners would have been BUTCHERED IN COLD BLOOD BY MACKENZIE."

BUFFALO, Thursday evening, Jan. 25, 1838.

MES GORDON BENNETT, ESQ.—

DEAR SIR—Alas! the war is over, and the Canadians must yet suffer under the galling chains of bondage, unless, as the whole of Western New York most fervently desires, the government will declare war upon Great Britain, and allow this state to throw 50,000 militia across the lines to drive the loyal Canucks into Lake Ontario.

Nothing is doing here now, and future movements can only be surmised. The militia are kept out, and new enlistments are going forward. The soldiers are under regular pay, served with rations, and live in barracks, and are marching and drilling daily. This looks as though a war was among the possibilities.

The poor piratical patriots, or patriotic pirates, from Navy Island, are scattered all along the Lake shore, still hanging together, anxious to cross over our Jordan to the land of promise—still looking with longing eyes upon the prospect of 300 acres of tory land, and $100 in silver (what a bait for the locofocos!) and still ready to conquer or die, if our government would only allow them to cross the Rubicon. Poor fellows! What a pity so much good courage should have no chance to show itself in valorous deeds!—that so much pure patriotism should be allowed to evaporate!—that so much chivalry should literally go a begging!

The weather is again warm, lake navigation unimpeded—vessels clearing and arriving, and loads of flour have been shipped from Cleaveland, received at that place on the 20th by the canal!

General Scott is very quiet, waiting for despatches from Washington. McKenzie, I understand, has left for that place, and Gen. Van Rensselaer I cannot hear from. The last news I sent you from the west is confirmed.

Samuel Johnson, brother to the Chairman of the committee of thirteen, is to be arrested for forging General Scott's name to the cannon order, and will be examined tomorrow, if caught.

Every thing is quiet, so far as I can learn, on the other side.

[From our Correspondent *Moreau*.—No. XXVI.]

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1838.

I have papers from Toronto of Monday, 22d inst. A warm debate ensued that day in the Provincial Parliament upon the passage of a bill to authorise the magistrates to take arms from any person suspected of being an enemy to the public peace, on the oath of an informer. Mr. Gowan, who styled the Americans so deliciously the "cock-tail and gin sling" republicans, opposed with all his might the measure. He ridiculed it, he abused it, he called it all the hard names that he could invent. Several members went against it. After a hard struggle, however, it passed, the time being limited to three years.

The Palladium, hitherto so loud in praise of Governor Head, is now as fierce against him. His great fault, says that journal, was, that he yielded his duty to the counsels of those who were at heart enemies of the province. He underrated the intelligence of the people, as was proved by the issue of events. When dependent on them, they flew to his aid and saved the state. Did his previous conduct deserve such treatment? The Governor, like his predecessors for the last 30 years, failed in protecting the interests of those whom he was sent to govern.

The Canada papers are quite silent upon American affairs. They are full of extracts from our journals as usual, and their editorials relate to domestic concerns.

Mr. Bush, who swore to the hand writing of Gen. Scott, comes out in a Buffalo paper, justifying himself by saying that he believed at the time what he swore to, accuses the General with remissness of duty, and denounces in no measured terms those engaged in forging the letter. He asserts that he passed the cannon on the road and gave Gen. Scott Col. Ransom's letter two hours before they arrived in Buffalo, and that the teams came into town in open day. He says that both civil and military officers have been culpably remiss, and that the conduct of *all* concerned should be investigated.

The Canadian sympathizers have so often compared the late rising of Mackenzie to the war for American independence, that I cannot refrain from asking them one question. Was there an officer in the war of the revolution whose character bore any resemblance to that of Van Rensselaer, or of Mackenzie, or of Sutherland? Who is this latter renegade? He used to edit a scurrilous weekly print in Utica. About two years ago he removed to Lancaster, Erie County, N. Y., where he figured as a practising lawyer. A short time thereafter he was indicted for an assault upon a Dutch girl, was tried, and was convicted. He has four or five wives in different parts of the state, and hence his solicitude in his proclamation to the soldiers of Canada, "for the protection of *our* wives and daughters." His last move was to turn patriot!

The English have ordered Navy Island to be stripped of its timber, and have directed the erection of strong breast-works immediately opposite, for the purpose of commanding it.

No further war news from Detroit. The navigation was open on Wednesday, the 23rd, at Buffalo. A schooner, laden with flour, came in that day from Cleveland. The bill to provide for the organization of two thousand men, to act as a sort of cordon along the coast, above and below Detroit, for the ensuing three months, has passed the lower house of the Michigan Legislature. Governor Mason is the chap. When Sir John Colburne reaches Upper Canada, he will find a kindred spirit in the Governor of the Peninsula state. These gentlemen will see justice done, and promptly put down all further attempts at patriot excitement, when the majority of Canadians prefer their present government. Let Sir John take care of Canada—Governor Mason will look to Michigan. It is to be wished that New York had such a ruler. The political granny that now rules her destinies, cares more about his own aggrandizement than the public interest.

[From our correspondent *Brougham*. No. XXVII.]

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1838.

Well—Willis Hall's bill has passed—that is, the report of the committee of the whole was this morning accepted by the house, 91 to 19. This is the test vote. No opposition will be made on its passage. As amended, it allows any *citizen* to become an auctioneer on executing a bond for $10,000, with good and sufficient securities, as is prescribed in the existing law. The commissions of the present officers are to expire and be void on the first of May next. Quarterly returns are to be made to the state of all goods sold or struck off, making a distinction between the two transactions, on both of which the duties are to be paid. If any man shall be found guilty of malpractices, he forfeits his bond, and disqualifies himself for ever from exercising the rights or profession of auctioneer, besides rendering himself liable to severe pains and penalties to be executed upon him by any police or criminal court. Whether it will pass the senate is extremely doubtful. I do not believe that body will yield the patronage now in the hands of the executive. If it does, the Governor may have qualms of conscience about the revenue, and be compelled, as in duty bound, to quash the whole proceedings.

Mr. Gibbs, of Washington county, moved an amendment in committee, requiring that no citizen should become an auctioneer unless he could procure a certificate of character from the constituted authorities of the cities or counties wherein he wished to set up a selling establishment. Every body laughed at the proposition, but from Mr. G.'s manœuvres, it was soon seen that he had introduced it merely as an excuse for making a speech. Sure enough he bored the committee with a disjointed tirade against the powers that be, leaping like a rock Ibex among the flowers of literature, and at last running foul of Abijah the prophet. Thomas Jefferson, Roderick Dhu, General Jackson, the whigs, the federalists, the picture of General Washington, mirrors, office hunters, family affairs, right of petition, slavery, currency, small bills, regency legislation, and such like things formed the salmagundi dished up on the occasion for the quiet and patient committee. His remarks resembled a bushel of broken links, and had no more claim to the title of a *speech* than this mass of iron would have to be called a *chain*. He told Mr. Hall that he feared the bill would not pass unless the amendment was accepted, and yet on the question to agree with the committee, this redoubted whig voted in the affirmative!

Mann utterly demolished Mr. Gibbs. Not so much as a grease spot was left where the little Washington member stood. Mr. Hall smoothed down the ruffled temper of his opposing friend by pouring into his ear a large vial of flattery. It acted like a charm, and secured his vote. Mr. H. read an extract from one of the messages of Morgan Lewis, denouncing the appointing system of auctioneers, and declaring in favor of throwing the business entirely open.

"I request the gentleman from Herkimer to listen, while I read the extract again," said Mr. Hall.

"Morgan Lewis is not good authority," rejoined Mr. Mann. [Laughter.] Mr. H. however read the excerpt again. It played completely into his hands, and contained all the argument in favor of his bill, in a nut shell.

Mr. Sibley, the Hogarth of the House, hoped the bill would pass.

"While I am up, Mr. Chairman, I must notice the assertion of the gentleman from Herkimer, that Gen. Lewis was not good authority. The General, Sir, is a revolutionary hero, and if he has not actually killed his man, it is no fault of his, for he always was on the look out for the enemy. Is that no authority?"

Mr. Mann shook his head,

"Well, then, Sir, Gen. Lewis commanded in the last war on our northern frontier, and behaved like a man. Is *that* no authority?"

Mr. Mann shook his head slowly.

"The gentleman is hard to please, Mr. Chairman. I *now* will tell him a secret. *Morgan Lewis was Chairman of the College of Jackson electors in this state*:—is not *that* authority enough?" [Roars of laughter, in the midst of which Mr. Mann involuntarily exclaimed—"Good! good! capital!"—and laughed as loud as the rest of the Assembly.]

Petitions are coming in, as usual, praying for legislative aid to the Erie Rail Road. They are moving in St. Lawrence county, and have sent up petitions for assistance to the Champlain and Ogdensburg Rail Way. The people of West Steuben and East Alleghany are getting urgent for a new county. Almost every day a set of petitions on the subjects of of abolition distinction of color, Texas, slavery, and trial by jury for the negro, are received. They come generally from some small village where the gossips and restless spirits have nothing else to do than to meddle with business not their own.

The petition of the Staten Island Company for an act of incorporation to carry on the whale fishery, has been acted on, and a bill reported in their favor.

The Judiciary committee has been ordered to inquire into the propriety of altering the mortgage laws of this State. They want something done to them, for at present they act very unequally.

Mr. Lacy, who was to speak today in the Senate, moved to postpone the debate till Monday, as Mr. Young was not in his place. The committee therefore rose and reported.

Mr. Verplanck has given notice that he will at some future day, introduce a bill to *repeal the law restraining* PRIVATE BANING. We shall have the great battle anon. This question will be apt to keep the Legislature here till next June.

[From our Correspondent, *Brougham*—No. XXVI.]

ALBANY, Jan. 26.

There was quite a flare up in the Senate today. Yesterday Mr. Young said, that Mr. Sterling had been guilty of "dishonorable conduct" in perverting his language. It seems that Col. Young had said some days ago, that "the Safety Fund System was not so good a system as that which God had devised." Mr. Sterling in his speech, wished to know what system of banking was that? He asked the question quite humorously. At this Mr. Young got offended, and imputed "dishonorable conduct" to Mr. Sterling. Mr. S. rose this morning, explained that he had alluded to this divine system of banking in good feeling, and demanded an exolanation. [Sensation.] Mr. Young got angry, and made the matter worse.

Mr. Sterling.—Does the gentleman say he will not retract? I have explained, and must have a retraction.

Mr. Young.—I am ready to correct errors as soon as any man; but before I explain, I appeal to Hon. Senators as to the language used.

Mr. Hunter.—I understood the Senator (Mr. Y.) to speak in general when he used the terms, "dishonorable conduct."

Mr. Beardsley.—I thought he meant to apply the terms to the Senator of the 5th, (Mr. S.) [Excitement.]

Mr. Sterling.—The matter must now be settled. Did the gentleman intend to impute dishonorable conduct to *me*? [Great sensation.]

Mr. H. A Livingston.—We are behaving here more as military men than Senators. [Laughter.] The Senator from the 5th (Mr. S.) has explained handsomely. I hope the Senator from the 4th (Mr. Y.) will meet him half way.

Mr. Young.—I will make no compromise that goes to make me such a fool, as to say that God had invented a system of banking.

After some further conversation, the gallant Colonel retracted.

A question was made by Mr. Mann, this morning, upon the propriety of granting the request made by the Atlantic Bank, for the privilege of filing in the Clerk's office of King's county the affidavit that all its capital stock was paid in previous to the doors of the bank being opened for business. It seems that some cunning lawyer or case hunter has discovered a neglect on the part of the bank in this matter, and entered to several suits brought by the institution against its debtors the plea of "no such corporation." Thus finding its existence endangered, the President and Directors did not deem it prudent to risk the decision of a court of justice in the present excited state of public feeling. So they have applied to the Legislature for exemption from this plea, by *now* complying with the law. The fault is merely a clerical error, yet the radicals looked big and bristled up on the occasion. After some sparring the bill was ordered to a third reading. This bill and that which has just passed, in favor of the Bank of Rome came from the Senate, where Col. Young duly pierced them with his two edged loco sword. I have been thus particular on this seemingly unimportant point to show how the radicals *really* think. Whenever a chance shall occur, with any hopes of carrying the point, the very first bank that trips will be nullified, if the radicals can have their way.

WARLIKE PROPORTION.—For every single Seminole warrior, upwards of one hundred United States soldiers have been and are employed.

RELIGION IN NEW YORK.—"Several congregations in this city are now in an interesting state. It would be premature to go into particulars; but it is safe to say that there are many anxious inquirers after the way of life, and some rejoicing in the belief that they have found that way. The prospect now is, that the work will extend to many churches."

We copy the foregoing from the leading Protestant religious paper of this city, the *N. Y. Observer*, of last Saturday. Three fourths of the readers of the Observer were apprised of the revival it alludes to some weeks ago, through the columns of the *Herald*—since then the details of its daily progress have been furnished. If the editors of the Observer do not themselves come under the influence of some of these "awakenings," our *Sunday Herald* will supplant them in the latest religious news, as it does admittedly the Wall street press in shipping and commercial intelligence. We would inform the Observer for its own benefit, that instead of several congregations merely being in an interesting state, many have already passed that condition of things and presented fulfilments of the divine figure of speech which the ruler of the Jews, Nicodemus, found it so hard to comprehend. The work has already extended to churches of almost every denomination, except the Catholic and Episcopal; and we wait only the completion of St. Peter's Cathedral to bring the former of these also into the arena to hasten on the millenium.

Our accounts from Philadelphia represent that a similar religious excitement is in existence there; like causes producing like effects. The *Philadelphia Courier* remarks on the subject, that "there is evidence that an extensive and genuine work of grace has commenced. Places that have long been dry and barren are beginning to assume a new aspect."

To-morrow afternoon we shall show the workings of the spirit in a different aspect, as exemplified in a recent trial in New England, where the sayings and doings of Pastors and their flocks, and various mysteries of religion and morals, will be presented in a striking form.

NEW FIELD FOR NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—A motion, in the Massachusetts Legislature, to supply the members with newspapers, elicited a rather profane observation, which was met by a very happy and pertinent, although obvious, rejoinder.

"Mr. Adams, of Charlestown, said, since gentlemen were desirous of taking newspapers from all parts of the world, he hoped they would be indulged in extending their patronage a little further. He had recently read the works of Emanuel Swedenborg, and from them he learned that there were printing presses and newspapers in heaven. This was a fact. Swedenborg had seen the presses in operation, and read the newspapers. He hoped some of the gentlemen would order their papers from the celestial regions, that they and their constituents might know what was going on there. Mr. Perkins said the gentleman last up need not send for Swedenborg's newspapers in order to know what was doing in the celestial regions. All that we know of the affairs of those regions was already in print, and he hoped in the hands of every person. It was to be found in the old-fashioned Bible, and was amply sufficient for all earthly purposes."

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Nothing of any interest occurred in the Board of Aldermen last night, subsequent to what we published this morning.

The rest of the business consisted of the sanctioning by the board of a great number of of reports respecting corrections of assessments.

A report was confirmed that Church street, from Fulton to Reed streets, be repaved.

The Board adjourned until Monday next, at five o'clock.

Theatres—MONDAY, Jan. 29.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Last night the romantic drama of the Lady of the Lake, founded upon Scott's poem, was produced for the first time at this Theatre. It is got up with that attention to the propriety of the scene, for which Mr. Wallack is so remarkable, and for which the public owe him their thanks. Let them express them substantially. Formerly, it is known, that Richard the Third and the chief characters of Shakespear's dramas, were played in powdered wigs, and the height of grief and despair was expressed by the untying the pig tail of the same, and letting it flow distractedly in the wind. Pope alludes to

"Cato's curl'd wig, long gown, and lacquered chair."

The Kembles worked a mighty revolution in Theatrical affairs. Themselves ardent lovers of the profession of which they were shining ornaments, they sought to enhance its reputation by bringing it as near to nature as it was possible. Struck with the absurdity of young Hamlet's playing in modern costume, they abolished the dress which had served, as well for Greek, Turk, Roman and ancient Briton.

They pryed into the records of antiquity, for an exact description of the costumes of the age they were to represent; and where these failed to throw a light upon their laudable pursuit, they had recourse to ancient coins from which they gleaned some information

The drama might then be said to be suitably represented for the first time. Every dress of every chief character had been a study, and the arms, accoutrements and banners were such as once were wielded, worn, and borne by the original actors on life's stage.

In America, Mr. Wallack is the first manager who has adopted so praiseworthy a course. It has been observable in all the pieces that he has brought out. It is the more laudable as it must have been attended with great expense. Where each revival or new piece is brought out with *appropriate* scenery and dresses, the expense must be great.

To return to the Lady of the Lake. The costumes are in keeping, the scenery is characteristic and beautiful. Bengough bids fair to follow in the footsteps of his master, the great Stanfield.

The actors all exerted themselves to the utmost.—Harry Wallack played Rhoderick Dhu admirably. J. Wallack, Jr. is improving—his Fitz James was a highly creditable performance. He wants a little more polish—he seems to have the raw material, but lacks the finish sadly.

A Mr. Andrews, a singer new to us, played Allan Bane, and much pleased us with the tone and quality of his voice. He bids fair to become a favorite with the public. We shall look for his next appearance to

"Confirm a mind almost made up,"

as to his merits.

Miss Wheatley played Blanche, and made that short and touching part very effective. Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Russell made the most of Lady Ellen and Lady Margaret.

The piece went off rather heavily. There were two reasons for this. In the first place, the first performance of a piece of this kind cannot be considered more than a dress rehearsal. In the second place, the performances concluded at so late an hour that the patience of the audience was almost exhausted, and they were past relishing anything.

The curtain should fall at about 11 o'clock—half past 12 is too much even for those who want the most for their money. It is a regular surfeit.

☞ Mr. Gibson, of the N. O. *True American*, is about to publish a business directory of that city, for which he has peculiar facilities, holding some office or other in the Police there.

☞ One Mr. W. Lockhart has just pistolled a Mr. McDonald in the streets of Jackson (Miss.) The latter expired *instanter*.

HONOR TO THE UNHONORED.—Two men I honor, and no third. First the toil-worn craftsman that with earth-made implement laboriously conquers the earth and makes her man's. Venerable to me is the hard hand; crooked, coarse, wherein, notwithstanding, lies a canning virtue, indefeasible, royal, as of the sceptre of this planet. A second man I honor, and still more highly. Him who is seen toiling for the spiritually indispensable, not daily bread, but the bread of life. Is not he too in his duty, endeavoring towards inward harmony, revealing this, by act or by word, through all his outward endeavors, be they high or low! Highest of all, when his outward and his inward endeavors are one; when we can name him artist; not earthly craftsmen only, but inspired thinker, that with heaven-made implement conquers heaven for us! Unspeakingly touching is it when I find both dignities united; and he that must toil outwardly for the lowest of all man's wants, is also toiling inwardly for the highest. Sublimer in this world know I nothing than a peasant-saint, could such now anywhere be met with. Such a one will take thee back to Nazareth itself; thou wilt see the splendor of heaven spring forth from the humblest depths of the earth, light shining in great darkness.—*Thomas Carlyle.*

IRISH *versus* ENGLISH ORATORY.—A metaphor, universally admired, as characteristic of the old Irish school of oratory, has so generally been curtailed of its fair proportions, that it is quite time to restore them. In a note to the Fudge Family, Moore says, "Alluding to a hypocritical pretender to charity, the celebrated Counsellor B. asserted to the jury, that 'he put his hands into his breeches' pocket like a crocodile.'" The figure really employed by the eccentric knight was much more complete. A man of property had affected to sympathize with the sufferings of some poor people, aided them with money, and eventually seduced their daughter. Sir J. knew that the way to inflame the minds of a jury of his country, was to leave something to their imaginations, an object which would not be attained by presenting simple facts and reasons, nor even by a perfectly intelligible and natural metaphor. What he actually said was:—"He put his hands into his breeches' pockets like a crockodile, drew forth his deceptive gold, and *feigned to shed factitious tears.*" There cannot be more beautiful disorder than this! The crocodile's breeches' pocket is a self-evident proposition, compared with the *feigning* to shed tears; which, however, must have been shed, because it is maintained they were tears of a spurious composition. There is, also, in a tangled way, the admitted affinity between a crocodile's lachrymation and deceitful weeping in general. If the very same thought could have struck an English pleader, he would probably have arranged it differently. "Gentlemen of the jury, the defendant put his hand into his pocket, and drew forth the gold that was intended, in the guise of compassion, to destroy the peace of this poor family; while tears as treacherous, and as much at command, as those supposed to be shed by the crocodile, when he strives to allure victims by his wail, convinced the confiding and grateful creatures of his sincerity." Thus amplified and evolved, the Monaghan jury, would, most likely, have given, as damages, a twentieth part of what they did give.—*From Frazer's Magazine for November.*

GOLD BEFORE HONOR—MODERN GREEKS.—Doctor Epitis, a Greek physician, who had been sent by the Greek government to take charge of the sick at the island of Poros, has sent back to King Otho, the order of the Saviour, which his Majesty had sent him as a token of his services. The doctor, in returning the *insignia*, stated, that he duly appreciated the honor, but as Time was preparing a wreath of laurels to twine round his brow, he did not desire any decorations; all he wanted was——a hundred drachmas *per* day during the time he had been engaged at Poros. In reply, the King ordered the doctor's name to be expunged from the list of the professors of the university, and has excluded him from the committee of public health.

☞ A singular trial is going on in Jones county (Georgia) of Elijah Barber, for pretending to be one Jesse L. Bunkley, and in that personation, attempting to defraud the relatives of the latter, and possess himself of certain negroes. Bunkley died in New Orleans some time ago. The Grand Jury have indicted Barber as an impostor.

CHANGE OF LOCATION, BUT NOT OF ACTION.—In an eastern paper a medical practitioner informs the public that he has left *Killing*.

NO GO.—The editor of the *Star* advertises an American tragedy in manuscript on a subject anterior to the revolution, for $500. Don't you wish you may get it?

MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY, Jan. 30th—12 M.

Stocks have declined again. The Money Market is dreadfully dull. Nothing comparatively doing. The last movement of the Eastern Banks has upset the little confidence that remained.

The published statements of the Banks are no more relied upon. They are viewed with suspicion—by many considered as mere blinds thrown out by jugglers to conceal the real state of affairs—A more wretched condition we were never in Capitalists can trust in nothing—trade is almost extinguished, and our circulating medium dreaded.

There is but one course at the present moment that can restore a healthful tone to the Banking institutions. It is that a rigid examination should be made into the affairs of all the Banks, that the people may be humbugged no longer. Then let all those which are in a rotten state, or have been guilty of mal-practices be imediately wound up and go by the board—Those that are in a good condition will then have a fair chance and the public at large will reap the benefit and profit by those who have too long been practicing upon them.

It is high time that some decided step was taken.

READ WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

☞ WHEREAS, it is now an absolute and well known fact, that every disease, whether it be in the head or feet, in the brain or meanest member, whether it be an outward ulcer or an inward abscess, are all, though arising from many causes, reducible to this one grand effect, namely, impurity of the blood. For on the healthy or unhealthy condition of the Stomach and Bowels entirely depends the pure or impure state of the blood, and consequently the healthy or unhealthy state of the body.

It hath been clearly proved in former advertisements that the stomach and bowels are the sovereigns of the body, and that by them life or death is propelled to its remotest extremities, the head, with its master organ, the brain, being in no wise more distinguished than the foot in this particular. How can we then deny the great and leading truth, that there is a reciprocal influence between mind and body? The fact is evident—whether the one is only a modification of the other will always continue a mystery in this state of existence; but our comfort, our repose, nay, even our social and domestic happiness depends upon the state of our biliary and digestive organs—and the management and cure of the disorders of the mind must be made by application to the body.

Were we content to follow nature, to assist her in her manifest struggles, what mighty results might she not effect? Every thing would arrange itself in order, as it were of course, and the whole work is half done as soon as it be once undertaken. "Purge out the old leaven that you may become a new lump," is the language of scripture—a figure applied spiritually by some, but how could it have any force unless sanctioned by practical experience in the body of matter? Instinct, a more unerring guide than our much boasted reasoning faculty, prompts the horse to eat thorns, thistles, &c. &c. for the purpose of purgation. In like manner, the dog, the cat, and all our domestic animals, whose habits can be noticed, wander through the fields when costive, making selection of those herbs which are suitable to open their bowels and purify their fluids. Do we not observe that the feathered tribe, whose stomachs act by mechanical force alone, without the solvent fluid of the gastric juice, require the swallowing and retaining of stony particles in proportion to their bulk, to promote digestion and produce a healthy tone in their fluids, by evacuation?

These animals of the brutal race, by thus assisting nature, secure themselves from epidemic contagion—though they are under similar laws to those which govern the human economy. Purgation, which is a word of equivalent value with purification, appears then to be a fundamental principle of nature.—Are not the tides the daily and periodical purifiers of the ocean? Are not the tempests and tornadoes the purgatives and purifiers of the air? Do we not habitually remark that if this principal of commotion ceases for a time to operate, both water and air become stagnant? And if the circulation of thy blood, O Man, should become languid, should the humors accumulating in thy sluggish channels of life, prevent the healthy current, where is thy remedy? They must be driven down by the bowels, or if not removed in time, they will soon choke up the veins, the arteries, and every passage of health and vigor.

From such unquestionable facts as these, the all important necessity of watching diligently the condition of the stomach and bowels becomes self-evident; and also the infinite value of a medicine, which will carry off all obnoxious accumulations from them, without weakening the system, and such a one is—Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, which in England and America have stood the test of trial, and have performed cures upon thousands of helpless persons, after the usual scientific skill of physicians had consoled them with the assurance that they could do no more. Their properties as an antibilious and aperient medicine are unrivalled; all who use, recommend them; their virtues surpass all eulogy, and must be used to be appreciated. The weak and delicate will be strengthened by their use, not by bracing, but by removing the cause of weakness, the gross and corrupt humors of the body. They require no change in diet or care of any kind. Plain directions accompany each box, so that every one is his own competent physician.

Principal office for the sale of the Brandreth Pills, 187 Hudson street, opposite Broome.

Central, 1 Spruce street, next the Sun Office.

Bowery, 276 Bowery.

☞ Beware of counterfeits. j13-1m*

DR. JOHNSON is consulted confidentially at his office, No. 17 Duane street, between Chatham and William sts. on the following diseases, viz:—Gonorrhœa, ******, Chancres, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, and the numerous diseases arising from venereal poison or improper treatment. Dr. Johnson engages to remove any recent affection in two or three days, and the most inveterate cases in a proportionate time, without the use of any debilitating or injudicious medicine, or prevention from business. Persons entrusting themselves to Dr. Johnson's care, may dose themselves with a certainty of success, is the most aggravated cases. Scrofulous sores, ulcerated legs, &c. speedily healed. Strangers would do well by giving Dr. Johnson a call, as a certain preventative may be made against the occurrence of the foregoing diseases, which has never failed when used within twenty-four hours after exposure. Letters post paid, and enclosing a fee, can have the necessary medicine, and directions for its use forwarded.

Attendance from 6, A. M. to 11 at night. Dr. Johnson has moved from 18 Chambers street. d21-1m*

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE REGULATING PILLS, FROM GERMANY—An effectual remedy for suppression, irregularity, and all cases where nature does not have her proper and regular course.

N. B. They must not be taken during pregnancy, as they will produce abortion.

Sold by J. H. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chambers st. E. M. Guion, corner of Bowery and Grand st.; and by P. Burnett, 35 6th avenue. j3-1m*

TO THE UNFORTUNATE—HUNTER'S RED DROP.—A single bottle of this infallible remedy for venereal disease, when used as directed, has been found in every instance to effect a safe and speedy cure, having never failed. It is acknowledged to be the most certain, safe and easy cure that was ever discovered; it does not require any restriction in diet.

Price one dollar—to be obtained only at the office, 5 Division street. d28-1m*

CENTS CENTS—CENTS—For sale or exchange a large quantity of pennies. Apply at the desk of this office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That JAMES LANCE is NOT in DR. BRANDRETH'S employ, and that the said JAMES LANCE never was a partner of DR. BRANDRETH'S, nor in any way connected with him except as a clerk. At this time he has nothing whatever to do with DR. BRANDRETH in any way—neither is he connected with the sale of the PILLS—and DR. BRANDRETH will take good care he never is for the future.

j1-1m* B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

THE PHILOSOPHERS STONE AT LAST DISCOVERED!—The Venereal disease exterminated! The celebrated Dr. POTTS'S Gonorrhœa Eradicator never fails in any case. The directions are perfect; fully and clearly describing every symptom and stage, and showing the only sure method of cure. It is acknowledged the prevalence of this disease has wonderfully decreased since the introduction of the Eradicator.

For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton street; Syme's cor. Bowery and Walker st., J. B. Nones, 644 Broadway, and P. Burnet, 35 6th avenue. Price $1. d29-1m*

$500 REWARD.—CROSS'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE—For the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleets, strictures and analagous complaints of the organs of generation.—The Gonorrhœa is a disgusting, contaminating and [illegible] malady, that has long existed, does exist, and ever will exist, and is too well known to require any explanation. It is quite easy to be got; but has been very difficult to get clear of. It is a compassion that but few admire, although it seems so very solicitous of admiration. It pervades all ranks of society, high and low, rich and poor, matrimonial and single.

Although so troublesome in itself, and so distressing, and often fatal in its consequences, it is a disease the treatment for which has been more intolerable than itself. A person who is so unfortunate as to contract the complaint, if he follows a fashionable advice, must first deprive himself of all application to business, which perhaps requires his immediate attention, as "exercise has a tendency to aggravate the difficulty," and confine himself to his room. He must then be bled, leeched, kept constantly sick with doses of tartar emetic, purged, deprived of all articles of food, and usual drink, in order to break inflammatory action. Then follows a long train of nauseating mixtures, irritating injections, lotions, ointments and fomentations. Every day some new change must be made, until at last, after the patient has been kept "under hand" six or nine months, he is left with a stricture, disease of the prostrate gland, swelled testicles, chronic inflammation of the mucus membrane of the bladder, gleet, or some other detestable malady, that will remain incurable as long as he lives, and from the first an exposure that excites the ridicule of all around him.

In Cross's Specific Mixture the person possesses a remedy that completely obviates all these difficulties, and makes a rapid and permanent cure without the least regard to diet, drink, or exercise.

The remedy is unparalleled in power. It has the specific property of entirely neutralizing the poison, and suppressing all symptoms of the complaint, sometimes in twenty-four hours.

It is not our object to give a long quackish recommend.—Much experience, a large number of cases, and extensive observation has proved, incontrovertibly, its superior efficacy. In short, such is the confidence in the Mixture, founded on observation alone, that the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhœa to be brought, in which the Mixture will not effect a rapid cure; under a forfeiture of $500.

It is presented to the public for their benefit, as they stand much in need of it, and it is hoped they will make a proper use of.

With this remedy persons can cure themselves without the least exposure, change of diet, or change in application to business. These are considerations sufficiently great to be of consequence.

The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Gallons of it might be taken but no harm would follow.

Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Mixture is taken at night on going to bed when exposed.

It is put up in bottles, with full directions accompanying it at $1 a bottle. One bottle lasts a week, which generally cures. Many are cured in two days.

For sale only by Milnor & Gamble, 193 Broadway, corner of Dey street; Dr. Guion, corner of Grand and Bowery; M. C. Slocum, corner of Broadway and Duane street; A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton st. corner of William, New-York; Jones & Hutchinson, corner of Chesnut & Seventh st., Philadelphia.

N. B. Call for Cross's Specific Mixture. The proprietor's signature and number of residence is on the label of each bottle. j6-3m*

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, CATARRHS, &c.—Dr. Taylor,—I feel it a duty I owe to you and the community at large, to state that I have been severely afflicted with a cough, palpitation of the heart, loss of breath, and other symptoms of a severe disease of the lungs, and having procured every other remedy without the least success, and having heard at length of your Balsam of Liverwort, I was induced by one of my friends, whom it had cured, to resort to it, and I feel pleasure to state that I was immediately relieved by it, and in a few weeks was restored to my usual health.

WM. WOOD, cor. Chambers and Greenwich sts.

The eagerness with which this most invaluable medicine is sought for is unparalleled, and affords most unequivocal assurance of its usefulness and importance.

It is sold by the proprietor at 375 Bowery, and at 26 Delancy street. j26-3t*

A POPULAR MEDICINE.—THORNE'S Compound Extract of Copaiba and Sarsaparilla, a certain, safe, and most effectual remedy ever discovered for the cure of ******, ******, strictures, whites, pains in the back and loins, seminal weakness, affections of the kidnies, grave scorbutic eruptions, &c. &c.

One recommendation this preparation enjoys above all others is its neat portable form, put up in pots, the mode in which it may be taken being both easy and pleasant, its tasteless nature, with no restriction in diet or confinement from business. Travellers especially would find this Medicine highly useful, and ought never to be unprovided with a preparation possessing the advantages which the present one combines. Accompanying the Medicine is a pamphlet explanatory of the different stages of the diseases, without any extra charge, containing full and ample directions.

Prepared by J. B. Thorn, Chemist, London, and for sale by o4-6m* N. B. GRAHAM, 90 Nassau-st., cor. Fulton.

DOCTOR CARPENTER'S PECK SLIP DISPENSARY, NO. 4, PECK SLIP, first door below Pearl street.

Doctor Carpenter having had the advantages of a regular medical education, and having received his Diploma for the practice of Physic and Surgery, from the New York State Medical Society, and having had twenty-six years' general and very successful practice in this city, devotes his personal and undivided attention to the cure of all diseases incident to frail humanity, and particularly to a certain class or train of diseases for which so many nostrums and plans of medicine abound in the columns of the newspapers. Diseases require to be treated agreeably to the symptoms that may prevail and the various stages and changes they may assume—and hence the least reflection must satisfy any discerning mind that no specific nostrum can be applicable to all cases.

The extensive experience of Dr. Carpenter in all stages and varieties of this disease, enables him to offer a speedy and thorough cure, and to adopt a class of medicines so arranged and compounded as not to offend the taste or lead to suspicion—compounds totally unknown to the ordinary quacks of the day.

☞ Separate entrances and offices have been arranged for the privacy of patients, who can never come in contact.—Charges moderate and adapted to the capacity of the patient.

An infallible preventive of certain diseases to be obtained at the office—Price, $2. j1-3m*

LEVISON'S HUNTER'S RED DROP—New Office, No. 5 Division st.—The only sure and safe cure for the Venereal disease in the known world. To every person of sound reason and judgment, it must be evident that Hunter's Red Drop is the most certain and effectual cure for that awful disease, the Venereal. In addition to the extensive sale of it, the very circumstance of their being so many who have vainly endeavored to imitate it, is an undeniable proof of its wonderful virtues. We do not wish to deceive or juggle with the public, we merely speak the plain and simple truth, as our certificates will show on application at the office. The unfortunate should consider Dr. Hunter as their guardian angel rescuing them from the fangs of a disease in which many have been brought to the brink of the grave, as much by drugs as by the disease; and by an application of this medicine have been restored to perfect health and their wonted purity. We wish it to be understood that we warrant to effect a cure in all cases. After selling in New York for upwards of two years, and in Philadelphia four years, in which time, out of thousands of cases, not one has failed, he feels perfectly satisfied that no matter how old the case, or how inveterate, he will perform a certain cure; thereby causing the sufferer to be as free from the venereal poison and as pure as the day he was born.

Price $1 per bottle. Office 5 Division st.—no other place in this city.

☞ A preventive may be had.

Every phial that is genuine will have the written signature of Uriah Levison.

To *err* is human, and since 'tis human to err, is it not our