THE HERALD—NEW YORK.

[From our Evening Edition.]

[From the British and Foreign Review.]

Maritime Steam Projects.

The maritime steam projects now being carried on, are grand enough to satisfy the most ardent mind for at least a quarter of a century to come. The Government has determined to support the communication with the East by way of the Mediterranean, Cairo, Cossein, and the Red Sea. But no energy and devotedness, backed even by the wealth of the East, will, with the present machinery, which is behind the age, stem the opposing monsoons. It is, however, as we will show, to be accomplished. It is cruel to exhaust the minds, the thews and sinews of such men as Chesney and Waghorn, and many more, by a pertinacious adherence to antiquated and imperfect systems, solemnly maintained by the assumptive cautiousness of pretended wisdom. The voyage to Alexandria may be *expensively* performed by boats of the common construction. The monsoons are to be met and overcome, the short head seems to be ploughed through, and the passage made unerringly by means of the high pressure steam only (the *safest* by far.) The other way to India has been determined on. The Azores will be the station between England and the islands of the West Indies. The Portuguese will lease the Island required to the spirited merchants who have commenced the scheme, and there a change will take place of the boats and goods. Perhaps that is not judicious, as it must occupy time and increase expense' merely to load a different quality of boat. From the Azores the boats will proceed to the Windward and Leeward islands, while others go through the river San Juan, from which the obstructions, which are few and inconsiderable, will be removed, and wend their way through the great lake Nicaragua to the lake Leon, and thence to Lexas in the Pacific, and from thence hasten on to Canton, India, and Australia." Such a line of transit must accelerate the peopleing of that fine region which encompasses the lakes, facilitates intercourse with our Eastern and Australian possessions, add value and security to our western colonies, and disperse knowledge, religion, and industry over countries now the haunts of the beasts that graze or prowl. Another set of men have been carefully building up an undertaking so useful and so just that it deserves what it will reap, a great reward. They have determined to follow out the plan of that able man, Lord William Bentinck, and establish steamboats on the great rivers of India, that they may be traversed with the same facility as the rivers of North America. The East India Company, after deliberate investigation, will not only transfer the boats they have on the Ganges to this Company, but afford them their countenance.

With liberality, and on principles of sound policy, the natives are to constitute a part of the Indian Directory. The project has been met with open arms by the native and European residents, and we shall soon see the Ganges, the Bramahpootra, and, hereafter, the Indus, transmitting their productions in return for ours; and their thickly peopled provinces holding intercourse with realms now almost unknown to them, from the expense and difficulty of travelling. This was a debt due to our vast Eastern dominions. We have before us returns of the numbers who have traversed the Ganges in steamboats already there, and the accounts of the great demand for transit; and can only say, that the numbers are so great, the amount of produce so much beyond what is generally supposed, that, with common prudence, the projectors must be enriched and India greatly benefited.

We understand that the managers intend to avail themselves of all that science can produce, and to combine, at once, the greatest safety and the greatest power. Lord William Bentinck directed that all political correspondence should be carried on in the English tongue It has led to the establishment of thirty seven colleges or seminaries for the study of the English language, a matter of state importance; the intercourse being so facilitated must lead to a wider diffusion of our tongue, and with it its literature and science. If we continue thus liquidate our debt to India, both will find their reward. Another body of men have a lease for fifty years of the Rio Doce in South America, and the exclusive right of navigating that river which leads from between Rio and the equator, beyond the Mineas Geraes, into the very heart heart of the Brazils; so that the commodities of England will be taken by steam craft to the very doors of the inhabitants of the most populous and the richest districts, through regions yet unreclaimed, and where yet the naked savage wanders. The route has been surveyed by the directions of the company.

Iron boats are already gone out, with saw mills and other machinery, and an iron steamboat of 300 tons is now building to proceed to that river and commence the trade. The banks are to receive settlers, and there is every probability of sources of comfort and wealth being opened which must accelerate the march of civilization, and most probably sow the seeds of industry and religion in realms where the rarest productions of the tropics spring up, fade, and fall, because there are none to gather. There was every opportunity afforded to this body to walk in the same high course as the men who have selected the rivers of British India, in the adaption of their steam machinery. Their engineer, from timidity or ignorance, has chosen to follow the beaten track, and thus lost the opportunity of setting a great example.

The boats intended to attempt the passage to North America are nearly completed. They are about the tonnage of an eighty gun ship, and all that skill can do to render them worthy of the enterprise has been done; but the engines are low pressure, and occupy so much space and are so heavy, that it may be doubted their being able to carry a sufficient supply of fuel, particularly if they were to be opposed by adverse gales. With fine and simple high pressure engines, and using distilled water, they would have performed the voyage easily. The same observations are applicable to the intended passage by steam round the Cape of Good Hope. High pressure engines and distilled water must be adopted, or it will fail.

Steam craft are of four kinds; for war, the carrying of merchandise and passengers, for passengers only, and for towing merchant and other ships out of and into harbors and rivers.

Those intended for vessels of war are not calculated for battle: the paddle wheels cannot be protected against heavy shot. Several ingenious men are now engaged in trials of various contrivances to supercede them.—Some hopes are entertained that Ericson, who has turned his attention to the subject, may make some discovery; we trust, however, that he is not repeating the errors of the water screw. The Admiralty, with the most preiseworthy wishes, are anxiously expecting reports of the progress. It is deeply to be regretted, that an annual sum is not voted for the trial of experiments which may render the steam navy of England more effective: when men, as highly scientific, and as patriotically zealous as Barrow and Beaufort have influence, there would be no fear of the money being misspent. The present paddle wheels, in addition to the defect we have noticed, would, on a calm night, give an enemy warning at the distance of many miles. The unceasing vibration caused by the float boards acting as hammers on the water is both disagreeable and injurious; in a warm climate in particular the caulking is destroyed. Morgan and Galloway have devised paddles by which it is very nearly obviated. The workmanship, and consequent expense of the former, has been a cause of their not being more generally used; the latter are stronger and less expensive, and, if made wider, would in all probability, supersede the common paddle. For war-boats, the paddles must be protected, if possible, against shot. The boiler ought also to be so placed that shot could not perforate it; even a blow, when the steam was up, would make it leak at every rivet. The funnel is a serious objection in war steam craft: if it were shot away, or even badly wounded, there would be great danger of the ship being burnt.

The size and weight of the boilers make larger vessels necessary than are required for the duty they are intended to perform, and thus the first cost is considerably increased, and afterwards all the charges; the quantity of merchandize proportioned to the tonnage cannot be stowed, and the extent of cabin room is curtailed. In bad weather the vast weight is so high, that the vessel rolls and labours, and strains, and those evils are increased from the vessel being of a light draft of water; the dimensions and weight of the boilers and machinery prevent the stowage of fuel; thus shortening the distance the vessel can go without a fresh supply.—There are other minor evils, which it is unnecessary to dwell on here. It cannot be denied, that able machinists have done, perhaps, nearly what can be accomplished with the low pressure engine of Watt, on which scarcely any great improvement has been made since it was first used. Proportion, strength of parts, properly adjusted, the condenser, and some details are all that even his talents produced.

Before we enter more minutely into this important branch, we must, in justice to our country, unequivocally state, that the declaration of the superiority of American steamboats is a mere delusion. One of the most competent judges informed us, after a minute inspection that the steamboats on the North American rivers were in a deplorable condition; most of them with the balance beam of yore, made of wood, with the machinery of the coarsest workmanship, and boilers, chiefly on deck, so imperfectly constructed as to be disgraceful to mechanics: their high pressure, the mere abortions of ignorant and wreckless men, more to be dreaded than a barrel of gunpowder near a fire. The French government are pursuing a very different course. Lately Messrs. Seward had to fit out with machinery the Ville de Paris.—Her form is said to be perfect symmetry, and superior to any vessel we possess. The Normandie and Seine, two boats which ran from Havre de Grace to Rouen, are, in beauty, cleanliness, comfort, and cheapness far superior to any craft on the Thames, the Mersey, or the Humber. It is true that their machinery was made in England, and is low pressure; but the order in which it is kept, as well as every part of the vessel, and the comfort and excellent fare are due to the French. Louis Philip spares no expense to improve his steam navy.—The fastest boat from Dover to the continent is French, with high pressure. The King of Holland is also a munificent patron of steam machinists, and directs his agents to discover superior knowledge and ability, that he may command it for the good of his country. We mention these facts to show, that from the Czar of Muscow to our nearest neighbors, great attention is paid to this power. Should there be another war in Western Europe, the naval part will be fought hand to hand and man to man, as in the days of Epamisondas.[†] Our coasting trade will gradually be changed from heavy vessels unable to fight or fly, to well appointed steamers, one, perhaps, towing several craft merely laden with merchandise. There is no gale so heavy that, with length and strength of hawser, a steamboat cannot tow a vessel bigger than herself.

Having condemned the present machinery of steamboats as obsolete, behind the age, and as reducing the profits and increasing the first expense, we deem it our duty boldly to state what we consider would be a great progressive step.

Every steamship should be built of iron, with compartments reaching above the water mark; with them she could not founder: being built of iron she could not burn.

No steamship should use salt water in her boilers. To do so is disgraceful to science. Distilled water only should be allowed to be used. The Emerald, a small boat at Southampton, used distilled water for a long time; her condensers were made by Mr. Humphreys. Where the ocean is at hand, there is no difficulty in condensing the steam which has passed the engines, and returning the water so obtained to the tanks. It is a mere question of proportional surface and quantity of water. The tanks, in accordance with the size of the vessel, may be placed amidships on both sides of the kelson, and constitute ballast; the condensers may be placed within the lining a little abaft the shaft. Should the paddle, under particular circumstances, as to windward in stormy weather, not throw through the condenser a sufficient volume of water, there must be the power of putting on a pump. With a properly constructed high pressure boiler, that can be effected without a diminution of power, by setting the valves a few pounds higher. The moment it is determined to use such a condenser and distilled water, the high pressure boilers will be adopted; and with their introduction will banish all the evils and difficulties we have stated.

Mr. Howard, with his patent apparatus, used distilled water in a long sea voyage in a government steamer. Humphreys did it; therefore no doubt remains of its being practicable No company has yet been spirited enough to adopt it. Is it from the want of enterprise, knowledge, or money? Perhaps it arises from a combination of the three. We are compelled to say that, on this point, the Admiralty has been supine. Mr. Hall has claimed a patent for his condenser; with a better adaptation of parts to maritime purposes, his condenser is worthy of consideration. There are several high pressure boilers now in use on the Thames. The same boiler which Hancock used in his carriage has been applied to a boat, and performed its duty well. Although Hancock's boiler cannot be pronounced mechanical in structure, it has many good points about it; the price of it is cheaper than any other; it is easily and quickly made, not difficult to repair, weighs light, occupies but little space, and though not safe at very great pressure, it may be deemed safe at double the pressure put on any railway boiler now in common use. It has been much improved of late, and may be susceptible of still greater improvement. It may be described as being similar to a number of large thin folio volumes standing side by side near to each other, connected by hollow bolts, which also give the communication; and secured by straps and bolts, particularly the outer sections, they being the weakest. It is evident that this boiler presents considerable surface to the fire, placed beneath the lower edges of this laminæ. Gurney has great credit for all that he has done, but we must, in candor, say, that we do not think his boiler as good as the other contrivances he has devised. We have always been apprehensive, that the unequal degree of heat impinging on the small tubes over the fire would be so great on some of them as first to check the progress of the water, then drive it both ways, and leave the tube to get hot, bend, then open, make a noise, and put out the fire, but not explode. Perhaps that evil might be remidied by larger tubes of thinner metal, with the rivets on the side not exposed to the fire. The great respect we have for Gurney's talents and exertions, makes it painful to us to write these observations. We think that the compactness of Gurney's arrangements in his steam carriages superior to any extant.

Ogle's boiler contains the desiderata of the greatest heating surface in the least possible space, combined with the strongest mechanical form. It has been of late so much improved as to render nothing more desired. The circulation is equal and complete. A sufficient body of water is exposed to the fire. There is neither rivet nor edge exposed to the furnace; for vessels it would be made of wrought iron all welded. It produces dry steam, is easily cleaned, is perfectly safe at any pressure, and occupies so small a space, that allowing fifteen feet of superficial heating surface to one horse power, a boiler, which would drive with facility a hundred horse engine, occupies a space equal to a cubit of six feet. Against wind and sea this boiler will afford power up to what the cylinders and machinery will bear. A vessel with such power must go over or under the waves. A vessel of war, or one going a long voyage, might carry a spare boiler without inconvenience, in case of accident. Ships bound to India might have such a boiler abaft the gallery, bearing the shaft stowed along the combings of the main hatchway, two cylinders, not bigger than a couple of thirty-two pound carronades, and a proper pump, with a condenser in the well, and a tank holding one ton of fresh water; with that simple apparatus, and paddles stowed in parts on the booms, an Indiaman would never be detained by calms on the line, or be liable to danger from currents or lulls of wind in narrow straits. The introduttion of such power would enable steam craft to carry their proper cargo, give space for men, provisions, and fuel, and inspire a feeling of safety, and a confidence in being able to face and overcome a monsoon or a heavy gale. The security in water is also ensured, for it may be put far below the water line. Prejudice and want of information have retarded the progress of steam navigation; to which causes may be added the fact, that the machinery here recommended, being much more simple, the same profit will not accrue to the engineers who construct it. The power which will drive a steam carriage will, applied in proportion, propel a ship; for it is much more difficult to drive a carriage than a vessel. Fresh water is all that is required. We have shown that *distilled water* has been used in one instance for a long period, in another during a long voyage, which settles the question. We must make one observation before we dismiss the subject. No war or steamship, or indeed any other vessel should be allowed to vomit forth volumes of smoke. A war vessel would be discovered long before she could see the discoverer. It is unnecessary, dirty, and wasteful. A mixture of two-thirds of Langennech coal and one-third of coke make an intense fire without smoke. The Langennech coal should on no account be broken, but be thrown on in lumps, and allowed to open and burn. Well made unslacked coke produces all the heat that is required in a boat, and should be always used in passage boats.

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[*] Mr. H. Fairburn has written an elaborate letter to Ford William Bentinct, proposing a steam passage to the East Indies by the Azores, to the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico; then a journey of one hundred miles from Vera Cruz to Tehantepec; and steamboats to proceed from various places on the shores of the Pacific to China, Australia, India, and the Islands of the Indian Ocean. This letter deserves attention; it appears to have been well considered, and to contain much local information.

[†] This we know to be the opinion of that naval here, the Earl of Dundonald.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.—DR. GLOVER is consulted as usual in the treatment of a certain class of diseases. He apprises the public that he has received a regular professional education in this country, and is not to be classed with the self-named doctors, medical puffers, and pretenders of the day. Office No. 2 Ann st., near the American Museum.—Private entrance third door from the Museum. Lamp at the inner office door in the evening. je27-tf

NEW YORK TATTERSALLS.—Will be sold at auction, under the direction of the proprietor of this well known establishment, on Friday, 1st June, at 10 A. M., at the House of Mr. John R. Snedeker, near the Union Course, on Long Island, several very fine thorough bred MARES and COLTS—among which may be named the celebrated race Mare Medora, got by Rattler, dam Sportsmistress—also Die Vernon, the dam of the well known race horse Cadmus, &c. &c. For further particulars apply to

my-31 2t O. J. MOORE, 446 Broadway.

CULLEN'S
PROPHYLACTIC PILLS,
THE
EDINBURGH UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.

Founded on the Purgative principle adopted by the ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, and its efficacy established by the CURE OF THOUSANDS, in the ROYAL INFIRMARY, HERRIOT'S HOSPITAL, the MERCHANTS AND TRADES HOSPITALS in the city of EDINBURGH. In GLASGOW and in LEITH, in the Islands of NEVIS and BARBADOES. In the BRITISH ARMY, IN THE EAST AND WEST INDIA STATIONS, THE FEVERS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ARCHIPELAGO, AND IN THE INDIAN CHOLERA, AND THE PLAGUE IN EGYPT.

In introducing this Medicine to the notice of the American Public, the proprietor does not claim in favour of its efficacy that those who take it shall " flourish in immortal youth :" and the question which of late years has become of paramount importance, whether there is " ONE DISEASE ONLY" or more than one, will be left entirely to the decision of those whose boastful and high sounding pretensions are characterized by unbounded promises and but limited performance. The indiscriminate recommendation to swallow Pills, by scores and dozens at a time, accompanied with an assurance that copious and continued purging is beneficial, is utterly repudiated and condemned. It is fraught with incalculable mischief to the community ; calculated to defeat the very object proposed to be attained, and would soon bring into disrepute, a system, which, for thirty years, has been attended with a brilliancy of success, unparalleled in the annals of Medicine. It bears, upon its face, a degree of reckless hardihood, shocking to the mind of Medical Science, abhorrent to common sense, and all experience both in theory and practice turns from it with pity and disgust, in doubt which most should excite our wonder, the *ignorance* or the *impudence* of such *empiricism.*

This is a scientific preparation, mild, yet efficient in its operation, free from all mineral, mercurial and chemical substances, not only *purely Vegetable*, but free also from all *poisonous, deleterious and powerfully drastic articles*, with which the *Vegetable*, not less than the Mineral Kingdom abounds.

These Pills are denominated a Universal Medicine, because, as a preventive of Disease, they are of UNIVERSAL APPLICATION, and in their curative qualities, they are adapted to every species of disease arising from, and attendant on a Constipated state of the Bowels. They have benefitted and *cured vast numbers* in

CONSUMPTION, CHOLERA MORBUS, INFLAMMATION, DIARRHŒA, DYSPEPSIA, AGUE, ASTHMA, TYPHUS FEVER, BILIOUS AND NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, DISEASES OF THE LIVER, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLOREUX, APOPLEXY, ST. VITUS DANCE, DYSENTERY, CHOLIC, YELLOW AND BILIOUS FEVERS, CHLOROSIS OR GREEN SICKNESS, JAUNDICE, GRAVEL, PILES, GOUT, WORMS, SCURVY, BILES, RINGWORMS, SCALD HEAD, ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN, OLD CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS, HEAD-ACHE, HEART-BURN, FLATULENCY, BAD APPETITE, DEPRESSION OF THE SPIRITS, URINARY OBSTRUCTIONS, and all that class of diseases to which females are peculiarly liable, especially the young. They remove COSTIVENESS in all its stages, restoring the functions to a natural and a healthy action, preventing disease, and curing by the same process, BUT NOT BY PURGING.

The principle on which this Medicine operates, is simple and easily understood, and consists in the persevering and judicious use of the Pills, in quantities sufficient and at proper intervals, to produce a *Laxative* effect upon the *Bowels*, causing a free and easy evacuation of all redundant and acrimonious humours attendant on constipation, which is the seat and foundation of disease, *while the full effect of purging must be avoided.*

They may be taken by Children and delicate Females without regard to diet or danger of taking cold.

They are suited to all climates, and may be taken at all times and under all circumstances, without any precaution, inconvenience or interruption from business.

They are recommended in an especial manner to SEA CAPTAINS, and all persons going voyages, to Southern Planters, and all who live where Medical advice cannot be had at a few minutes notice, to Superintendants of Manufactories and Workshops, to the Studious and Sedentary of all classes, to those whose occupations confine them to close rooms and unwholesome air, and to all that numerous class who, by irregular hours and a too free indulgence in the luxuries and pleasures of life, find themselves rewarded with nerves unstrung, disordered stomachs, bad digestion, and a general state of ill health pervading the system.

In order to derive the full benefit of this invaluable medicine, it must be borne in mind that an important distinction is to be drawn between PURGING and the use of a PURGATIVE MEDICINE. That very large doses of any Cathartic induces Purging, and is therefore hurtful, and that the mildest physic may be taken to excess ; remember, therefore, that *Purging* is NOT the object sought, but *the Laxative effect of ordinary doses producing gentle evacuations.*

The Prophylactic Pills when taken according to directions, with a moderate degree of judgment, united with the efficacy of the Medicine, will regulate the system, carry off its vicious humours, reduce repletion, purify the blood, restore a proper tone to the stomach and intestines, and thereby cure and prevent disease, *without storming the vital citadel of Life.*

DIRECTIONS.—Four Pills are an ordinary dose, but a child or a delicate female may find three, two, or even one, according to circumstances, sufficient at first, so a person of a hardier constitution and less easily operated on, may require five, six, or seven, and in all cases, the dose may be increased to any extent, necessary to produce the desired effect. If, at any time, Purging should be brought on by too large a dose, it will be best to omit them for a day or two, and commence again with diminished doses.

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This Medicine is put up in boxes containing forty Pills each. Price half a dollar.

CAUTION.—Observe that each Box has a duty stamp round it, on which, the words WM. J. BURRITT, New York, Agent for the United States and the Canadas, are incorporated in the body of the stamp, and that the bill of directions has a fac simile of the Agent's signature. None other is genuine.

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The most celebrated chemists, such as Dochereiner, E. L. Sehubarth, Taylor, Otto, Guy, Lussac, and Berzelius recommend the Vinegar by this system as superior to any other.

The following certificate from Mrs. Goold, the celebrated Picklestress, who has for three successive years taken the premium from the American Institute, will suffice of itself to establish a reputation for this Vinegar, offered at low prices by

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CERTIFICATE—Premium Pickle Establishment, New York' April, 1838.

I do hereby certify that I have tested Mr. Bayer's Vinegar, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a pure article, free from all and every pernicious ingredient, and superior to any Vinegar made in this country I have ever used, and equal to the very best White Wine French Vinegar. I feel pleasure in recommending it to pickling merchants, and families in general.

ELIZ. I. GOOLD.

P. S.—A beautiful sample of *mixed pickles*, put up specially in this vinegar, by Mrs. Goold, may be seen at the store, 34 Newstreet.

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Also, a variety of horses, single and in pairs, for private and public sale.

Horses either bought or sold on commission.

O J. MOORE, Proprietor,
446 Broadway.

N. B. Liberal advances made to manufacturers on carriages left at this establishment for sale. O. J. M.

my23 3taw2m

CASH TAILORING—J. BURKE & CO. have opened the store 50 Nassau st, three doors below Maiden Lane where they intend by their close inspection of all their work to give general satisfaction, and the public are warranted that their work, for elegance and ease of fit, is not to be surpassed by any shop in the United States. Equal attention in all cases where customers furnish their own cloth.

BILL OF PRICES.

Fine Coats,	$14 to $16
Superfine do.	16 to 25
Cassimere Pantaloons,	6 to 7
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Vests, (silk and Marseilles,)	2 to 5

Whole suits made, if requested, in 12 hours. Orders from abroad strictly attended to, and neatly packed and sent to any part of the United States. my17-1m*

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S LOTION FOR PIMPLED FACES.—The great "Sir Astley" assured the proprietor at the time he presented this receipt, that he never knew an instance of its failing to produce a cure. The sale of it in Europe has been immense.

Sold by E. M. Guion, 127 Bowery, corner of Grand st; Henry, corner of Pike st; 441 Grand st; H. C. Hart, cor. of Broadway and Courtlandt st; Wm. B. Hoffman, 657 Broadway, and A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton, corner of William st.

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FOR SALE—A counter for soda water, with marbl top, new) sufficiently large to contain two coolers.—Also, a Fountain Cooler and Draught Tube, together with two marble slabs for a counter, measuring 11 feet long by 28 inches wide. The above will be sold low if applied for immediately at No. 2 Old Slip. my12tf

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NEEDLES, FISH HOOKS, &c. &c.—WILLIAM CROWLEY & SON, having received from their manufacturing Alcester, Warwickshire, (near Redditch,) England, by the last three or four packets, a very great addition to their previous large stock, wishes to make known to merchants and importers of the above articles, that they have now on hand twenty million of needles, principally superfine drilled, sharps, and betweens, with others, &c. &c

WM. CROWLEY & SON, 83 Cedar st., N. York.
my29 1w and 11 Commerce st., Philad.

HORSE LOST.—Strayed yesterday morning, from the blacksmith's shop in Broadway, above 21st street, a bright bay Horse, 15¼ hands high, two white hind feet, white mark on the nose, and star on the forehead. The finder will be suitably rewarded, and expenses paid, by leaving him at his stable, 121 Amity street, second door below McDougal, or giving information where he may be found. je1 3t

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CORPORATION SHINPLASTERS—Families can be supplied with many articles in the grocery line, with family medicines, lamp oils, &c. at retail for the above tickets, at the establishment of

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BRILLIANT AND NOVEL ATTRACTION—In connexion with Hanington's splendid Moving Dioramas, City Saloon, opposite St. Paul's.

Coleman's Automaton Lady Minstrel.—This beautiful and truly astonishing female figure surpasses anything of the kind ever exhibited; it is as large as life, heaves and moves the chest, like one in the act of respiration, and impresses the beholder with the idea of its actual existence ; with exquisite and accurate taste it executes a variety of airs and accompaniments on the accordion. After which it will exchange the accordion for a guitar, hold it gracefully at ease, and play an accompaniment with Mr. Coleman. The joint performances upon these instruments being, as they are, entirely dissimilar, with the one performer human and the other automaton, have astonished and delighted the most incredulous. A canary, warbling the most exquisite soft notes; a dog gamboling with the figure, and several other automata, must be seen to obtain credence for their truly remarkable and astonishing performances.

Amongst the beautiful moving dioramas of Hanington's, the grand and vivid scene of the Great Western steam ship proudly dashing round the steamer Sirius whilst lying at anchor, was received on each night of its performance to crowded audiences, with acclamations of continued applause. These popular and interesting Evening Exhibitions re-open This Evening, and will continue during the season. The crowded and delighted audiences who visited these Dioramas for five seasons, with the efforts and cost the proprietors have now used to render them still more brilliant than formerly, promises a continuance of their usual success. Private boxes may at all times be secured at the Saloon. Tickets for boxes, 50 cts. each—Parquette 25 cents. Children, accompanied with their parents, half price. Doors open at 7½, performance begin at half past 8. my1-y

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Chesapeake and Ohio Canal money wanted at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,
my26 130 Broadway, and 22 Wall st.

FOR THE REMOVAL OF SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.—That bane of female beauty, whether on the forehead, neck, or, still more unsightly, the upper lip, may be effectually removed by a free use of ATKINSON'S DEPILATORY. Its operation is instantaneous, removing the hair without the least approach to pain, and leaving the skin whiter and softer than before. By twice using the Depilatory the roots of the hair are usually destroyed, so as to require no further application of it. No bad consequences from its use need be apprehended, as it may be used on an infant's skin without any bad effects.

The advertiser is prepared to warrant every bottle sold by him to operate effectually, and to be perfectly innocent in it effects. Sold wholesale and retail by

H. C. HART, 173 Broadway,
a21-y corner Courtlandt st.

THE HAIR! THE HAIR!!—It should invariably be borne in mind that to a good set of Teeth, the next most desirable property is the possession of a fine head of HAIR, and which can only be obtained by a constant and free use of the VEGETABLE HAIR OIL, a richly perfumed and desirable substitute for the many injurious preparations that are daily palmed upon the public.

The advertiser pledges himself that the VEGETABLE HAIR OIL will be found to nourish and strengthen the hair, and restore it in bald places—and in order to meet the extensive demand for it, has put it at the low price of 50 cents per bottle. For sale by H. C. HART, 173 Broadway,
a21-y corner of Courtlandt st.

OIL OF ALMONDS—For destroying Dandruff and preventing the hair from turning grey.—ANTONIO PASTOR, Hair Cutter, at No. 165 Greenwich street, after 20 years' experience, has found the value of this inimitable oil, which he recommends to the ladies and gentlemen of this city who are troubled with dandruff, or looseness of the hair, and particularly to ladies who wear mantillas, where the dandruff can easily be perceived. For sale only at the above place.

my11-1m*

PRINT COLOURING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 119 Fulton street, New York.—JOHN CHILDS respectfully informs the public that after a great many years experience in coloring Mezotint, Aquatinto and Lithographic Prints, &c., he is ready to execute any orders in his line in a superior style and on reasonable terms. He would particularly recommend those persons engaged in getting up extensive works to give him a call, as he pledges himself to finish work in a style superior to any other in the country. my4-1m*

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 11 Whitehall street. m5-1m*

LAW NOTICE

R. GRAHAM BENNERS, formerly of Newbern, N. C.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Linden, Ala.

REFERENCES.—Hon. William Gaston, Newbern, N. C.
" Hon. William H. Haywood, Ral', N. C.
" Hon. L. D. Henry, Fayetville, N. C.
" Mr. E. H. Taylor, Mobile, Al.
" F. S. Blount, Esq., Mobile, Al.
" Mr. John M Strong, Linden, Al.
" Mr. William Locke, Linden, Al. f19-6m

CHEMICALS.

THE NEW YORK CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO. have constantly for sale

Oil Vitriol,	Alum,
Bleaching Salts,	Copperas,
Aqua Amonia,	Muriatic Acid,
Aqua Fortis,	Nitric Acid,
Blue Vitriol.	Manganese,

And many other articles in the line of their business.

Orders will be received at their Banking-house, No. 21 Broadway, or at the office of their agent, No. 51 West street.

a23-1y* GEO. S. GILBERT, Agent.

FOR DYING THE HAIR, from Grey or Red to a beautiful Black or Brown.—MAHOMMED'S TURKISH DYE is universally admitted to be the best article ever sent before the public. It is daily superseding every other preparation for the purpose, which is mostly composed of deleterious materials, and must eventually give way entirely to the Turkish Dye. Its operation is almost magical, being applied to the head at night before going to bed—on rising in the morning the transformation is complete. The skin meantime suffers no change either from discolorment, eruption, roughness, or other cause, its use be attended with no inconvenience or ill consequences whatever. Sold wholesale and retail by

H. C. HART, 173 Broadway,
a21-y corner of Courtlandt st.

ANOTHER EVIDENCE of the superiority of Hunter's Red Drop.

Dr. U. Levison, 5 Division street —Dear Sir: Having in an unguarded moment contracted that dreadful disease, the v******l, in your city, and suffering greatly under its virulent effects, and having tried all remedies without success, gave up all hope, until seeing your advertisement, when I purchased one bottle, and am entirely free from it and its effects. Thanking you for the good it has done me, and thinking if it be of any service to publish the above, you are at liberty to do so. I remain, sir, yours, with gratitude. JOHN S. B***H.

Camptown, N. J., Jan. 13, 1838. my4-1m*

TO SEAMEN.—The attention of Seamen is particularly requested to the advertisements in other parts of this paper of HUNTER'S RED DROP for V*****l. The mode of life peculiar to seamen renders it particularly necessary for them to find out a medicine that will cure immediately and allow them to proceed on their voyage, instead of being sent to suffer in an hospital—such a medicine is Hunter's Red Drop. Price, $1 per bottle. All genuine will have the signature of Dr. U. Levison, of whom it can be obtained at 5 Division street.

my4 1m*

ORRIS TOOTH PASTE—An elegant and highly approved Dentrifice.—

To give a pearly whiteness to the teeth,
To enhance the charms and beauty of the mouth,
And add a fragrant sweetness to the breath,
Is an attainment long devoutly wished,
Though ne'er till now effectively achieved.
The Orris Tooth Paste happily insures
This much desired result, as will its use,
With promptness and high satisfaction, prove.

THE ORRIS TOOTH PASTE, while it beautifies the teeth, removing and preventing every appearance of tartar, and giving to them a clear and pearly whiteness, improves the color of the lips and gums, and gives additional beauty to the *tout ensemble* of the mouth—by its disinfecting properties it greatly tends to preserve the teeth from decay, and it also imparts that peculiar and fragrant sweetness to the breath for which the Orris Root is so justly and extensively celebrated. For sale wholesale and retail by

H. C. HART, No 173 Broadway,
a21-y corner of Courtlandt st.

DR. VANDERBURGH'S FEMALE RENOVATING PILLS, from Germany, an effectual remedy for suppression, irregularity, and all cases where nature does not have her regular and proper course.

N. B. Not to be taken during pregnancy. The sale of 1200 boxes during the last nine months is a sufficient guarantee of their efficacy. Sold only by MRS. BIRD, midwife and female physician, 322 Bowery, New York. Likewise her celebrated soothing syrup for children teething, a safe, sure and effectual remedy. Also, an excellent remedy for sore nipples, prepared and sold as above. Advice gratis. my8-3m*

INFLUENZA, COUGHS, COLDS, PUTRID Sore Throats, Rheumatism, all Cutaneous diseases, such as Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Eruptions, &c. can be cured in a few days by the use of Doctor Jackson's Medicated Vapour Baths, at 209 Bowery, where visitors may be accommodated with a Bath at five minutes' notice, every day, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 11 o'clock in the evening.

N. B. Genteel furnished apartments, with board, and the best of nurses provided for invalids who may wish to put themselves under Doctor Jackson's treatment, and his Medicated Vapour Baths. It is proper to mention, these Baths have no resemblance to the Thomsonian system, nor treatment. m22-3m*

INSTITUTION FOR THE CURE OF STAMMERING.—This institution, formerly of Courtlandt street, will be reopened for the reception of pupils on the 1st of May next, at 256 Spring street, near Hudson. Arrangements have been made for persons coming from the country, and others that choose it, to board at the Institute, and thus be constantly under the superintendance of the Principal. The system taught will be the same as practiced by the subscriber for the last five years, with such complete success. Hundreds of persons in this city and the adjoining country have experienced its benefits, and testified to its complete efficacy in curing the worst of stammerers. Pupils will be received from five years old to forty, and a cure in all cases guaranteed, or the money will be refunded.

Terms—From $25 to $100 The indigent cured gratis. For further information, apply to the subscriber at the Institute—if by letter, post paid.

Circulars can be had by applying as above, containing certificates of cures, recommendations, &c.

a17-3m HENRY WELLS, Principal.

$500 REWARD.—CROSS'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE—For the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleets, strictures and analagous complaint of the organs of generation.

Of all remedies yet discovered for the above complaints this is the most certain.

It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least regard to diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business.

We give no long quackish recommendations to deceive the public. If the medicine does not speak for itself, no one shall speak for it. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and that the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhoea to be brought, in which the Mixture will not effect a rapid cure, under a forfeiture of $500.

This is a disease that unfortunately pervades all ranks of society—high, low, rich and poor, matrimonial and single.—They are now presented with a remedy by which they can cure themselves without the least exposure, in the shortest time possible.

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 at Dr. Wm. H. Milnor's drug store, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey st. (Franklin House) New York;—and at Jones & Hutchinson's, corner of Chesnut and 7th sts. Philadelphia. a20-3m*

HUNTER'S RED DROP—Office 5 Division street—In consequence of the very great and extraordinary cures this medicine has performed in v——l in its worst stages, when every thing had been used to no good effect, in some cases where the patient had been given up as past recovery, having gained for itself a celebrity unparalleled in the annals of medicine—unprincipled persons, almost every three months since it was first brought out, which was five years ago, are counterfeiting it and trying in various ways to destroy its popularity.

But the following extract of a letter from our New Orleans agent will give the reader some idea of its real virtue:—

Doctor U. Levison. The most of my patients are of old standing disease. They don't know the virtue of your medicine here yet, or they would come and get cured. They begin to find it out; for I have cured those who have been under the most skilful men here, so called. I have had some very severe cases to treat, I can assure you, but I have had success so far in curing all that have come. They come to me from all quarters for your medicine—from Alabama, Pittsburgh, Mobile and Cincinnati. Our Charleston agent writes that he disposes of all his medicine to physicians, to use in their practice. There is no deception in this—these are stubborn facts.

Our offices are—Principal, 5 Division street, New York; 58 North Sixth street, Philadelphia; 7 Hanover street, Boston; 6 Beaver street, Albany; 244 Camp street, New Orleans; and in Louisville, Kentucky—the only places in the world, where the medicine can be obtained. my4-1m*

DENTAL SURGERY and Operative Chemistry, relative to Mechanical Dentistry, in all its variety, taught by HENRY VILLERS, M. D. States Dental Surgeon, &c. &c., Sole Inventor of the most approved compositions for making the various kinds of Silicious Vitriscent Incorruptible Mineral Teeth, Enamels, Colors, &c.

His Silicious Diamond Pearl Teeth, and his Diamond Pearl Teeth are of uncommon beauty and great strength—the secret of which he has reserved for his own private practice.—They are incorruptible, they never change their color, nor do they absorb the saliva or juices of the mouth—consequently they do not cause an unpleasant taste or fetid breath. They can be supplied from one to an entire set, to correspond with the living teeth, set and inserted after the latest improved style of Dental Mechanism. His method of inserting them gives to the wearer ease, combined with all the important objects of the art. Their different uses in mastication, articulation, and preserving the original form of the mouth, without having to perform any unpleasant or painful operations.

The attention of those ladies and gentlemen who are desirous of repleting the vacancies caused by the loss of the original teeth, is respectfully invited to the subscriber's human Incorruptible Teeth, likewise to his method and manner of setting and inserting them.

Dr. H. Villers may be consulted at his residence, 35 Liberty street, near Broadway.

N B.—Terms moderate—as in Paris. my18 6w*

PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
NO. 21 ANN STREET.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—The extensive circulation of the HERALD, both in town and country, make it a superior channel for advertisers.

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1 day,	$0 50	4 days,	$1 25	7 days,	$1 87	10 days,	[illegible]
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3 - -	1 00	6 - -	1 75	9 - -	2 12	12 - -	2 50

FOR EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

2 weeks, - - -	$2 50	3 months, - - - -	$6 00
1 month, - - -	3 00	6 months, - - - -	10 00

☞ All advertisements to be paid before their insertion.

Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, at $1 00 per square every insertion.

MORNING HERALD—issued every morning, except Sunday—price, two cents per copy. Country subscribers furnished at the same rate, for any specific period, on a remittance in advance. No paper sent, unless paid in advance.

EVENING HERALD—issued every afternoon at One o'clock. Price, two cents per copy. Country subscribers furnished at the same rate—cash in advance.

WEEKLY HERALD—issued every Saturday morning at 9 o'clock—Price 6¼ cents per copy. Furnished to country subscribers at $3 per annum, in advance.

CORRESPONDENTS—are requested to address their letters to *James Gordon Bennett*, Proprietor and Editor; and all letters on business must be post paid.