NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAY EXCEPTED,

At the Tribune Buildings, corner of Spruce and Nassau-streets, opposite the City Hall.

And delivered to City Subscribers for NINE CENTS per week, or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Desk for six months or a year at the same rate. Single copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers Five Dollars per annum, in advance, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which it is paid. Subscriptions taken for six months. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers. Daily papers received at this office whose terms are higher than those of the TRIBUNE, are not allowed any difference.

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☞ All Advertisements inserted in this paper appear both in the Morning and the Evening edition.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

is published every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings. Price $3 per annum. Two copies for $5.00.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY,

Is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of $2 per annum, in advance. 10 copies for $15, or 20 copies for $24.

THE TRIBUNE.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY. By THOMAS ARNOLD, Regius Professor of History in the University of Oxford, and Head Master of Rugby School. Edited from the second London Edition, with a Preface and Notes, by Henry Reed, M. A. Professor of English Literature in the University of Pennsylvania. D. Appleton & Co. New-York, 1845.

Upon perusal, here and there, we find these Lectures worthy of their high repute; so unusual is the union of candor with energy; of a widely-ranging and fair sight with vivacity. And the noble heart of the writer lends the charm of private intercourse to acquaintance with his book.

Looking from our point of view, we find many opinions, so far as we have read, from which we dissent, and views on matters of general concern which we esteem, (let it be said at the risk of being esteemed presumptuous,) singularly short sighted. But the mind is wholly in earnest, no less generous, of high attainment and of that sort that, constantly pressing onward in its own way, can tolerate other men in theirs. And this tolerance is not merely affectionate, but intellectual—discerning. It is amazing how rare such tolerance is—so rare that we are inclined to award to a man who possesses but this one claim, the honors of greatness. Yet Dr. Arnold was not great; but he combined a generous soul with a mind at once ardent and patient.

Of the maxims which guided him in his studies, the following may serve as a sample:

"Some appear to be unable to conceive of belief or unbelief except as having some ulterior object. "We believe it because we love it; we disbelieve it, because we wish it to be disproved." "There is, however, in minds more healthfully constituted, a belief and disbelief grounded solely upon the evidence of the case, arising neither out of partiality nor out of prejudice against the supposed conclusions which may result from its truth or falsehood."

"Keep your view of men and things extensive, and depend upon it a mixed knowledge is not a superficial one—just as it goes, the view that it gives are true—but he who reads deeply in a class of writers only, gets views which are almost sure to be perverted, and which are not only narrow but false. Adjust your proposed amount of reading to your time and inclination—this is perfectly free to every man, but whether that amount be large or small, let it be varied in its kind, and widely varied. If I have a confident opinion on any one point connected with the improvement of the human mind, it is on this."

"It is a very hard thing to read at once passionately and critically. [Dr. A though a Professor and Schoolmaster, had not forgotten the noble meanings and uses of Passion.] by no means to be cold, captious, sneering, or scoffing, to admire greatness and goodness with an intense love and veneration, yet to judge all things; to be the slave neither of names nor of parties, and to sacrifice even the most beautiful associations for the sake of truth I would say, as a good general rule, never read the works of any ordinary man, except on scientific matters or when they contain simple matters of fact. Even on simple matters of fact, silly and ignorant men, however honest and industrious on their particular subject, require to be read with constant watchfulness and suspicion; whereas great men are always instructive, even amidst much of error on particular points. In general, however, I hold it to be certain, that the truth is to be found in the great men, and the error in the little ones."

If we had not heard of Dr. Arnold as being practically a successful teacher, we must infer it from these Lectures, where the lively sympathies of youth are combined with the firmer grasp and steadier gaze of manhood. He was admirably fitted either to stimulate or check, as the case might require, the mind of the pupil. The book is such an one as is much required in this country to furnish suggestions as to the study of history; the methods proposed are simple and searching, the standard both as to learning and judgment high, the aims of universal interest. ✶

The Thirst for War.

Since our paper was last issued, this city has been the scene of intense excitement. The war spirit is up and Louisiana stands ready to aid the Government, whenever her gallant services are demanded. In the event of war with Mexico, but one feeling will animate all hearts, and that feeling will show itself in a spontaneously rally to the Government standard. In peace, party lines may divide us, but in war, the voice of party will be hushed, and no cause will be recognized except the cause of the country. We yet hope that Mexico will be wise. [N. O. Tropic.

We were in error in stating the propositions of the Mexican Secretary of the Treasury, Senor Luis de Rosa, to the Chambers, to be for fifteen millions of dollars. It should have been for an effective loan of fifteen millions—to accomplish which, on the stringent terms that government will be obliged to submit to will cost it at least from 45 to 50 millions of dollars, on the hypothecation of the Custom House receipts, which are small at present, and bid fair to be still less. [N. O. Bul. 16th.

If the reports relative to the march of ten thousand Mexicans upon Texas, should prove well founded, the forces in question may have an opportunity ere long of smelling powder. Bitterly will Mexico be made to repent this last attempt to invade the soil of Texas. One vigorous and decisive rencounter with the American troops will teach her lessons of which see seems to stand greatly in need.

We were unable to ascertain that any arrangement had taken place yesterday in reference to the companies to be forwarded from here; but we presume that no time will be lost in a matter of such importance.

We have been informed that a number of young men residing in the suburb Treme have enlisted themselves in such a company, under the title of *Eclaireurs*, in order to offer their services for the approaching campaign in Texas. [N. O. Bee, 18th.

Such is the flippancy with which these Texas Slave breeders talk of Mexico, whom they would first rob and would then cut her throat for daring to complain.

The Water Cure.

The details of this new system are thus briefly described by a correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal:

The Cold Water process is calculated, by its severity, to startle patients of weak constitutions or nervous temperaments. It commences daily between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, by being enclosed first in a linen sheet dripping wet with cold spring water. Then a woolen blanket is put round the body. Then a feather bed is thrown over you. Then the patient falls into a gentle slumber, from which, in fifteen minutes, he is awakened in a profuse perspiration, and smoking like a coal-pit. He remains for three quarters of an hour in this state, drinking two glasses of water in that time; and then goes wrapped up in the sheet and blanket to the bath-room, throws off his wrappers and plunges into a cold bath! After remaining a few minutes in the cold bath, he gets out, wraps up in the blanket, goes to his bed-room, and is rubbed dry, dresses, and then walks less or more as he has strength and inclination, returning at 7 o'clock with a fine appetite for breakfast.

At 11 o'clock, the Patient goes to a Fountain for shower bathing. Here a stream of water, from a hight of fifteen feet, directly from a cold spring, falls upon the neck and runs down the spine for several minutes, after which you are rubbed with the flesh brush or hair mitten, then wiped dry, dress and read or take gentle exercise till Dinner. During the afternoon, Patients take a "Hip Bath," and on going to bed, a "Foot Bath." Patients drink from twenty to thirty glasses of spring water daily. Some drink a dozen before breakfast. Strict attention is paid to Diet. The breakfast consists of Bread, Butter, Milk and Fruit; Dinner of a joint of Fresh Meat, with Vegetables; Tea, of Bread, Milk and Fruit. Salt Meats, Spices, Wine, Coffee, Tea, &c. &c. are prohibited. Professor LONGFELLOW is among the Patients.

The Patients soon not only cease to dread the cold water, but go to their ablutions with alacrity and pleasure. Many of them are, and all believe themselves recovering. Of the great virtues of cold Water, nobody doubts. Nor is there any doubt of the efficacy of a rigid course of dieting. I had not expected to find so simple a remedy for so many of the "ills that flesh is heir to," nor am I satisfied that such a remedy has been found. But we shall soon know what the "Water Cure" will accomplish. It is proper and lawful to "prove all things," excepting always the truth of a Cooper Libel.

SEDUCTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger of the 29th says: Mr. Todd, convicted for the seduction of Miss Early, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the County Prison, in solitary confinement, and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution. A righteous verdict and a just punishment. This is the *first conviction* in the State under the new law.

Letter from J. H. Green, R. G.—A Horrible and Mysterious Murder—The Murderers.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PERRYSBURGH, Ohio, August 16, 1845.

MR. GREELEY: I wish to introduce to the columns of your valuable paper the following. Though it may seem mysterious and out of date, it will be read with much interest by many, and may have a tendency to cast a light upon one of the most horrible murders ever committed in this or any other Christian land. There is not one shade of doubt remaining in my mind but that the murderers, as well as their victim or victims, long before the date of this article might have been discovered, had there been sufficient effort made. True, efforts have at last been made and the skeleton of one murdered victim found, and much search made for the other. The particulars which led to the but small effort which has already been made are collected from circumstances as follows: As near as we can learn, in September 1844, a gentleman by the name of Stephens, from the State of New-York, made his appearance in Perrysburgh, remained in and near some days, left, sometime after returned.—About the time of his departure from the second visit he made known his business, that he had kept secret until the time near his departure. He then told that two men had been murdered, and their bodies concealed in the woods about one-half mile from the last turnpike-gate, which is about four miles from Perrysburgh. His statements corroborating some previous signs of murder induced the citizens to turn out and scour the swamp in search, knowing as they did that certain packages of clothes had been found in the Maumee river by a fisherman on the 17th April, 1844. The clothes found were done up in parcels, coat, pantaloons and vest, with a stone tied around each with strips of handkerchiefs cut or torn for the purpose. Upon examination the clothes were cut in a way to show they had been ripped off from the body. The pantaloon's legs cut open, the coat cut open from the back and sleeves, the vest also cut open from the back. The coat had many cuts in the left sleeve, also a hole about the lower button on the right side, which hole was in the pantaloons, cutting the lower suspender in two. The vest had several cuts in it immediately back of the neck through the collar, and two knife holes. The vest is a figured worsted piece of goods of lilac color, about half worn. The coat is black cloth frock or surtout but little worn, no velvet upon it, lined inside of the skirts with black silk or serge, the sleeve lining twilled linen. Inside of the left sleeve is a mark of the merchant, which is one cypher, nothing more. From the looks I should have taken the coat to have cost $20. The pantaloons are rather of a blue color, striped casinette and have never been worn much. The suspender which has been cut in two is a common striped web. The two handkerchiefs are figured silk, about half worn. When they were found it was evident they had not been long in the water. I have a piece of each garment and persons who have missed any of their friends mysteriously perhaps might find upon examination that which would lead them to know their friend had suffered death from the hands of a murderer. A sample of each I will keep to exhibit through the country hoping to solve the mystery.

Now for the mysterious visits of Mr. Stephens. About his departure from the second visit he disclosed certain things which I will give according to my information. He said he had been informed by certain convicts, then in the New-York State Prison at Auburn, that they had murdered two men in the said swamp, and had concealed their bodies. One they had stripped; the other left his clothing upon him. They stated that the murdered men were traveling in a buggy, and that they (the murderers,) stopped the buggy, presented their pistols, forced them into the woods, where they shot one and stabbed and butchered the other. Not far from the same place, a hat was found with a bullet hole in it, but no sign was left upon the body found which would indicate that he had been brought to his death by a ball, and also goes farther to prove the probability of the murder of two men. They buried them as they state about one half mile apart, stripping the clothes off from one, which they took along with them in the buggy, and made their way to the Maumee river. Not thinking it politic to cross at the toll bridge they went up to the ford near fort Meigs and found the river not in a fording state.—They tied stones to the clothes and threw them in the river, where they were afterward found, and crossed the bridge to the North side of the river, went below Toledo, took the buggy to pieces, sank it and the harness in the river, and took the horse out back of Manhattan and killed it. In the early part of the summer following two men were arrested near Geneseo, New-York, for committing burglary. Apprehension of another attack almost forbids me giving their names, while duty doubly nerves to speak and let the public know that *Wyatt*, alias Newell or North, and Head, his accomplice in the burglary at Geneseo, and the two murderers, who gave Mr. Stephens his information, and caused his visit to ascertain the truth of such a horrid deed. Other circumstances leave no doubt resting with the people in this part that the same two men, Wyatt and Head, murdered John Parish of Hancock county, while attempting to arrest them for horse stealing. A small explanation of this fact I will make. It will be remembered by many that Wyatt attempted to make his escape from the Auburn prison, and when Gordon, the man he afterward murdered, told the keepers, he was searched and upon his person a letter was found, which letter contained no names of men or places, nor was it directed, but from the purport it was evidently written for the purpose of sending to Ohio, for it stated that he dare not venture back, as the people would recognize him as the murderer of a certain officer, who had made an attempt to arrest him. The reader will also recollect that Wyatt, under the name of Newell, resided in Toledo in the commencement of 1844 until April 1st, 1844, when he left Toledo and was not heard of until Mr. Stephens' revelation. I would say in conclusion so far as this statement may have a tendency to excite the citizens to their duties relative to those mysterious murders, that I hope those concerned in ferreting out the particulars hereafter will not have a malignant feeling for any stranger who may come among them to assist, not for honor or profit, as undoubtedly, so far as this mysterious affair is concerned, some of the principal workers have made the two latter-mentioned their object. I believe this so far to be the most correct account of those mysterious murders, and if it is thought by any concerned that a more able report can be given, come out and do your duty. Papers please copy. J. H. GREEN, R. G.

NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—We ask attention to the advertisement in another column of the Contents of the first four numbers of the National Magazine and Industrial Record, edited by Redwood Fisher, and in so doing we cheerfully bear our testimony to their interesting and important contents. We took occasion, some time since, to review the third number somewhat in detail, and we now have before us No. 4, with which we are equally well pleased. The article giving a running sketch of the history of Commerce, from its commencement to the peace of Keswick, in 1697, will be found well to repay a careful perusal, containing as it does most of the important changes which took place, and more particularly does it show how England was at one period situated towards France—inundated with French goods so as to be obliged to prohibit them altogether for a long time.

The description of New-Bedford, Massachusetts, and its Fishery, is graphic and interesting, as is also the Visit to the Mining districts in Brazil. The remarks on the American Factories will be generally agreed to, and the two articles from the "Lowell Offering," "The Lock of Gray Hair," and the Lines at the Tomb of Washington, are more than usually interesting, coming as they do from among the Spindles. The short article under the head of State Prison Monopoly, contains an argument in favor of Protection; it is very short, and we recommend it to the perusal of all Mechanics.

The recommendation to establish Manufactures on this Island, and the statement of the amount of goods manufactured in the City, taken from the Census of 1840, we are well assured, will attract notice. We were ourselves surprised to find it amounts upwards of twenty millions of dollars. The Statistics of this State, and of the United States, speak for themselves—and the articles from Europe by the Steamer, on Railroads, Mining, Iron, &c. with the general Glance at Europe, are all useful to make up a variety in such a work as the National Magazine.

☞ LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 68, contains a continuation of the Proceedings of the British Association, conclusion of 'Mrs. Mark Lane,' and a very interesting Review of 'Lady Travelers' from the London Quarterly, with a variety of other good reading. It may be had of Wm. Taylor, 2 Astor House.

☞ Prof. SILLIMAN makes a statement in the New Haven Courier of yesterday about the houses struck by lightning on Saturday morning. The lightning rods on Mr. Silliman's house were not more than two or three inches in the ground, which was too dry to be a good conductor. The house was therefore *virtually* without protection. The rods on the School-house penetrated the earth deeper, and therefore, though terminating in sand or gravel, probably mitigated the severity of the stroke. Prof. S. adds—

"Lightning rods cannot be relied upon unless they reach the earth, *where it is permanently wet, even in times of the severest drought*, and the best security is afforded by carrying the rod or some good metallic conductor, duly connected with it, to the water in the well, or to some other water that never fails.

"It is to be feared, that from neglect of this precaution many lightning rods are useless, or nearly so, and that the only reason why this is not apparent is, because the lightning has never given them a trial.

"If their proprietors would not wish to invite such an ordeal they would do well to examine the condition of their rods. The late occurrences here, do not in the least weaken my confidence in them *when properly arranged and connected*. B. SILLIMAN.

THE MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.—Information has been received in this City, from the military expedition under the command of Col. Kearney. At the date of the letter the command was all well. The weather had been so favorable that they had made much more rapid progress than was anticipated. Their journey had extended to the South-West pass of the mountains. From that point they returned to Fort Laramie, on the Platte; thence they were to proceed to Bent's Fort, from whence they are now expected to return to this City on the last of the present month. We anticipate, from the habits of observation of the officer in command, a highly interesting account of the expedition. [St. Louis Republican.

FRAUD IN WOOL.—A short time since Mr. Arza Smith of Monktown, a man who has long sustained a good reputation for honesty, sobriety and industry, sold to Messrs. Parkers a large quantity of Wool. A few days since, when packing to ship the same, the discovery was made that each fleece (above 150 in number) contained from a pound to a pound and a half of Plaster Paris, closely wrapped and secured by means of the tag locks of the fleece. Smith was arrested and placed under bonds. He was in good circumstances, and on his arrest gave as a reason for the act, that he could not afford to sell his Wool at the price at which it was selling. [Vergennes Vermonter.

☞ The party of Iowa Indians who have recently visited Europe returned yesterday, in the ship Versailles from Havre. They consisted of six stalwart men, three women, a boy and a pappoose. The chief of their number has lost the sight of one eye from an incurable cataract. Two of their number have died during their absence. They are accompanied by their interpreter, a tall, smart-looking mixed blood negro. [Boston Adv. 26.

NEW POST-MASTERS.—The following appointments of Post-Masters on Long Island have recently been made: *Jamaica*, Martin I. Johnson; *Bridgehampton*, Lewis T. Newton; *Moriches*, John S. Havens; *New Village*, Samuel B. Lee; *North Hempstead*, Elias Lewis; *Farmingdale* (new office) John Montfort.

☞ **Boston Subscriptions to the New-York Tribune** received by authorized Agents, REDDING & Co. 8 State-street. Terms—10 cents per week or Two cents for Single Copies.

Weekly Tribune every Friday Morning, for 6 cents or $3 per annum.

All new and cheap publications for sale as low as listed by Boston Publishers. Thomas Napoleon. je7 eodif

☞ **Give it a Trial,** and you will be satisfied that Hastings & Co's Double Extract and Sarsaparilla Candy and Pills are the cheapest, most convenient and by far the most powerful Extract from the justly celebrated Root. Depot, 334 Broadway. au16 ness1

☞ **Dr. C. I. Von Cort** has removed his Office and German Dispensary from the corner of Nassau and Pearl streets, Brooklyn, to No. 413½ Broadway, New-York. Office hours, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M. He has on hand a very extensive supply of remedies of his own preparation and importation, together with every description of fancy article usually kept in similar stores. Among the articles sold by Dr. Von Cort are the following, prepared by himself: Life Pills, Life Elixir, Restorative Bitters, Cure for Piles, Hair Restorative, Specics for Asthma, a Preventive for Small Pox and all other contagious diseases. All his medicines are purely vegetable. He continues to give advice to the poor without charge, as he has done for the last three years in Brooklyn.

New-York, 15th August, 1845. au15 if

☞ **J. D. Wheeler,** Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Commissioner of Deeds, &c. will attend the Reading-Room of Tammany Hall at all hours of the day and evening. jy15 ostf

NO. 49 1-2 COURTLAND-STREET.

BEEKMAN'S Original Genuine Pulmonic Syrup.—This celebrated remedy is now considered altogether superior to any medicine hitherto discovered for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Influenza, Coughs, Cold, Whooping Coughs, Catarrhs, and, generally, all diseases affecting the Organs of Respiration. And not only is it the most powerful agent known in removing all diseases and obstructions of the respiratory organs, but it gives more unalloyed relief, and is equally efficient, having been employed with astonishing success in the radical cure of King's Evil, Eruptions of the Skin, Ulcerations, and the like complaints, caused by the impurity of the blood. In Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints it has proved a certain remedy. This Syrup, although powerfully curative in its results, is yet mild in its action, and may be safely employed in the most delicate cases. It is agreeable to the taste and the stomach, and in cases of women and children the most extraordinary cures have been effected.

The operation of this Syrup is both general and special.—While it acts generally upon the whole system as a most powerful alterative, purifying the fluids, freeing the solids from all morbid accretions, and re-invigorating and bringing up all the vital energies to the standard of permanent health, it, at the same time, exerts a specific influence upon the lungs, Bronchial Tubes, Windpipe and Throat, and the Lymphatic and Glandular Systems, exciting them to healthful activity, removing from them all morbid matter, equalizing the circulation, restoring the proper and necessary secretions, and finally accomplishing a complete renovation from disease and restoration to sound and permanent health.

Those who have been racked by the prostrating fevers, and lungs as well as pleuritic and dyspeptic affections of the West and South; those who have been brought down by the inflammatory fevers of the Spring, so prevalent common to the East and North; those whose constitutions have become enfeebled by the use of mercury, quinine, or other violent medicines, or by intemperate habits, should lose no time in obtaining themselves to an adequate restorative. The consumptive predisposition, in its various and deceitful forms, is already in a greater or less degree acquired. The final point will descend to unfortunate offspring. And, if no sufficient remedial course be adopted and persevered in, parents, first, and children, afterwards, will become premature graves—victims, alike, of the same wasting, deadly malady.

These lamentable results could and should be prevented. It has been well remarked that health is cheap at any price. Besides the strongest motives of self-preservation, the strongest ties of paternal responsibility and love demand that these pernicious constitutional tendencies be promptly met, thoroughly combatted, and, if possible, finally eradicated. In these cases, the Pulmonic Syrup is most efficacious. My confidence is based upon the solid ground-work of a wide and successful experience. It has been done in numerous instances. And I have witnessed many a shattered constitution, and many a deep rooted and apparently mortal sickness, give place to a gradual restoration to ultimate strength and health.

Beekman's Pulmonic Syrup is the safest and surest and best remedy that can be employed to accomplish these most desirable ends. It has grown rapidly and necessarily into public use. Its operation is so mild that the tenderest infant may take it, and yet so powerful as to overcome, completely, the most inveterate of maladies. Traveling with the circulation, it pours its healing current through every vein and artery of the human body. The whole animal economy is made to undergo a thorough, radical change. Even the mind partakes of the healthful process, and life, that before appeared one dreary waste, begins again to seem worth consideration.

Many eminent physicians, convinced that my Syrup is compounded upon the soundest principles of Medical Botany, and prepared upon the most scientific principles of chemical analysis as applied to Materia Medica, are now employing and recommending it in their practice. And I repeat, it will be found, as it has been, almost invariably successful when a fair trial is given it, attended by a reasonable compliance with the directions accompanying each bottle.

Beekman's Pulmonic Syrup is now kept constantly on hand by many families of the highest respectability, as being one of the most soothing, effective and useful medicines ever discovered.

Every family, both in the city and the country, as well as persons traveling, should always have it, that it may be immediately resorted to in cases of sudden attacks of cold, or an aggravation of any of the symptoms of those more dangerous and dangerous complaints, in which, by its remarkable powers, it has proved so sure a remedy, and so great a blessing.

I can be seen, generally, at my office, any time during the day, where I shall be happy to give additional information to those who may desire to learn personally further particulars.

I wish those who feel an interest in the subject, and especially those who wish to obtain the medicine, particularly to understand, that there is but one place in the city of New-York where it may be had genuine, that is, at the old established office of the proprietor, No. 49½ Courtland-street, one door below the corner of Greenwich-street.

I prepare the Syrup exclusively in the city of New-York, under my own supervision and care; and those who purchase of me, either at wholesale or retail, will always be sure of obtaining the original genuine Pulmonic Syrup.

au7 3 P. S. BEEKMAN

☞ **VALUABLE PAINTINGS** and Statuary, the property of the late Joseph Bonaparte, (Count Survilliers) Thomas Birch, Jr respectfully announces that he has received instructions from the executors, to sell the Mansion at Bordentown, New-Jersey, on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 17 and 18, the collection of rare and valuable Paintings, of the late Joseph Bonaparte, comprising choice specimens by Rubens, Vernet, Luca Giordano, Berrys, Gasper Poussin, Canaletti, Salvator, Castiglione, Teniers, Snyders, Lorrain, Perl, Savery, Borgognone, Bassano, Philip de Champagne, Guerchino, Sebastian del Piombo, Dumarne, Swebach, and others of the Italian, Flemish, Venetian and French Schools.

Also, several Figures and Busts in Marble.

SPLENDID LIBRARY AND MANUSCRIPTS.—At the same time will be sold some rare Manuscripts and a Library of Choice Works.

Catalogues can be had at Messrs. Gurley & Hill's Auction Store, No. 169 Broadway. ✓y21 2awtSTu&S18

☞ **CAMP MEETING.**—The Wesleyan Methodists will hold their Camp Meeting at Verplanck's Point, Hudson River, commencing Wednesday, August 27, and ending on the following Monday.

Boats Columbus and Allen will leave each day, foot of Chambers-street at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M. Tickets to be had at the office of the Trust Wesleyan, No. 5 Spruce-street, of Mr. Harris, No. 33 Vanliam-st., Mr. Pillon No. 1 Chrystie, Mr. Moran 1 6 Norfolk-st. au26 3t*

☞ **SPLENDID EXCURSION**—Steamer Great Britain—The Steamboat MUTUAL SAFETY, Capt. Lowber, will make an Excursion down the Bay on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 30th instant, accompanying the mighty ship to sea, and giving an excellent opportunity to witness her evolutions while under way. The Mutual Safety will leave the foot of Market-street at 2 o'clock, Canal-street at 2½, and the No 1 North River at 3 o'clock. Returning, will land her passengers at same places by sun-down. An excellent band of music will accompany the boat. Fare for the Excursion 37½ cents. au27 it

☞ **DAILY EXCURSION TO YONKERS**—The Steamboat UNION will leave Franklin-street Pier daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10½ A. M. touching at Hammond-street and 130th-st. (*Trinity Church Cemetery*) each way. Returning will leave Yonkers at 1 P. M. affording passengers two hours to view the beautiful grounds at Washington Heights, and ample time to visit the High Bridge at McCombs' dam—about one hour at Yonkers, and arrive in the City about 2 P. M.

N. B.—A more desirable place for an Excursion for Schools cannot be found than a visit to the Cemetery. Fare to Yonkers 1s. 6d. To the Cemetery 1s. au27 3t*

☞ **FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS** for $5 00. City made; and for style and durability they are equal to those sold in other stores for $6 00. Fine Calf Dress Boots made to order for $4 50, equal to those made in other stores for $6 00 to $7 00, at Young & Jones's Fine French Imperial Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Depot, No. 4 Ann street, one of the finest manufactories in the City. Southern Gentlemen and the Public in general will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers made to order, at the shortest notice. No. 4 Ann street, near Broadway, a few doors below the American Museum.

jy29 1moed* WM. M. YOUNG & H. B. JONES.

☞ **MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL,** 32 and 34 Crosby-street.—This Institution will re-open at the close of the present vacation, on Monday, the first day of September. It is believed that no Institution in this country offers greater advantages than this, to couples desirous of obtaining a Classical or thorough English Education.

The Male Department is in charge of Professor J. N. McELLIGOTT as Principal, supported by seven assistants of great ability and experience in teaching.

The Female Department is in charge of Miss MARY Y. BEAN as Principal, assisted by seven teachers, whose long experience and eminent success, is proof of their qualifications. Latin, French, Music and Drawing are taught by competent Professors in those branches. Terms of Tuition from $5 to $8 per quarter, according to the advancement of the pupil. The strictest regard is paid to the moral as well as intellectual culture.

There are a few vacant seats in each department of the School. Persons desirous of placing their children in this Institution, will please make early application to the Principals, or either of the members of the School Committee, consisting of—

Messrs. Linus W. Stevens, James Van Norder,
Francis P. Sebels, John Rockwell,
Henry T. Ingalls, J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. B. Rich, James Morris,
C. C. Jacobus, Stephen Cutler,
James Foyle, George Mather,
and J. A. Westervelt.

au27 3t HENRY T. INGALLS, Sec'y School Committee.

THE MISSES COLES'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 9 Burgess-street, opposite the Church, will reopen on Monday, 1st September. au26 2w*

CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 745 Broadway, opposite Astor-Place.—Messrs. FOLLENSBEE and TOWNSEND respectfully inform the Public that this Institution will commence on Monday, 1st September. Messrs. F. and T. beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have completed their arrangements for the ensuing season, which will afford to their pupils increased advantages in the various departments. Their assistants are gentlemen of education, and experienced. The French will be taught by a native, for only three hours a day, and their most untiring efforts will be made to render pupils at home in every branch of a French education. Boys are received at any stage of education, and thoroughly prepared for College or business.

The number of pupils is limited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, LL.D. Rev. H. Anthon, DD.
" William Kent, LL.D. Rt. Rev. A. Potter, DD.
Gerardus Clark, Esq. Simeon Baldwin, Esq.

au26 3tos

☞ **THE NEW YORK GRAMMAR SCHOOL,** No. 670 Broadway, Fourth-street.—CHARLES H. LYON, A. M. Principal.

This institution is situated in an elevated and pleasant part of the city, and is accessible by stages from the remotest sections of the town.

The Principal is a graduate of Columbia College, and having been for some years a practical teacher, he refers with entire confidence to his numerous present and former patrons residing in the city.

Neither pains nor expense have been spared to place this school in the first class of academical instructions and to provide for it all the facilities requisite for a comprehensive and liberal education.

THE SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION.

The system pursued is designed not merely to advance and perfect the students in the branches studied, but to unfold the faculties of the mind, to enlighten the judgment, to form correct habits, and to give to the pupil the well-disciplined mind for its business. The object continually kept in view is to fit the pupil for an efficient discharge of the duties to which he is rising in life; to qualify him to become a useful member of the community—a virtuous, intelligent and patriotic citizen.

The Principal is determined that the instruction shall be most thorough. To this end all subjects are treated as practically as possible, and illustrated in such a manner as to assist the thinking and reasoning powers, and to enable the pupil to understand the reason of what he learns, and the principles on which it depends. It is the aim of the Principal, in all his teaching, to inculcate the habit of careful and patient investigation, and thus to lay a sure foundation for sound and accurate scholarship.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of instruction is extensive, embracing the entire range of English and Classical studies, and the modern Languages. It is designed to prepare the pupil either for commercial life, for the study of a Profession, or for admission to College.

The school is separated into two departments.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT comprehends all the branches of an English and Mercantile Education, including the higher mathematics.

THE COLLEGE DEPARTMENT embraces the Latin and Greek Classics and such English and Mathematical Branches as may be desired. Students in this department have the advantage of an early use of collegiate advancement.

The Principal gives instructions in both departments, and is aided by teachers of ability and experience. In order to secure equal advantages to all, the Principal exercises a constant supervision and watchful care over those who do not come under his personal instruction, and brings the recitations of every scholar in frequent review before him.—Lectures on scientific subjects are delivered weekly by the Principal, and illustrated by experiments.

THE MORAL TRAINING IN THE SCHOOL.

The following are some of the features of this school, which the Principal believes to be important, and to which he invites the attention of parents:

1. *Cultivation of the Motives and Principles of Action.*—This is considered an essential part of Education. No system of training is complete which does not instruct the heart, as well as discipline the intellect.

2. *Habits of Study and Self-Dependence Formed.*—The Principal regards neatness of person and politeness of manner as indispensable to a young gentleman, and as giving a crowning lustre to all his other acquirements. They therefore form proper subjects of attention in the school.

3. *Physical Education.*—Gymnastic exercises, while they afford recreation to the mind, are equally necessary to the health of the student. The recesses will occur between recitations, affording sufficient time for those exercises and are appropriated accordingly.

4. *Small Classes.*—It is found boys derive greater advantages from the teacher's instruction in small classes than in large ones. The classes are formed in reference to this principle and so as to secure to the pupils every facility for proficiency and thoroughness.

5. *The Study Hour.*—The hour preceding morning school is occupied in assisting the studies of the pupils. This enables them to prepare the lessons that occur in the lessons, and to recite with greater satisfaction and improvement—To attend at this hour is the privilege of every scholar; it is made the duty of delinquents only.

APPARATUS AND CABINET.

The school is provided with an excellent Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, with a variety of instruments for illustrating Lectures, and with a valuable cabinet of Minerals.

EXAMINATION AND EXHIBITION.

In order to secure the greatest thoroughness, the classes are subjected to an occasional review of their studies, and are carefully examined upon them. The pupils are also exercised annually, or oftener, in public speaking, on which occasion testimonials are awarded to meritorious scholars.

Every student who remains one year and longer in the school, commencing at any time, and being studious in his habits, may receive, on leaving, a Diploma, bearing the seal of the Principal, and attesting his character and the amount of his acquirements.

TERMS.

In the Classical Department.....$15 00 per quarter.
In the English Department, senior division.....10 00 " "
In the English Department, junior division 7 00 " "

EXTRAS.

Modern Languages, each.....5 00 " "
Music on the Piano.....10 00 " "
Pens and Ink.....0 50 " "

Fuel for the season, $1.

Vocal Music and Drawing, though usually subject to an extra charge, are deemed so important parts of an education that they are included in a regular course, without additional charge.

The term consists of twelve weeks.

Pupils may be entered at any time during the quarter. au25 2weod

ASTORIA INSTITUTE.—For the Education of Young Ladies. Mrs R. B. HUNTER, Principal. This Institution is located in the village of Astoria, Queen's County, Long Island, a few miles distant from New-York. Its situation combines every advantage of beautiful scenery, animated water prospect, health, and retirement. The intimate business, special expense, and the accommodation in the year 1839, of the spacious and elevated site in a retired part of the village, with ample grounds are attached, affording abundant opportunity for exercise in the open air.

The Trustees flatter themselves, that the long experience and eminent success of the Principal, in the work of Christian Education, are amply sufficient to commend the Institution, under her management, to the patronage of those who desire for their daughters a thoroughly education. Mrs. Hunter will devote her whole energies to the interests of the school. The Rev. J. W. Brown, (the late principal,) will devote his attention chiefly to the departments of Sacred and Scriptural Studies, Moral Philosophy and Belles Letters.

The course of instruction is such as is usually pursued in the best schools. Along with the facilities for a finished English education, the pupils are instructed in the French language; and have abundant opportunity for attending to those branches usually termed accomplishments.

TERMS.—For Board and Tuition in the English course, with all expenses incidental to the household, such as washing, fuel, light, etc., $250 per annum, payable quarterly, in advance.

The only extra charges are the following:

Music on the Piano.....$15 00 per quarter.
Use of Piano.....2 00 "
Drawing and Painting.....8 00 "
French.....8 00 "
Stationery.....1 00 "

Such as prefer having all charges included under one head, can, by paying $300, have their children instructed in all or any of the extra branches.

Each pupil must come provided with bed and bedding, towels, napkins, silver fork and spoons. All articles of clothing must be distinctly marked with the owner's name in full.

The next session of the Institute will commence on the first Wednesday in September. Application for admission may be directed to the Principal at the Institute, to R. M. Blackwell, Esq. President of the Board of Trustees, 144 Frombert, or to the Rev. J. W. Brown, 191 Broadway. au23 1w

C. BAQUET'S

CLASSICAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Elizabethtown, N. J.—The principal has the honor to inform his former pupils and those who wish to be admitted in his establishment, that the duties of his School will be resumed on Monday the first of September next.

Parents desirous of entrusting the care of their children to C. Baquet will find circulars at Mr B. LOCKWOOD'S Book-store 411 Broadway. au26 2awlw* Tu Th Sat.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY (BOARDING) SCHOOL, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—D. H. CHASE, A. M. PRINCIPAL. Established in 1828. Sessions commence May 15th and Oct. 15th, continuing five months, at $40 per session. Thorough preparation for College or business, and personal attention to the moral and intellectual culture. Circulars at 44 Market street and 171 Broadway. a26 w

FEMALE INSTITUTE.

AT MIDDLETOWN, CT.—S. CHASE, A. M. Principal. This institution is located in the City of Middletown, within half a mile of the Connecticut River. The beauty, healthfulness, quiet, and morality of the City render it a most desirable residence for those intending to pursue