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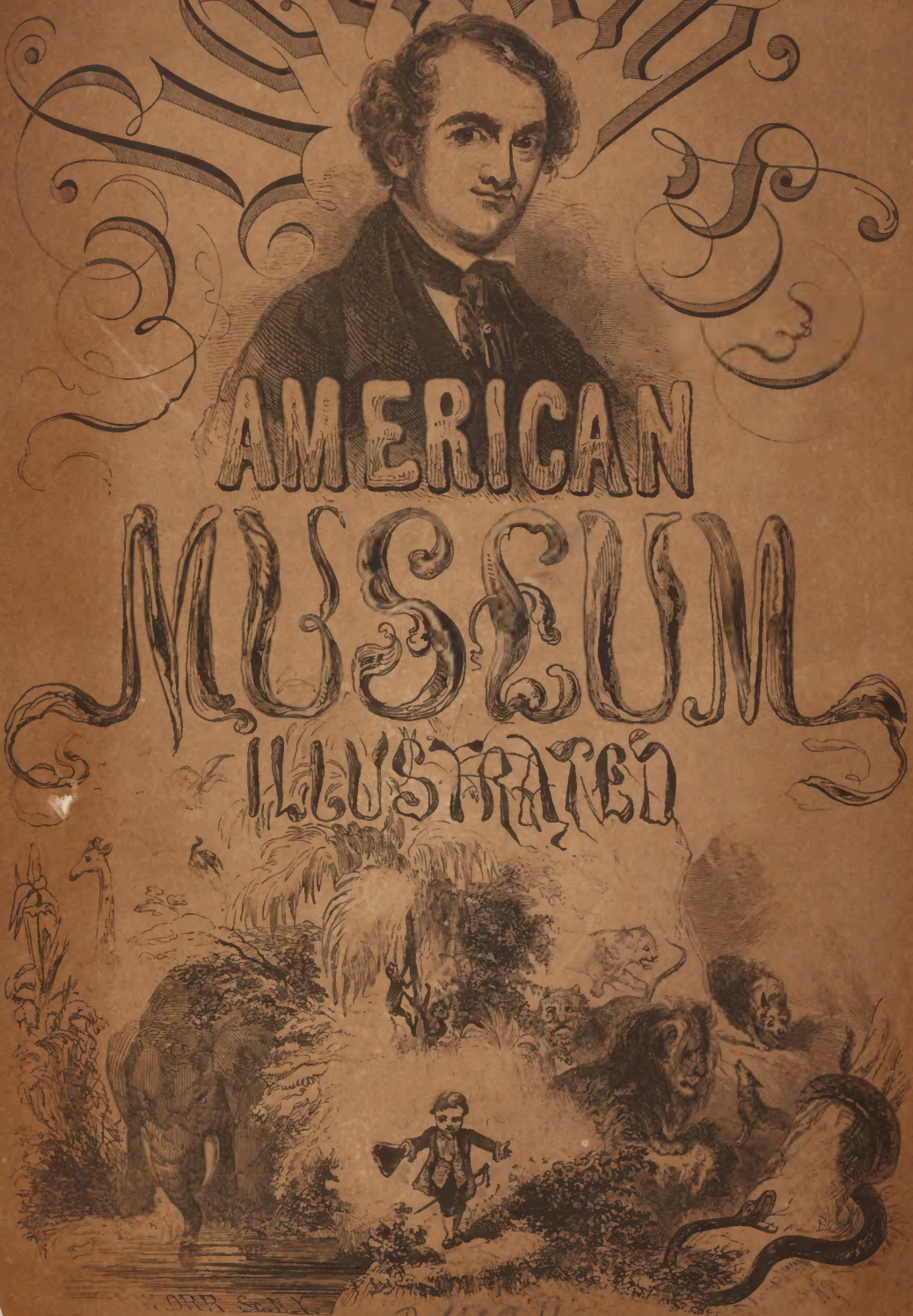
NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM ILLUSTRATED



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SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

IN QUART BOTTLES.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, AND FOR THE CURE OF

SCROFULA,

CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS,

ERYSIPELAS,

Pimples, Chronic Sore Eyes,

RHEUMATISM,

OLD & STUBBORN ULCERS,

Fever Sores,

Hip Disease, Syphilitic Symptoms,

LUMBAGO,

DYSPEPSIA,

Jaundice, Costiveness,

SALT RHEUM,

And Diseases arising from an injudicious use of

MERCURY.

BRONCHITIS,

WEAKNESS OF THE CHEST,

COUGHS,

Pulmonary Affections,

and all other Diseases, tending towards

CONSUMPTION

Liver Complaint,

Female Irregularities, and Complaints.

LOSS OF APPETITE,

Night Sweats,

Imprudence in Diet, and Life;

AND AS A

Spring and Fall Purifier of the Blood,

and general tonic for the system, it is

UNRIVALLED.

THE records of medical science, abounding as they do with ample testimonials to the value and efficacy of different medicinal agents, scarcely furnish a parallel with the results recorded from a multitude of living witnesses to the great worth of Sands' Sarsaparilla. The remarkable cures of a great variety of diseases effected by its timely administration, furnish conclusive evidence of this fact, and the experience of fifteen years has won for it a deserved popularity that no other preparation ever attained. Its extensive use throughout the world, and the numerous unsolicited testimonials received by the proprietors, stand as beacons and landmarks to the suffering and diseased, holding forth the inviting language of encouragement—do not despair. Thousands and tens of thousands who suffered without hope, groaning day and night under pain and anguish, beyond the power of language to convey, have not only been relieved but permanently cured, and their testimony is to no common facts or unimportant truths, but has an intimate connection with, and important bearing upon the welfare and happiness of the world at large.

When the plague raged at Carthage, four hundred years before the Christian era, the people, agitated by a frantic transport—the effect of the disease—flew to arms, to repulse an imaginary foe, who they believed had penetrated the city. Since that day medical science has so far obtained the mastery, that such an exhibition of wholesale delirium is impossible. Understanding as physicians now do, the diagnosis of diseases, their proximate and exciting causes, and being in possession of appropriate remedies, many valuable lives are daily preserved that must have been lost without this knowledge.—The diseases for which Sands' Sarsaparilla is recommended, have all yielded to its influence, and it has now become a standard article of medicine throughout the American continent, Europe, and the W. I. Islands. It has been approved by the medical faculty, introduced and extensively used in hospitals, under the watchful eye of physicians, with the happiest results. The preparation being entirely vegetable, renders its administration safe to the most enfeebled frame; its alterative and tonic properties give tone and energy to the system, and by its use, perfect and permanent health will follow.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

NEW COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 192 Fulton-street, New-York.

AUCHINCLOSS & CROXON,

Have recently opened a Commission Paper Warehouse, and invite the attention of Publishers, Newspaper Proprietors, Printers, Bookbinders, Trunk Makers, Paper Box Makers, Grocers, Dry Goods Merchants, Druggists, Tobacco Dealers, &c. A good assortment of saleable Book, Writing, News, Tobacco, Tea, Envelope and Straw Papers, Bonnet Board, Straw Boards, &c. will at all times be found in store, at the lowest market prices. The accompanying list of sizes of Book and News Papers, constantly kept on hand, viz:—

19x24 Inches.	24x38 Inches.	24x34 Inches.	24x40 Inches.
22x32 "	26x37 "	24x36 "	28x42 "
22x37 "	26x38 "	29x43¼ "	30x46 "

To Paper Manufacturers.

A. & C. respectfully inform Paper Manufacturers they are prepared to supply the following articles of material for paper making, on as favorable terms as any house in the trade, viz:—

BLEACHING POWDER, ULTAMARINE, FELTING, WIRE CLOTH, ALUM, SODA ASH, SMALTS, OIL of VITRIOL

and all descriptions of Paper makers stock, at the lowest prices.

A. & C. would invite a call from Paper makers, and at the same time solicit their attention to the fact that they are appointed sole agents for Von Schmidts celebrated Centrifugal Pump, which is unequalled in point of economy, simplicity of action, and the amount of water it is capable of raising in a given time. Letters of recommendation from some of the most celebrated paper makers and many others, who pronounced it the best in use; one of its most essential appliances is, that it can be readily converted to answer for the use of a Fire Engine in case of fire. It has been used by the United States government in the construction of the Water Battery at Staten Island, and also at the fortifications, in progress on the Tortugas Keys, Florida. Full particulars with regard to prices, &c., can be learned by calling at 192 Fulton st.

A superior quality of **News** and **Book Ink**, constantly on hand.

SMITH'S EXTRA FINE RAVEN BLACK,

To which I would direct your attention, is now regarded as the very best *Black* in this Country or England for the various purposes to which any Black is applied, on account of its durable rich and strong color, which WILL NEVER FADE NOR CHANGE; its perfect freedom from grit or dirt; its remarkable power to stand the action of water or atmosphere; and its cheapness compared with the best Blacks in the market. The common fault with Lamp Blacks among consumers is, that they are dirty, and require to be calcined previous to using, a necessity which does not exist in using "*Smith's Raven Black*," as will be found on trial. *As a Paint it covers admirably.*

It is used by some of the first Painters and Paint Makers, Artists, Printers, Ink Makers, Glazed Muslin and Patent Leather Manufacturers, India Rubber, &c. &c.; and in no case has it failed to give satisfaction.

I have not been able until recently to supply the demand, and only served such customers as would use no other, and it was not announced to others until more extensive machinery enabled me to guarantee a larger supply. It will soon be sold by some of the first Paint Dealers, as well as at the office of the "Washington Paint Works."—At present, none but D. F. TIEMANN & CO., 17 Burling Slip, has a supply, except myself.

My *SHIP PAINT*, made strictly of the "Raven Black," and pure Linseed, is esteemed No. 1.—It is put up in 1 lb. to 10 lb. packages. It goes much further, is much finer than Ship Paint commonly sold, and needs no Patent Dryer.

I also keep all kinds of Paints, and am prepared, with the *best Mills* and a 25 Horse Power Engine, to grind to order, any kind of paint, dry or in oil, fine as it can be ground, and at short notice.

Orders for Paint or Grinding may be left at the City Office of the

"WASHINGTON PAINT WORKS,"

No. 179 GREENWICH STREET,

D. SMITH.

N. B.—Compare the "Raven Black" with any Drop Black, Ivory Black, or Lamp Black.

RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 110 BROADWAY 10 ASTOR HOUSE, AND

273 BROADWAY, (IRVING HOUSE.)

WM. L. RUSHTON,
GEORGE CLARK,
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IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, TOOTH AND HAIR BRUSHES, ETC. ETC.

A full supply of all articles appertaining to the Drug Business, constantly on hand and *warranted pure* and of *superior quality*. Our imported articles are selected with the greatest care, *expressly* for us, and all our Medicines are submitted to sufficient tests, to guarantee the purity of them.

GENUINE FARINA COLOGNE WATER, AND LUBIN'S EXTRACTS AND TOILET SOAPS; BAYLEY & BLEW'S CELEBRATED ESSENCE BOUQUET AND SPERMACETI TABLETS, LOW'S WINDSOR SOAP, ETC. ETC.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS of Vanilla, Lemon, Rose, &c. for Ice Creams, Custards, Puddings, &c.

—— : o : ——

GENUINE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.

The great popularity of this remedy from its successful use in *Consumption* and *Scrofula*, by the most eminent Physicians of Europe and America, having given rise to many adulterations of it; when we commenced its manufacture, we determined if it were so valuable a remedy, our customers should have it of the very best quality; and as the Cod Fishing is over on our coast for this season, our Mr. Clark has gone to New Foundland, expressly to superintend the manfacture of Oil for our sales; and we are prepared to furnish all orders with the pure fresh Oil, which we can warrant in every particular.

RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.

PHRENOLOGY

ITS UTILITY.

To *know ourselves* is a matter of the greatest importance, and there is no other means by which we can acquire this knowledge so well, as by the aid of Phrenology. It teaches us for what occupation in life we are by nature best qualified, and in what pursuit we may be most successful.

It is of the utmost importance to Parents and Teachers, as it will unfold the true capacities and dispositions of their children and pupils, and thus enable them the more successfully to govern and instruct them.

It will enable the Physician to understand the causes of insanity, and greatly assist him in restoring his patient.

It will aid Manufacturers in selecting Apprentices best adapted to particular occupations, Merchants in selecting confidential Clerks, Shipmasters in selecting Crews, and, what is of still more importance, will guide us correctly in selecting Congenial Companions for Life, and enable us to adapt ourselves to each other, when a difference in disposition exists.

It is a Powerful Lever in Self-Improvement, in Moral and Intellectual advancement.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET,

129 AND 131 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Contains Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived; also Skulls, both human and animal, from all quarters of the globe—including Egyptian Mummies, Pirates, Robbers, Murderers and Thieves; also numerous Paintings and Drawings of Celebrated Individuals, living and dead; and is always FREE to visitors, by whom it is continually thronged.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

With written and verbal descriptions of character, given when desired; including directions as to the most suitable occupations, the selection of suitable partners in business, congenial companions for life, etc. etc., which will be found most valuable, as well as exceedingly interesting.

Nos. 129 & 131 NASSAU STREET.

THE NEW-YORK
BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.

E. A. BROOKS,

No. 150 FULTON STREET, (SEVEN DOORS FROM BROADWAY,)

NEW YORK.

Citizens and strangers visiting the city, are invited to call at the Emporium and examine the largest Stock of

ELEGANT BOOTS AND SHOES,

EVE'R SUBMITTED TO PUBLIC INSPECTION.

Dick's Patent Elastic Metallic Shanks BOOTS and SHOES,

Of which a large assortment are constantly on hand.

E. A. B. particularly requests the attention of the LADIES, to his choice assortment of *SLIPPERS, GAITERS* and *PUMPS*, which for elegance, durability, and price, cannot be surpassed.

A large assortment of Youths', Misses' and Children's Shoes, of all sizes and descriptions always in stock.

The extensive patronage which this Establishment receives, E. A. B. hopes is a sufficient guarantee of the quality and excellence of the articles sold by him.

☞ REMEMBER the address! two minutes walk from Barnum's Museum, and seven doors from Broadway.

LAMPS, GIRANDOLES,

HALL LANTERNS & CHANDELIERS.

DIETZ, BROTHER & CO.

WASHINGTON STORES,

No. 139 WILLIAM STREET,

Are manufacturing, and have always on hand, a full assortment of articles in their line, of the following descriptions, which they will sell at wholesale or retail, at *low prices, FOR CASH:*

SOLAR LAMPS, GILT, BRONZED AND SILVERED.
SUSPENDING SOLARS, " " "
BRACKET SOLARS, " " "
SOLAR CHANDELIERS, " " " 2, 3, 4, 6 & 8 LIGHTS.
SUSPENDING CAMPHINE LAMPS.
BRACKET " "
SIDE " "
CAMPHINE CHANDELIERS, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 LIGHTS.
GIRANDOLES, GILT, SILVERED AND BRONZED, VARIOUS PATTERNS.
HALL LANTERNS, VARIOUS SIZES, WITH CUT OR STAINED GLASS.

THE

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY,

No. 214 Broadway, New-York,

☞Next to BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.☜

This Institution was founded for the purpose of supplying the community with pure and reliable Family Medicines. For the better furtherance of this end, a charter of incorporation was applied for and obtained from the Legislature of New-York. A SERIES OF ELEVEN DIFFERENT Medicines afford a remedy for most diseases incident to both temperate and tropical climates; they are purely vegetable, and are *warranted* to cure the diseases for which they are severally recommended.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY seeks not a short lived and unjust reputation, gained only by extensive advertising and puffing, but hopes to place itself upon a firm and solid basis, by affording such pure and reliable remedies, as will from their own merits, win the confidence of the public.

These medicines, which are especially adapted to the use of *Families. Travellers, Seamen,* and for *Plantations,* consist of :

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills.

Considered the standard Pill of the day, infinitely superior to any Pill before the public.
Price, 25 *Cents per Box.*

The Graefenberg Health Bitters,

Skilfully and elegantly prepared from a number of purifying, invigorating and healing ROOTS, BARKS, HERBS and VINES.
Price, 25 *Cents per Package.*

The Dysentery Syrup,

A certain and immediate cure for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Asiatic Cholera, &c.
Price 50 *Cents a Bottle.*

The Graefenberg Sarsaparilla,

A powerful Extract; one bottle equal to ten of ordinary Sarsaparilla.
Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

The Green Mountain Ointment,

Invaluable in the following diseases: Glandular Swellings, Ague in the Face, Swelled Breasts, Felon, Ringworm, Scald Head, Burns, Bruises, &c. &c.
Price, 25 *Cents per Box.*

The Graefenberg Eye Lotion,

For diseases of the Eyes, this Lotion has no equal.
Price, 25 *Cents per Bottle.*

The Childrens Panacea,

For Summer Complaint, and most diseases to which children are subject. No mother should be without it.
Price, 50 *Cents per Bottle.*

The Graefenburg Fever & Ague Pills.

A speedy and positive cure for this distressing complaint. Elegantly put up in fancy boxes.
Price, One Dollar per Box.

Libby's Pile Ointment.

Warranted a certain cure.
Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

Consumptive Balm,

Sovereign in all Bronchial and Pulmonary diseases. Full directions accompany each bottle.
Price, Three Dollars per Bottle.

Marshall's Uterine Catholicon,

An infallible remedy for all diseases of the Womb and Urinary Organs, viz: Prolapsus Uteri, Fluor Albus, Suppressed Menses, &c. Warranted.
Price, Three Dollars per Bottle.

The Graefenburg Company's Pure Wines and Liquors.

For medicinal purposes. These Wines and Liquors are put up in quart bottles, and can be safely shipped to any part of the country, at a cost, including freight, of much less than the amount charged in the interior for an impure and adulterated quality. Warranted pure.
Price One Dollar per Bottle.

The Manuel of Health,

300 pages. Just published by the Graefenberg Company, is one of the most valuable and comprehensive Medical works ever issued. It contains a great fund of information relative to the treatment of every form of disease—and most important directions for preserving health. It also contains a Vegetable Materia Medica—a collection of useful tables and recipes, for making perfumery, cosmetics, &c. It should be in every family.
Price, 50 *Cents a copy.*

THE WESTERN WORLD.

The Graefenburg Company have made arrangements, which enable them to supply gratuitously, every purchaser of their medicines with a copy of this most interesting literary family newspaper, for one year. It is published monthly, and contains much that is both entertaining and instructive, such as useful general and agricultural receipts, valuable statistical information, and well selected miscellanies. Postmasters are authorized to *frank* letters to the publisher enclosing subscriber's names

CAUTION!

Purchasers in the country, are respectfully requested to observe that each and every article purporting to come from the Graefenberg Company, has their seal displayed upon it, a fac-simile of which is seen at the head of this page. Various compounds, only sufficiently dissimilar to evade the penalty for counterfeiting, having been issued, this caution must be borne in mind.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY have on file, certificates from the most eminent men in the country, and they are also permitted to refer personally to Magistrates, Physicians and Clergymen, all well known by reputation to those visiting the city — The public press has invariably spoken in the highest terms of their remedies, and persons may rely that they will find at No. 214 BROADWAY, medicines that will perform all that is promised, and that will reduce the physicians fee in their families to a very small and insignificant item.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,

ILLUSTRATED.

A PICTORIAL GUIDE TO THAT FAR-FAMED ESTABLISHMENT; CONTAINING MUCH INTERESTING MATTER, AND HIGHLY USEFUL TO VISITORS.

—:o:—

Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.

—:o:—

THE alterations and improvements of this magnificent establishment are at length completed, and the Museum as it now stands, outrivals any thing of the kind in the United States. We may consider its attractions in their extent, variety, or beneficial tendency, and in each, must pronounce it to be excellent, and worthy public patronage. Its propietor, PHINEAS T. BARNUM, has long been honored by the "golden opinions" of the world, and has, with justice, been designated the NAPOLEON of his profession. Untiring in his endeavors to cater worthily for general instruction and amusement, he has, either by himself or through his accredited agents abroad, purchased specimens of Nature and of Art, from every country under the sun. Expense and distance are no obstacles to him, as is exemplified in his Museum in this city, which, richly stored as it ever has been while under his direction, may in its new form, challenge comparison with any establishment devoted to the same purposes, either in the old or the New World.

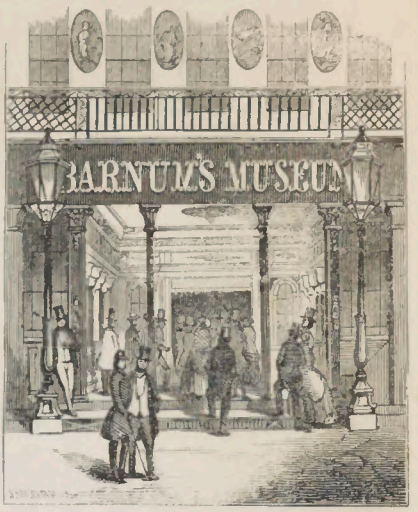
The genius of Barnum is truly American. He has not rested content, as many other men would have done, after the great efforts he has already made, and the handsome fortune he has already realised; on the contrary, he is the same active spirit as ever. His introduction to the New York public of the Chinese Lady and her attendants, is of too recent occurrence to require more than this brief allusion, and its comparisons

as an indication of endeavor, with the proposal, he made to Jenny Lind, which that eminent *cantatrice* has accepted. In point of liberality, the terms of the "Swedish Nightengale's" engagement in America are far beyond any yet proffered her by European managers, and evince Mr. Barnum's determination to do all in his power, to secure the highest talent and attraction, and so not to be out done, in his character of a public caterer, by any man whatever.

The alterations and improvements made in the American Museum, at a cost of $50,000, have suggested the publication of this little work, which is intended as an explanatory and illustrative key to the entire establishment. The area of the exterior has been considerably widened, the ground formerly occupied by the Chemical Bank having been taken in; and so well judged has been the system observed in the alterations, and so speedy the work of the artizans, that we can scarcely believe so much has been accomplished in the course of a few weeks. Of the interior we shall frequently have to speak in detail; we may, however, allude in this place to the good taste displayed in its arrangements. As the attractions of the Museum are intended for the moral and the intelligent, in contradistinction to those who seek unwholesome excitement, no bar for the vending of intoxicating liquors is to be found upon the premises; but ample accommodation is offered to those persons who may desire the refreshing and healthful drinks of the season. As a further guarantee of the propriety which pervades the entire establishment, the amusements presented in the elegant Lecture Room (which we shall have to describe in full) are of that pure and domestic character, which cannot fail to improve the heart, while they enlarge the understanding. The most fastidious may take their families there, without the least apprehension of their being offended by word or deed; in short, so careful is the supervision exercised over the amusements, that hundreds of persons who are prevented visiting theatres, on account of the vulgarisms and immorality which are sometimes permitted therein, may visit Mr. Barnum's establishment without fear of offence on that point.

Instead of ascending a flight of stairs, as we were obliged to do before the late alterations were made, our way is direct before us, through a kind of vestibule. On the left are the Manager's private office, and place of the money taken; on the right, at the extremity of the entrance, the check-taker's. A row of gas burners, enclosed in ground glass globes, ornaments each side, and shed a beautiful illumination, more in harmony with this portion of the Museum, though less brilliant, than the two new gas lamps of green and gold which have been put up before the front, in the street.

We will now, with the permission of the reader, accompany him through this truly splendid establishment. Attracted by the gay exterior appearance, and the band of merry music stationed at the windows, we make our way through the principal entrance, a representation



of which appears above. Having paid the admission money, we proceed, and presently find ourselves in a handsome new saloon on the ground floor, with a mellowed and subdued light, well adapted to the exhibition of wax figures, to which this portion of the Museum is devoted.

Admirably executed busts are ranged on the two sides of this room, of

Lafayette,	Franklin,	Van Buren,
Milton,	Jackson,	Shakespeare,
Tasso,	Petrarch,	Homer,
Gen. Taylor,	Hippocrates,	Byron,
Socrates,	Cicero,	Ariosto,

After contemplating them for a time, we turn to the more immediate attractions.

The Drunkard's Family commands our attention; like George Cruikshank's "Bottle," it affords a moral exemplification of the curse of intemperance. It is a homily, a sermon, more immediate in its effect, and leading to more lasting results, than any thousand lectures we ever heard on the same subject. No person can look upon that family group, without deploring in his heart the crime of which it is a commentary.—Drink, accursed drink, is there shown to have done its utmost; here lies a dead son on a miserable bed; there are ranged young children, for whom it would perhaps be better, did they share the slumbers of their relative; a little further off are the parents of this family, disease and bad passions painted in every feature; dirty in their flesh, with ragged clothes upon their backs, and in an apartment of disorder and squalor, the presence of death does not admonish them in the least. No; their idol, the BOTTLE is before them, and they will quaff it to the dregs; then for more liquor, till the last penny is spent.—And what may be the end of that night's debauch? swinish filthiness, we are sure—*it may be* madness and murder.

View of the Wax-work Room.

Very different are the following illustrations of human life: they show us peace and purity, and the cultivation of domestic virtues. A lady is seen playing on the piano-forte one of the sweet airs Jenny Lind has made her own; an aged man, with his as aged partner, is reading the Scriptures; and children, who it is easy to perceive, have been reared to religion, temperance and honor, are in their appropriate groups.

Siamese Twins.

Figures of the well known Siamese Twins, stand next to that of a Chinese Mandarin, clothed in the real costume of that dignitary. The appearance of this figure is very dignified, and we notice the "button" which signalizes the particular class to which the magistrate belongs, which contrasts strongly with the plain Quaker garb of the Giant and Giantess, Mr. Robert Hales and Miss Eliza Simpson, who were married on the stage of the Museum, Feb. 17, 1849.

Giant and Giantess.

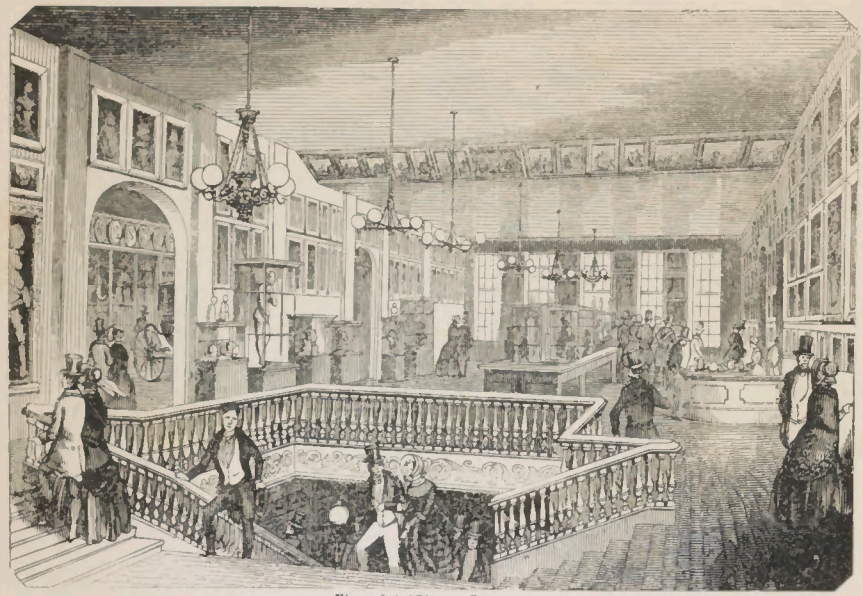
Chinese Mandarin

The Birth and the Trial of Christ, are the concluding group. They are necessarily very interesting to the visitor.

Having made acquaintance with these waxen representatives, of celebrated personages, we ascend by a handsome flight of broad stairs.

Stairway to the Picture Gallery.

On ascending them, it is necessary to direct the visitor to a splendid oil painting of Jenny Lind, which is suspended from the wall on the landing. It is an excellent likeness, and is accompanied by a daguerreotype likeness of Mr. Barnum, another of him and the celebrated Tom Thumb, and the bill or programme of Professor Anderson's performances before Queen Victoria



View of the Picture Gallery.

Prince Albert, the Royal Family, &c., at Balmoral Castle, Scotland, in the August of last year. This last curiosity is printed upon white satin, with a bordering of red satin and lace, and is also embellished with the Imperial Arms of Great Britain and Ireland; in reading it, a person would really think that Mr. Anderson deserved the name of "Wizard," which has been applied to him, for many of the feats set down appear quite beyond human performance; and not the least so, his son's walking in the air with the aid of a cane alone.

A huge looking-glass of magnifying power, has been put up here. It is the source of considerable amusement, as the visitor, with the wish of ascertaining what it is, beholds himself all at once transformed into a giant. His eyes and the other features of his face are enlarged ten-fold—even every pore in his skin is visible. However, he soon discovers that he is of the same size as usual, and enjoys a hearty laugh at his momentary marvel.

The Portraits in the Picture Gallery consist of the following distinguished personages:

Gen. Jas. Williams,
Governor Shelby,
Judge Cooper,
Colonel Bird,
Dr. Walker,
Daniel Boone,
Mrs. Clinton,
Hon. B. Giles,
Rev. Dr. S. S. Smyth,
Hugh Nelson,
Lowery,
Gen. S. Van Rensalaer,
Rhea,
Franklin,
General Floyd,
Commodore Truxton,
General Cadwalder,
Thomas M'Keon,
John W. Jarvis,
Head o St John,
Colonel Miles
Rev. Dr. Livingston,
Caleb Story,
Solomon Southwick,
Isaac Briggs,
Bishop White,
Rev. Dr. Cooper,
Colonel Armistead,
Dr. Onis,
Gouverneur Morris,
Dr. Felix Pascalls,
William Perkins,
Thomas Willing,
Timothy Cilley,
Dr. Hardy,
Hon. Henry Clay,
Henry Laurens,
Curvier,
General Morgan,
Dr. Sharpe,
Governor Sloughter, of Kentucky,
Rev. H. Cumming,
Captain A. Partridge,
Dr. C. R. Coxe,
Governor Pope, of Kentucky.
James Madison,
Mrs. Madison,
Washington,
A. J. Dallas,
General J. Swift,
Columbus,
General J. St. Clair,
Judge Johnson,
General W. Irving,
Hamilton,
General Wilkinson,
Rev. Dr. Helmuth,
Newton, M C.,
John Scudder, (founder of the Am. Museum, New-York.)
General Cuming,
General Parker,
Governor Desha, of Kentucky,
Hyde De Neuville,
James Barbour,
P. P. Barbour,
C. D. Colders,
Col. Aaron Ogden,
Morrelli,
W. H. Crawford,
Poindexter,
Richard Stockton,
Forsyth,
James Monroe,
Dr. Potter,
Talbot,
R. J. Meigs,
Mrs. Peale,
William Perkins
John Jay,
Charles Peale,
Charles W. Peale,
Captain Hull,
Bayard,
Governor Greenup, of Kentucky.

Some colored prints, too, of Indians are worthy of notice, and so is a bust of Franklin, a statue of Venus, and a steel plate engraving of Queen Victoria, crowned and enthroned in Westminster Abbey.

In this room we are also shown the dress in which General Tom Thumb visited Queen Victoria. It is the costume of a private gentleman at the British Court, and is made of the richest materials.

The coat and small clothes are of mulberry-colored velvet, embroidered with silk; the vest, (satin,) also embroidered; to which are added white silk stockings, polished shoes and buckles, a sword and cocked hat. The presents which the General received from distinguished personages in Europe, were many, and of great value. Queen Victoria was so delighted with him and the talent he manifested, that she placed in his hands a magnificent *souvenier* of pearl, while her late Majesty, Adelaide, the Queen Dowager, had a splendid gold watch and chain made expressely for him.

Tom Thumb's Dress.

Louis Philippe the late King of the French, was also liberal in his gifts; in fact, if all the gifts the General has received were displayed, they would in themselves form quite a cabinet.

The Bust of Leo the Tenth is a choice specimen of the sculptor's art. His Holiness (to use the common phrase,) was born in Florence, in the year 1475, and was instrumental in bringing about the Protestant Reformation. He was a great encourager of Art and Letters, and was himself a very accomplished man. The Cupid and the Venus of Canova also grace this room; they are exquisite delineations.

The peculiarities of Canova as a statuary, are exhibited in this little figure, the limbs being light and delicate, and the expression of the face innocent and child-like.

Cupid

Venus.

This Venus is celebrated in all parts of the world, where Art is appreciated, and by some critics has been pronounced superior to that of the Medici —an opinion in which we heartily concur. The attitude, we think, is more graceful, and the waving line of the *contour* more natural.

Garrick as Macbeth and Mrs Pritchard as Lady Macbeth, are shown to us by means of a rare engraving. The ambitious Thane no longer in plaid cloak, kilt, sandals and breast plate, nor his wife in black velvet and gold embroidery; neither is the scene descriptive of the massive splendor of a castle owned by a great feudal lord; on the contrary, the two personages are shown in their separate quaint dresses; he in full skirted coat, long waistcoat, small clothes, silk stockings, and buckled shoes; she, in an ample hooped petticoat of brocaded silk, with high heeled shoes and powdered head. Nevertheless, that picture is suggestive of the very excellent order of acting that must have prevailed during the last century, when so little attention was paid to scenic and other aids, and when—as a common consequence—so much of the auditor's attention was given to the abstract qualities of the actor or actress.

The power of the Load-stone, is shown to us in a very amusing manner. The visitor sees a large piece of iron affixed to a sort of frame-work, and puts forth his hands to move it, but if he does not exert some amount of his strength, he will find the task very difficult. This, with a multitude of other specimens in the Museum, affords high gratification to the younger portion of the visitors. They first wonder at the thing before them, then ask questions regarding it, are duly answered by their parents, and so receive instruction and amusement together; the readiest means of rendering the former permanent.

The remaining curiosities include a native Rock Crystal weighing 112 lbs. It was found about 500 miles from the City of Mexico, in a silver mine, and is really worthy the place it occupies in the Museum, if it is only from the impression of coolness its presence creates.

The Rock Crystal.

We are also shown the autograph of Queen Victoria, at the head of a paper in which her Majesty's "right well beloved cousin," the Countess of Cardigan, is summoned to the Coronation. The representation of a religious procession is the next object of interest we are shown. It is followed by a view of the Pont Neuf, in Paris, a picture of Shakspeare and his monument in the church of Stratford-on-Avon, in England, with his life, a list of his plays, his will, and an epitaph on him, all in pen and ink. There is an original letter, too, written by General Washington. It bears date 1779, and in it the illustrious soldier and statesman speaks of the loss of a favorite penknife, and expresses a wish for the manufacture of one in its place.

The Automaton is a very curious and interesting little figure. Enclosed in a glass case, the richness of its dress, and the natural movements of its form, constitute it one of the most attractive features of the room in which it is placed. In his gorgeous looking suit, this Automaton might be taken for a Lilliputian monarch. We must not forget the perfect proportion of the figure.

The Automaton.

A Child reposing among flowers, with birds above its head, is a very beautiful representation. All the simplicity and grace that belong to infancy are perceived in the figure, while the tints of the flesh, with those of the flowers, foliage and birds, are accurate and warm.

Before leaving this room, we pause some minutes admiring a view of Paris, and a French colored print in which General Tom Thumb is represented in various fanciful costumes. We have also highly finished engravings of Queen Victoria, an admirable likeness of that Sovereign; Prince Albert in the costume of a Knight of the Garter; the late Queen Adelaide, and the Duchess of Kent.

The visitor, may also, before leaving, read the letter of Jenny Lind, the Sweedish songstress, in reply to Mr. Barnum's proposals of engagement. The hand and style are indisputably her own; in the latter there is a simplicity and modesty that are really charming. The date of the communication is, "Lubeck, January 8th, 1850."

What may be termed the Miscellaneous Specimens with which the Museum is furnished, number tens of thousands. Each is worthy of the detail our space will not permit us to give. In birds and shells the rooms are peculiarly rich, the plumage of one and the surface of the other being of the most beautiful and dazzling colors, sometimes intense, and then gradually shaded off with the most delicate tinting.

The living attractions of the Museum are also many and varied. In addition to General

Titania.

Tom Thumb, who can say that more people have run after him than ever run *away* from any other "military" hero. Mr. Barnum has already introduced to the public a charming little creature called Titania, the Queen of the Fairies. Her little majesty is twelve years of age, and only twenty-four inches high. We shall be glad to see her again, as we shall also be to welcome the highly gifted ventriloquist he promises us.

The other curiosities with which this room is stored, (and which we are about to describe in order,) are of the most varied nature, and individually very valuable. In their allotment, too, great judgment is displayed on the part of Mr. Barnum; and altogether, the visitor can linger here, and find reason for deep and earnest contemplation in the objects submitted to him. We then pass on to the room on the left of the Picture Gallery.

View of the room on the left of the Picture Gallery.

We then enter the magnificent new Saloon on the left, which is represented in our cut.

One of the most splendid of Mr. Barnum's new additions to his Museum is exhibited in this room. It is the State Carriage of Adelaide, the late Queen Dowager of England. Apart from its splendor and royal associations, it has an interest, inasmuch as the lamented lady it once belonged to was truly illustrious from her virtue and charities. The body of the vehicle, like all the carriages of the English Royal Family, is of a rich claret color, the four principal panels exhibiting the imperial arms of Great Britain and Ireland, with those of Hanover, on the right shield, and the multitudinous quarterings of Saxe Meiningen on the left, both supported by the Lion and Unicorn underwreathed by the Rose, Shamrock and Thistle, and sur-

mounted by the Crown, which, with the royal cypher, are repeated in various parts of the carriage. The linings are of light blue silk damask, the wheels scarlet picked out with gold, the hammer cloth being of the same colors. Six stuffed horses are attached to this magnifi-

Queen Adelaide's Carriage

cent carriage, and the rich and elaborate harness is displayed to the greatest advantage. The royal liveries are also exhibited, and the artificial framework on which they are put, is certainly not more formal or still than are the usual attendants of royal personages, on the occasions of ceremony.

This room is also enriched with carved likenesses in wood, of Douglas, James the 1st, 4th, and 6 h of Scotland, Malcolm Kanmure, Queen Magdalan, George Buchanan, Queen Margaret and Wallace.

The great Southern Turtle displays to us its ample proportions. It is enclosed in a handsome glass case, and surrounded by various specimens of the turtle and tortoise species. The first named was caught thirty miles off Sandy Hook, in the year 1811.

The Turtle.

There are also a great many other varieties of the Turtle and Tortoise.

A little further off we are shown a case of artificial diamonds in imitation of those in the possession of the different Sovereigns in Russia, Germany, Portugal, and other European countries, with their respective weights and value.

The Elephant.

An Elephant and a Zebra are the next objects. One curiously contrasts with the other. They are succeeded by the great Snake, the Kangaroo, and many other specimens. The African and Asiatic species of the Elephant differ in the size of the tusks, which are much longer in the former than in the latter.

The different varieties of bears are characteristic of the countries they come from, particularly the White Bear, whose presence we can well identify with the frozen regions in which man only exists in a semi-civilized condition.

The Bear.

The Kangaroo is an animal remarkable for the disproportion of its form, the upper parts being remarkably large in comparison with the lower. Its appearance is, however, very picturesque. Its head bears some resemblance to that of the Deer, and the visage is mild and placid. The ears are moderately large, rather pointed, and upright; the eyes large, and the mouth somewhat small The neck thin and finely proportioned, and the legs extremely short.

The Kangaroo.

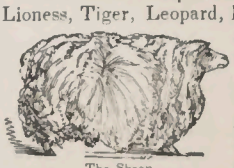
The black and white stripes of the Zebra, alternating with each other, are much admired, and give the animal an elegant appearance. In form it is also elegant, and the limbs especially have a lightness that is agreeable to the eye.

The Zebra.

The Leopard is also a fine animal, with a thick coat, the spots of which are large and of a deep black. Like the Tiger, its limbs are huge and strong, and its aspect altogether terrible.

The Leopard.

The animals comprise the following: a Lion Lioness, Tiger, Leopard, Bears, (brown, black' and white,) a Boa-Constrictor, a Leopard, an Armadillo, a Giraffe, a Hippopotamus, a Durham Ox, a Sheep with a fleece eighteen inches long, some varieties of the Lynx, and other specimens too numerous to describe.



The Sheep.

The Giraffe.

The Giraffe is a very splendid animal. Its erect front gives it a dignity of appearance which few animals possess; at the same time, its proportions are graceful, its color pleasing, and its eye remarkably bright.

The horns of this animal differ from those of all others, forming, as it were, a part of the skull, and consisting of two porus bony substances, about three inches long, with which the top of the head is armed, and which are placed just above the ears.

The Boa Constrictor.

The Boa Constrictor is an animal of immense muscular power. Once within its folds, death is imminent, as the Indian too well knows, and accordingly, he takes every precaution to avoid it. We believe this specimen is about forty feet in length.

Doves of all kinds and colors are here—sweet innocent looking things; and the Ostrich, too, from whose feathers many an imperial plume is made. But we must not forget a magnificent specimen of the Eagle; that far-seeing and high-soaring bird, so many nations have chosen as their emblem, and which the people of the United States of America have appropriately selected as the crest of their coat of arms.

The Ostrich.

Though long naturalized in Europe, the Peacock is of Eastern origin, occurring in the greatest profusion in the neighborhood of the Ganges, and in the extensive plains of India, the kingdom of Siam, &c. As early as the days of Solomon they were imported into Judea by the fleets of that monarch equipped on the Red Sea. In Rome they were once esteemed as one of the choicest luxuries of the table. The ordinary length of the Peacock, from the tip of the bill to that of the tail, is about four feet. Its finely-shaped head is adorned with a tuft, consisting of twenty-four feathers, whose slender shafts are furnished with webs only at the ends, painted with the most exquisite green, edged with gold. When pleased or delighted, and in sight of his females, the Peacock erects his train, and displays the majesty of his beauty.

The Peacock.

We are then arrested on our onward way by the Carriage of General Tom Thumb, painted dark blue, with the American Eagle

Tom Thumb's Carriage.

and English Lion on its panels, and the appropriate motto, "go a head."

The Giant's Chair.

The visiter now may, if he likes, seat himself in the Giant's Chair, and contrast his own proportions with those of the "great" personage for whom that chair was made. A handsome engraving hangs close by. It is the likeness of the Earl of Southampton, more illustrious from the circumstances of his having been the "patron" of Shakspeare than from either his title or his rent-roll, though one was ancient, and the other ample. It is recorded of this nobleman, that when Shakspeare was once straitened in pecuniary means, his lordship gave him a "thousand poundes"—a magnificent largesse in that day, and equivalent to ten thousand at the present value of English money. What may not the world owe to that gift! Perhaps if it had been withheld, the man who afterwards became a great moral teacher to his fellows, might have embraced some pursuit less in accordance with his gifts of mind than writing plays, and have descended to the tomb unknown and unrecorded. Truly, posterity owes much to the Earl of Southampton.

Some illustrations of stage costume in the respective times of Garrick and Kemble, show us how great an improvement, so far as historical propriety is regarded, has since taken place in the dressing of the actors. Various kinds of Humming Birds now attract our notice, while a colored print of the Falls of Niagara, is a faithful delineation of that magnificent natural object, of which poet has written and minstrel sung. A splendid specimen of the Angora Cat follows; and in succession we pass the portraits in oil of King George the Third, William Simpson,

Dr. Rittenhouse,	William Pinckney,
Lady Peel,	Colonel Gibson,
Vespucius,	General Smyth,
John Adams,	General S. Smyth,
General Wayne,	Linn,

General Joseph Reed,	Colonel Towson,
Gen. H. Van Rensaeler,	H. Miller,
Adrian, the Magician,	Colonel Brook,
Rev. Mr. Schoeffer,	Judge Edwards,
Jefferson,	Colonel Gibson,
Dr. C. Weiston,	Dr. Baker,
Governor Williamson,	General Brown,
George Cadwallader,	General George Hand,
De Witt Clinton,	Rev. J. W. Mathews,
Strother,	Dewy Hill,
Frederick the Great,	M. Dickerson,
General Vanney,	George Clinton,
Com. W. Barry,	Bishop Provost,
General Jesup,	John Adams,
Rev. J. Milnor,	Oliver Evans,
Washington,	Judge Tilyham,
Thomas Mifflin,	Major Vinstor,
Captain Biddle,	Lieut Gov. Taylor,
General Fennor,	Doggett,
William Fridley,	Governor M'Duffie,
William Coleman,	and
Gen. Andrew Jackson,	Dr. J. S. Dorsey.

There are also some well executed Prints on Chinese subjects, and some splendid engravings illustrative of the plays of "Henry the Eighth," "King Lear," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Love's Labor Lost," besides the well-known allegory intended to do honor to David Garrick, the tragedian.

Our next glance falls on some exquisite specimens of wax miniatures. Thirty eminent Mexican Generals and Statesmen, most of them in profile, are represented. The former are in the rich military costume of the Republic. Nothing can be more life-like. They were purchased in the city of Mexico, and we have no doubt at great cost. They are objects of universal interest.

Shakspeare, the poet of all time, has been duly honored by Mr. Barnum, who in the act has done honor to himself. We have many mementos of him: first, his armorial bearings, with the copy of the warrant from the Herald's College, proving his right, by descent, to such honorable distinction. Then we see various models of places connected with his history—among them those of the house in which he was born, in the years 1564, 1767, and 1827, the two latter being "jubilee" years; Daisy Hill Farm House, the lodge of Sir Thomas Lucy's park-keeper, where the poet was confined one night previous to his appearance before the Knight, for an attempt at deer-stealing on his domain; the Falcon Inn, rear the Globe Theatre, Bankside, London; the Jubilee Rotunda; New Place, his residence in Stratford-on-Avon during the latter part of his life; Queen Elizabeth's Nursery, in Golden Lane, London, now a glass warehouse and an "Easy Shaving Shop," but formerly the Fortune Theatre; Charlecot Hall, a choice specimen of Elizabethean architecture, the seat of Sir Thomas Lucy; Stratford-on-Avon Church, in which the poet is buried; the Crown Inn at Oxford, where he used to put up on his occasional journeys to and from Stratford-on-Avon and London; the remains of the Church at Luddington, where he was married to Ann Hathaway; her cottage, &c. Besides these, we have numerous engravings of the interior of Stratford-on-Avon Church, and scenes from the immortal dramatist's plays, not to forget two splendid full length engravings, respectively of David Garrick and John Philip Kemble in the character of Richard the Third. On entering the right room, we find many valuable birds.

View of the room on the right of the Picture Gallery.

This room on the right of the Picture Gallery, which is similar in dimensions to that we have just examined, with a third apartment, to which we ascend by a few stairs, are full of objects of a most interesting nature, including the inhabitants of the land, the sea, and the air.

The Adjutant.

This bird, one of the most remarkable species, is a native of the warmer parts of India. It is of great use in removing noxious animals and carrion, which it devours with great avidity. In height it is about five feet. The head and neck are nearly bare, and the beak is extremely large, long, and strong. Under it hangs a downy pouch or bag, like a dewlap. This is capable of being inflated. The upper part of the bird is of an ash-pale grey, the under part is white.

The Hoopoe Birds; the Pheasant, from the Himeleh mountains, with skin so soft and glossy; also, the Fire-backed Pheasant, from the same part of the world, are beautiful creatures. The color of the feathers on the back of the last resembles fire. We turn from these to the Divers of North America, Turkey Buzzards of various kinds, Gulls, Toucans, and other birds, including domestic fowls.

The Green Stork of the East Indies, the Scarlet Flamingo of South America, and the Pouched Stork or Adjutant of the Indies, are immediately recognised, and share our attention with the Albatross, the Great Petrel, Cormorant, Booby, Gannet, and Frigate Pelican. The Albatross is the largest of all aquatic birds, the wings sometimes measuring fifteen feet, and the weight often exceeding twenty pounds. Its plumage is white, with the exception of a few of the wing feathers and some tranverse black bands on the back.

The Albatross.

The Great Penguin.

In glass cases we now see many splendid and rare specimens of Natural History; among them, the Brown Petrel, the ash-colored Petrel, the Great Penguin, the necklace Penguin, and the black chined Penguin, (male and female,) respectively from the Faulkland Islands, New Grenada, and the Cape of Good Hope; the Gannet, (male and young,) the Virginian Rail, (male and female,) the green necked Stork, the crowned Heron, (male and female;) the Plover, (many varieties,) and the Vampire Bat, (many varieties.)

The Penguin

Among the whole of the web-footed birds which prey on fish, there are none so voracious as Cormorants. They are most excellent divers, and pursue their prey with astonishing facility under the surface of the water, but upon land they are extremely awkward in their movements, owing to their legs being placed so far backwards: they, however, fly with rapidity. Among the Chinese, it is said, they have frequently been trained to fish, and that some fishermen keep many of them for that purpose, by which they gain a livelihood.

The Cormorant.

The Pelican

The color of the Pelican is white, faintly tinged with flesh or light rose color, which is brightest in the breeding season; gullet with a bright yellow pouch. Length between 5 and 6 feet; expanse of wings twelve or thirteen feet. During the summer months they take up their abode on the borders of the Black Sea and the shores of Greece. In France they are very rare; in Great Britain they are never seen. Pelicans are rarely seen more than twenty miles from the land.

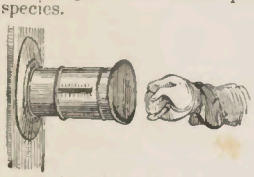
We linger sometime over several varieties of beautiful birds, among which the Red-tailed Falcon, the King Vulture, the Bird of Paradise, some Paraquets of rainbow plumage, the Bald Eagle, the Peacocks of Asia and Europe, are prominent.

The Vulture.

This species of the Vulture is about two feet and a half in length, and upwards of five feet across the expanded wings.

This bird inhabits the north of Europe and the Arctic coasts, and is sometimes, tho' rarely, seen in England. It seldom quits the sea, or retires inland, except during the period of incubation, when it repairs to the borders of fresh water lakes; and the female deposits two large eggs of a pale clear yellowish color, marked with very large and small spots of ashy-purple. Fish is the principal food of this species.

The Northern Diver.



The Striking Machine.

Our illustration imports a good idea of an attraction of this room —a striking machine. The visitors, with the view of testing its resisting power, exert their utmost strength, though vainly.

The Horned Owl.

The Great Horned Owl, of South Virginia, is a bird of most solemn aspect, and would grace the incantation scene in Weber's "Der Frieschutz." Its plumage is grey and white, its beak more than usually defined, and its talons very large and long, and suggestive of extraordinary power of grasp in the living bird.

The Parrots in this Museum are worthy of more than ordinary attention, both from their variety and the splendor of their plumage. The Grey Parrot (a specimen of which we see) is remarkable for its loquacity, docility, and distinctness of articulation, and appears to have been one of the earliest imported species from Africa, in many parts of which it is common. It is about the size of a small pigeon, and in length twelve inches. Its color is of an elegant ash gray, deeper in the upper parts and more inclined to white beneath; the whole, though of a sober color, having a very elegant appearance, from the deeper and lighter undulations formed by the edges of the feathers, as well as from a kind of effervescence resembling fine powder, which, in a healthy state, is perpetually diffused over the plumage. The whole tail is of the brightest crimson; the temples or orbits of the eyes bare and white; the bill black, and the legs cinerous. It is extremely long lived. There are well-authenticated instances of their having attained the age of seventy years; and some authors speak positively of individual specimens living to the age of one hundred. The surprising facility with which they repeat sentences has been often noticed; sometimes too ludicrously apposite, we should imagine, to obtain perfect credence.

The Parrot.

Here we see the Gull, which will recall to the voyager thoughts of the mighty ocean he has so often traversed; and the Toucan. The latter is of the genus and family of Scansorial birds, distinguished by the enormous size of its bill, which in some respects is nearly as long and as large as the body itself, but which is light, cellular, and irregularly notched at the edge, having both mandibles notched towards the tip. The tongue, too, is of a highly singular form, being narrow and elongated, and laterally barbed like a feather. Such is the structure of the bill in these birds, that it is necessary for them to throw each morsel of their food up into the air, and catch it as it descends, in the throat. The Toucan is only found in tropical America. The birds live in small flocks, in the recesses of the forest. They subsist on fruits and insects, and during the nesting season on the eggs and young of other birds. Their feet are rather short, their wings only moderate, and the tail, which the bird when it is at rest holds erect, somewhat long.

The Toucan.

The Passenger Pigeon, of which a specimen is before us, is a bird truly American. It abounds in our quarter of the globe—so much so, indeed, that their numbers cannot be credited unlesss we peruse the graphic account given of them by Prof. Wilson, the celebrated American ornithologist. The Passenger Pigeon is of a bluish slate color, white underneath; wings long and acuminated; the throat, breast, and sides vinaceous; tail of twelve feathers, the two middle ones black, the laterals whitish; bill black, iris bright orange red; the naked orbit purplish red. The female is paler, and her breast of a cinereous brown.

The Passenger Pigeon.

Persons wishing to know their "inches," may have their desire gratified before leaving this room, as it is furnished with a machine expressly for that purpose.

Of this bird, naturalists say, that for courage, strength and boldness, it is pre-eminent among the predaceous genus. In the ancient mythologies of Greece and Rome, the Eagle was peculiarly honored, in being deemed worthy to rank as the chosen associate of Jupiter. It has ever been regarded as an emblem of dignity and might, and has still the reputation of being equally magnanimous, fierce and voracious. It may be declared of the Eagle, that it is among birds what the Lion is among beasts; disdaining all petty plunder, it pursues such prey only as seems worthy of conquest. Eagles are distinguished by the feathering of the *tarsi* down to the very base of the claws. The males are smaller than the females, and the plumage varies considerably, according to age and other circumstances. Of all birds, the Eagle soars the highest, and has the most piercing eye; though extremely powerful when on the wing, the joints of the leg being rather stiff, it finds some difficulty in rising again, after a descent; yet if not instantly pursued, it will carry off a goose or other bird equally large. The Eagle does not rise in the air, so much for the purpose of pursuing its prey on the wing, as that it may be enabled to take an extensive survey of the country beneath; for its food does not so much consist of birds that pass the most of their time in flight, as of those that live on or near the ground, and of such mammalia as it can vanquish. Buffon remarks, while speaking of the noble nature of this bird, that the Eagle despises small animals, and disregards their insults; that he seldom devours the whole of his prey, but, like the Lion, leaves the fragments to other animals; and except when famishing with hunger, he disdains to feed on carrion. The extreme power of the Eagle's sight, enables him to discern his prey at an immense distance; having once perceived it, he darts down upon it with a swoop which there is no resisting. It is well known the Eagle is able to look steadfastly on the sun, and to sustain without injury, its most dazzling rays.—This alone gives him a great superiority over any other denizen of the air; and is scientifically accounted for by his being furnished with double eye-lids, one of which may be shut while the other is open, so that the light of any very dazzling object, may be rendered endurable. The nest of this truly imperial bird is composed of sticks, twigs, rushes, heath, &c., and is generally placed upon the jutting ledge of some inaccessible precipice, or near some lofty tree in a forest.

The American Eagle.

The White-Headed Sea Eagle.

At the upper end of this room we are shown several specimens of glass blowing. They are of pretty and varied designs—some of them so delicate and airy as to look more like tinted feathers than any thing else.

The Tyrant Flycatcher is a very singular species of a group of Passerine birds, known as the Flycatchers, and has received the title *tyrant* from its extraordinary behavior, and the authority it assumes over all others, during the time of breeding. It is eight inches long, and fourteen in extent. The general color above is a dark slaty ash; the head and tail are nearly black—the latter even at the end and tipped with white; the wings are of a brownish cast, and the quill and wing coverts are edged with dull white. The throat and all the rest of the lower parts, are pure white; the plumage on the crown (though not forming a crest,) is frequently erected, and discovers a rich bed of brilliant orange, which, when the feathers lie close, is altogether concealed. The bill is very broad at the base, overhanging at the point, and notched, of a glossy black, and furnished with bristles at the base. The legs and feet are black, seamed with grey. The female differs somewhat from the male, in being of a browner cast on the upper parts, and having a narrower border of duller white on the tail.

The Fly Catcher.

The Bourbonia Fly-catcher of Java, the Green, Black and White, and Common Creepers, realtively from South America and Europe, are small in size, but eminently lovely in plumage; the same description applies to the Blue, the Violet-headed, and the Beautiful, other varieties of the same bird.

This very numerous family, which received its popular name from the expertness of the individuals com osing it in catching the flying insects upon which they feed, include many of the most beautiful of the feathered tribes.

The German Harmston, as its name implies, from Europe, and the Common Mole of North America, will claim a few moments' attention, while the beautiful Canary will not be passed without being praised for its yellow coat, and for the melody of its song when alive. The Marail of South America is a large and noble looking bird, something of the pheasant appearance; and the crested Penelope, well worthy the name, being a handsome and proud fronted bird.

The Penelope.

Passing the Horned and the Little Grebe, we come to several varieties of the Sparrow, the House, the Ring, the Song—natives respectively of Europe and North America. The Black-backed Gull, the Laughing Gull, and the White-faced Gull, are also among the collection. The Purple Finch of North America is a beautiful bird. It is succeeded by the Brambling or Mountain, of Europe, and the yellow Hammer, from the same quarter of the world. Both are very pretty birds. The Civil Bunting, with the Familiar and the Snow, of the same species, are the next in order, and then the Greater and the Lesser Redpole, the whole from Europe. The American Goldfinch is a bird of exquisitely beautiful plumage, but in that respect, the Astropia Galaries of New Guinea, is even more attractive. Nothing can exceed the brilliancy of its colors.

The Goldfinch.

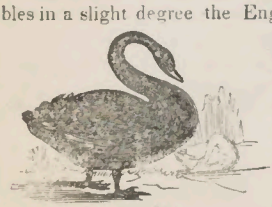
Ruffed Grouse, of North America, and the Black-winged Cock of the mountain, are birds of quite opposite appearance. The former are of sober hue and quiet aspect, while the colors of the other are varied, and its glance bold and imperious. It is a native of Peru.

The Black Grouse.

Three descriptions of the Manakin—Blue-breasted of South America, the Goldheaded, do., and the Unknown, are next offered to our notice. They are exceedingly pretty, and contrast with their near neighbor, the Mocking Bird, the plumage of which is very plain.

The Manakin.

The Cushew Bird of South America resembles in a slight degree the English Cock; and the Black Swan of New Holland, and the Domestic Swan (quite white) of Europe, with the Violet Duck of North America, are rare specimens of their genus.



The Black Swan

We now come to the King Bird of Paradise, which is worthy of its title. The plumage is of a thousand hues, each rich to an extreme, and well and easily can the visitor identify it with a country and climate of beauty, like those to which the imagination refers it, more from association however, than knowledge of geography. This magnificent bird, more scientifically called Paradiseidæ, and distinguished in most species by an union of rare splendor and elegance, is apparently confined to the regions of Papua or New Guinea, and the small islands in the immediate vicinity, extending only a few degrees on each side of the Equator. For a long time the most extraordinary tales and traditions, derived no doubt from the birds' surpassing beauty, were current respecting it. It was said that these birds passed the whole of their lives in sailing through the air, the dew of heaven affording them the only food they tasted; that they were destitute of legs; that they never took rest but by suspending themselves to the branches of trees by the shafts of the two elongated feathers which form a peculiar characteristic of the magnificent race; and that they never touched the earth until the moment of their death. From such wild tales the world has, however, long been free; and time, which discovers all things, has convinced the credulous that these birds have not only legs, but that they are both large and strong.

The Bird of Paradise.

Birds of Paradise associate in large flocks in the delightful aromatic woods and groves of their native islands; and the inhabitants, not insensible to their beauty, give to them the name of "God's Birds." From the rapidity of their flight, as well as their being continually on the wing, in search of insects, their usual prey, they are occasionally called the "Swallows of Ternate." They are but seldom seen in seasons of tempest and storm, and the general belief is, that they migrate at such times, returning, like swallows, at certain intervals.

The Barred and the Slate-colored Hawks of America are beautiful specimens. The first, it is thought by naturalists, in the world. In succession we see the Turkey Buzzard and the Great Horned Owl, the latter of South Virginia. The Turkey Buzzard is a rapacious bird, belonging to the *Vulturidæ* family, and not unfrequently called the *Turkey Vulture*. It inhabits a vast extent of territory in the warmer parts of the American Continent; in the northern and middle States of the Union it is partially migratory, the greater numbers going to the South, on the approach of cold weather. The length of this bird is two feet and a half; with wings extended it measures more than six feet in breadth. The bill, from the corner of the mouth, is almost two and a half inches long, of a dark brown color for upwards of an inch from the tip, the nostril, a remarkably wide slit or open-

ing through it. The tongue is concave, cartilaginous, and finely serrated on its edges; the eyes dark and bright; the head and neck furnished with a reddish wrinkled skin, beset with short black hairs; from the hind head to the neck feathers the space is covered with down of a sooty black. The fore part of the neck is bare as far as the breast bone, the skin on the fore part or pouch very much wrinkled, but not discernible without removing the plumage which arches over it. The whole lower parts, with lining of wings, are of a sooty brown. The plumage of the neck is loose and turned, and with that of the back and shoulders, black. The scapulars and secondaries are black on the outer webs, skirted with brown, and the latter lightly tipped with white. The primaries are plain brown, coverts of the secondaries tawny brown centred with black. The tail is twelve inches long, rounded, and of a brownish black. The plumage of the neck, back, shoulders, &c., is glossed with green and bronze, and has purple reflections. The thighs are feathered to the knees. The feet are considerably webbed, the claws dark horn color, the legs pale flesh color.

We have numerous varieties of the Domestic Pigeon. Their plumage is as multitudinous, and ranges from the purest white to the darkest brown We have, also, varieties of the domestic fowl exhibiting almost as much difference in color as the above, with a most splendid specimen of the thorough-bred English Cock, whose gorgeous coat of red, yellow, green, and black serves to give a warrant to that proud look which we cannot help noticing in this specimen. The Glossy Pheasant is a beautiful bird. Our artist has represented this specimen above. It is much admired. All these, with the others we have more hurriedly glanced at in our summary, tend to the attractions of this room, in which the ordinary visitor will be detained some time, but in which the naturalist will find it necessary to repeat his observations many times.

The Japanese Cock.

The Glossy Pheasant.

The Argus Pheasant is a beautiful and rare bird, found in many parts of the Indian islands. The male measures five feet six or eight inches, from the beak to the tip of the tail. The plumage is remarkable for variety and elegance. The wings consist of very large feathers, nearly three feet long, the outer webs being adorned with a row of large eyes (*ocelli*) arranged parallel to the chest. The tail is composed of twelve feathers, the two middle ones being about four feet in length, the rest scarcely two, and gradually shortening to the outer ones. The whole plumage, in fact, is so wonderfully varied, that any attempt to describe it in our limits would be vain. Its voice is rather plaintive, and not harsh, as in the peacock. It is considered a very shy bird, but one was kept alive a considerable time in the aviary of the Geological Gardens, London, where the pleasing variety of its plumage, and the beautifully colored skin of its head were much admired, as are those characteristics of the preserved bird in the American Museum.

The Golde. Pheasant.

In bringing to a conclusion our notice of this department of Mr. Barnum's establishment, we must not omit to mention some Turtle Doves, one species of North Carolina; the Blood-breasted Dove of Manilla; and the European. They are all exquisite specimens. The colors of the second are gorgeous to an extreme. Nor must we neglect to speak, though with all possible brevity, of the curious things in spirits which the visitor will see in this room. Among these are the *fœtus* of several animals, &c.

Here are some joints from that magnificent natural curiosity, the Giants Causeway in Ireland. Those specimens are of remarkable solidity, and import an idea of the gigantic dimensions of the place from which they came. Near to them is an oil painting of a large face. The features have reached themselves into a broad grin. So well are light-heartedness and good humor depicted there, that we should think the melancholy of any visitor would be at once dispelled at looking at that countenance, which is a sort of indication that the place itself is one of cheerfulness.

Two documents of historical interest now claim the stranger's attention for a few minutes. One is written by Washington; the other signed by King George the third of England. The dates may be said to be about the same, (1776.) In the former, Washington, by "virtue of the powers in him vested," directs that a sufficient number of persons be appointed in New Jersey, for the collection of shoes, blankets, and other necessaries for the army; while the latter refers to the appointment of an adjutant to one of the regiments in the British forces. Notwithstanding the vast difference in the character and qualities of the two personages, the signatures are remarkably similar—both free and noble.

This species measures one foot nine inches in length, and weighs about two pounds: the bill is long, hooked at the tip and toothed at the edges; the upper mandible is dark brown, tinged with green and edged with red; the lower one wholly red.

The Mergancer.

The Long-Tailed Humming-bird is called by Mr. Gosse "the gem of American ornithology;" its slender form, velvet crest, emerald bosom, and lengthened tail plumes, rendering it one of the most elegant even of the most brilliant family.—The length of the male is ten inches and a quarter; the wings, expanded six and three-eighths, and longest tail-feather seven inches and a half. Irides black, beak coral red, the tip black; feet purplish brown, soles paler. Crown, hind head, and nape deep velvety-black very slightly glossed; back rump, wing, and tail coverts, rich golden-green; wings purplish-black; tail deep black, with bluish gloss, the uropygials, and the outer edges of the others, glossed with golden green, varying in intensity.

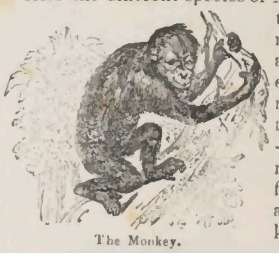
Long Tailed Humming Bird.

The female constructs her simple nest in May, generally at the foot of a thick tuft of grass, that shelters and conceals it; and lays from fifteen to twenty eggs, which are perfectly white.—About the beginning of September the young birds nearly attain their full growth, and associate in flocks or coveys of various sizes.

American Quail.

Three living specimens of the Monkey race are exhibited here. Their tricks are very fantastic, and their burlesque similarity with mankind is the cause of considerable diversion.

Also the different species of Monkeys, among the most prominent of which, are the Striated and Tamarind Monkeys, the Black Orang-Ou-tang of Africa, the Blue-faced Baboon, and the Whiskered Monkey.



The Monkey.

View of the Second Room

Having glanced at a few of the beautiful birds with which the room we have just left abounds, (space not permitting us to notice a tithe of them,) we now ascend the staircase and find ourselves in another, which we call the Second Room, of the same dimensions as the former, which contains numerous specimens of Foreign and Native animals, arranged in succession on one side, while on the other an endless variety of the finny tribe are presented to our notice. We particularly request the visitor to give due attention to a number of curiosities preserved in spirits at the end of the room, and which it is impossible to enumerate in this brief notice.

The Blue Jay is a native of North America. It is a smaller bird than the European Jay, with a tail much larger in comparison. The head is handsomely coated with loose silky plumes; bill black; legs brown. The whole bird is of a fine blue color on the upper parts, with the wings and tail worked by numerous black bars. The neck is encircled by a black collar; the under parts are blossom color, with a slight tinge of blue; the tail tipped with white; the legs, feet and thighs are of a dusky brown. Its note is not near so discordant as that of the European Jay; but the manners of the two birds are very similar. It is reported to be a great destroyer of maize or Indian corn, often assembling in large flocks to devour it.

The Blue Jay.

The Scarlet Ibis is another interesting specimen. Like the former, it is a native of America, and a very splendid bird. It is found in the hottest part of our continent in large flocks, which fly rapidly, but rarely, except at morning and evening, in search of food. The plumage is scarlet; back naked; part of the cheeks, legs, and feet pale red. Before the Scarlet Ibis reaches its full age, its plumage varies considerably. Other species are found in India, Madagascar, and the Cape of Good Hope.

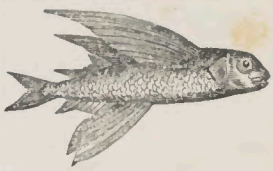
The Scarlet Ibis.

The Lark and Nightengale are birds that command the interest of the visitor. The former is about seven inches in length. The bill is dusky, the base of the under mandible yellowish. The feathers on the top of the head are dusky, edged with rufous brown; they are rather elongated, and may be set up as a crest. The plumage on the upper part of the body is reddish brown, with the middle darkest, and the edges rather pale. The upper part of the breast is yellow, spotted with black; and the lower part of the body is a pale yellow. The tail is dusky brown; legs and claws dusky, the hind one being very long, straight and strong. The male is of a deeper color, and larger than the female, and farther distinguished by having the hind claw longer. The species, however, is subject to considerable variety, and has even been found of a perfectly white hue. The Sky Lark commences his song early in the spring, continuing it through the entire summer, and is one of the few birds that can chant while on the wing. When it first rises from the earth, its notes are feeble and interrupted; as it ascends, however, they gradually swell to their full tone, and long after the bird has reached to a height where it is lost to the eye, it still continues to charm the ear with its melody. It mounts almost perpendicularly, and by successive springs, and descends in an oblique direction, unless when threatened by danger, when it drops like a stone. The female forms her nest on the ground, beneath some turf, which serves at once to hide and shelter it; sometimes in corn fields, and at others in various sorts of pasturage. She lays four or five dirty white eggs, blotched and spotted with brown; and she generally produces two broods in a year. These prolific birds are graniverous. They are most abundant in the highest and more open cultivated situations filled with corn, being but seldom seen on extensive moors at a distance from arable land. In winter they assemble in vast flocks, grow very fat, and are taken in great numbers for the table.

The Nightengale is thus apostrophised by Milton:

> "Sweet bird, that shun'st the voice of folly,
> Most musical, most melancholy."

Though so universally esteemed for its vocal powers, the Nightengale cannot boast of the variety or the richness of its plumage. It is about six inches in length. The upper part of its body is of a rusty brown, tinged with olive; the under parts are pale ash color, almost white at the throat and belly. The bill is brown, yellow on the edges at the base, eyes hazel; legs pale brown. It is common in the southern counties of England, but never visits the northern part of that island, and is seldom seen so far west as Devon and Cornwall. Montague informs us that it is said to be found as far north as Yorkshire.



Flying Fish.

The visitor will at once notice the extraordinary size of the pectoral fins of the above specimen. These fish are able to jump from the water, and to maintain a temporary flight, sometimes of two hundred yards.

The Dog-mouthed Perch resembles the animal after which it is named, and is a species of shark. It is from two to three feet in length, with a very large head, prominent and pointed snout, and rough skin; the body is cylindric, the color brownish grey, with a slight tinge of pale brick red, and marked with numerous blackish or dusky spots; the belly whitish and very smooth. These fish, when at their full growth, weigh about twenty pounds each.

The Perch.

The Royal Mackerel of Europe, is verily a royal fish, as far as dimensions go and it cooked as its lesser brethren

The Royal Mackerel.

usually are, would dine an entire company of soldiers.

The Pilot Fish is much smaller; in size and shape it is somewhat like the common mackerel, and is at once distinguished by certain bands which surround the body. In color, it is generally of a silvery greyish blue, darkest on the back; fine dark blue transverse bands pass round the body, and both on the head and tail are slight indications of another band. The head is small, the under jaw rather the larger, and the more rounded; the scales are small and oval; the ventral fins are attached to the abdomen by a membrane through one-third of their length; the pectoral fins are clouded with white and blue, the ventrals are nearly black. It is no uncommon occurrence for a pilot fish to attend a ship at sea for weeks or even months together Many curious and entertaining stories are told of its habits, in sometimes directing a Shark to where he can find a good meal, and also in warning him when to avoid a dangerous bait. Be this as it may, the pilot fish is very often seen in company with the shark, and is well rewarded for the attendance, in being able to snatch up the morsels which are overlooked by his companion.

The Electrical Eel.

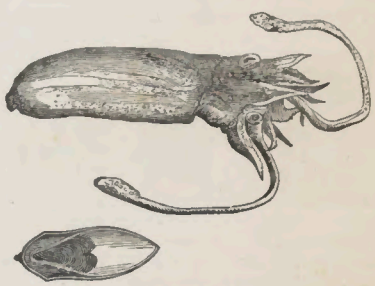
Among the specimens of oceanic creatures, we distinguish the Electrical Eel, the Black Shark, the Tunny, and upwards of a thousand others, with which the visitors, especially those of the juvenile order, will be highly delighted. This Eel has the power of giving a smart shock of an electric nature, that both man and horse cannot withstand it; water, as well as minerals, transmit the shock. The electrical power extends all along the back and tail.

Among the Fish with which this department of the Museum is stored, the Sheep's Head, cannot fail to attract the visitor's attention. It is a huge object, somewhat resembling in form the thing from which it is named. The Lump and Sun Fish, both of North America, are curious specimens. The first is a Malacopterygeous fish, deriving its name from the clumsiness of its form; in height it is only about half its length. The names of *Lump Sucker* and *Cock Paddle* are also given to it. The Ventral fins of these fish are very remarkable; they are united by a membrane, so as to form a kind of oval and concave disc, by means of which they are enabled to adhere with great force to any substance to which they apply themselves. The one under notice, the largest of the genus, sometimes weighs seven pounds. The back is sharp and arched, of a blackish color, variegated with brown; the body is covered over with sharp black tubercles, and on each side there are three rows of large long scales, and another on the back.

The Great Lamprey of North America is like a snake in form. The skin of the fish has no scales, but is covered with a glutinous mucus.—It sometimes grows to a very large size, (three feet in length.) The usual color of the Lamprey is a dull brown olive, with yellowish white variegations; the back darker than the other parts, and the abdomen paler; the fins are tinged with dull orange, and the tail with blue. The mouth is of a round form, resembling that of a leech, and like it, possesses the power of sucking or adhering to stones and other substances, with extraordinary tenacity. The tongue which moves to and fro like a piston, and which is the principal instrument in the act of suction, is furnished with two rows of longitudinal small teeth, and the mouth is lined with several circular rows. On the top of the head is a small orifice, through which is discharged the superfluous water taken in at the mouth and gills; and on each side of the neck is a row of seven equi-distant spiracles or breathing holes.

The Great Sun Fish, (so called,) while swimming, turns round like a wheel: it has also the power of floating with its head and eyes above water. In this state it moves along sideways very slowly. It grows to an immense size, often attaining the diameter of four feet, sometimes even double that size, and occasionally weighing from three to five hundred pounds.

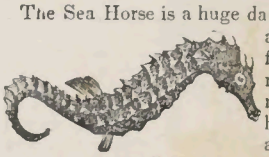
The Sun-Fish.



The Cuttle Fish.

We come to the Cuttle Fish, a huge dark object, somewhat resembling a many fingered hand.

The Sea Horse is a huge dark looking object, and is so named from its supposed resemblance, in miniature, to the head and neck of a horse.



The Sea Horse.

The Devil Fish is the name given to another specimen; no better one could have been chosen, for it is of gloomy and ominous appearance, but at the same time, characteristic of the infinite variety of Nature's works.

The Dolphin.

The Sturgeon, Pike, John Dory, Skate, Flying Fish and Dolphin come in for their due share of notice.

This curious production is an inhabitant of the seas of warm climates; a shoal of them, however, are occasionally driven into our bays, particularly on the south-west coast.—

Portuguese Man of War.

They are exceedingly buoyant, being furnished with several air sacs. By means of these organs, it appears, they either force out the air or compress it into a much smaller compass, when they wish to sink; and distend the sac when they desire to rise to the surface of the water again.

The Monkey.

Numerous specimens of the Ape tribe are next to be seen. Among them is one dressed up to imitate an officer riding on the back of an animal; and also a monkey fighting a duel with a pistol.

Next to these we see several very remarkable specimens of Geese, which are noticeable from their thick feathers of a fine white color.

The specimen of Rhinoceros here presented,

The Rhinoceros.

one of the finest we ever saw, will attract the visitor's attention. The animal is one of the most gigantic found in nature's whole collection, somewhat resembling the elephant, though of less clumsy proportions, and furnished with a horn, which is a weapon of both offence and defence.

The Gnu is a very singular species of Antelope,

The Gnu.

which, at first sight, appears to be a monstrous being, compounded of parts of different animals. The Gnus inhabit the wild karoos of South Africa and the hilly districts, where they roam mostly in large herds, and migrate according to the season. They are naturally wild and difficult to approach, but when taken young they are easily domesticated.

The specimen before us is considered a first rate one, and has received the commendation of many eminent naturalists, both American and foreign.

The Buffalo, a magnificent specimen of which we have in this room, is somewhat similar to the European Ox; but is larger, has a more shaggy appearance, and a protuberance over the shoulders. The hair over the neck, head and fore part of the body, is long, forming a kind of beard beneath the lower jaw, and reaching underneath the knees in a tuft. The hair on the top of the head rises in a dense mass nearly to the tips of the horns, and, directly on the front, is curled and matted very strongly. The number of this species still existing are surprisingly great when the immense annual destruction which takes place is thought of.—They were once extensively diffused over what has become the territory of the United States; but they are no longer found except in the unsettled regions of the north and west, being rarely seen east of the Mississippi or south of the St. Lawrence.

This animal, seen on his native plains, is of a savage and formidable appearance. Nevertheless he is not known to attack man, unless when wounded and at bay. The difference between the summer and the winter dress of the Buffalo, consists rather in the length than in the other qualities of the hair. In summer, from the shoulders backwards the surface is covered with a very short, fine hair, smooth and soft as velvet. The tail is short and tufted at the end; and the general color of the animal is of a uniform dun. Varieties of color are, indeed, so rare among the species, that the hunters and Indians invariably regard them as objects of special wonder. Herds consisting of thousands of these fine animals, still roam over the far western praries, led by the most fierce and powerful of the bulls.

While feeding, the Buffaloes are frequently scattered over a vast surface; but when they move onward in a mass, they form a dense impenetrable column, which, once fairly in motion, is scarcely to be turned. They swim large rivers in nearly the same order in which they traverse the plains; and when flying from pursuit it is quite useless for those in front to halt suddenly, as the rearward dash madly forward, and force their leaders on. The Indians sometimes profit by this habit; they chase a herd to the vicinity of a precipice, and, setting the whole in rapid motion, they terrify them by shouting, as well as by other artifices, and so cause them to rush to their inevitable destruction.

There are various modes of capturing or killing these animals; but there are none which require so much dexterity as the hunting them on horseback, which is thus described by Sir John Franklin: "An expert hunter, when well mounted, dashes at the head, and chooses an individual which he endeavors to separate from the rest. If he succeeds, he contrives to keep him apart by the proper management of his horse, though going at full speed. Whenever he can get sufficiently near for a ball to penetrate the beast's hide, he fires, and seldom fails in bringing the animal down; though of course he cannot rest the piece against his shoulder nor take deliberate aim. On this service the hunter is often exposed to considerable danger, from the fall of his horse in numerous holes which the badgers make in these plains, and also from the rage of the Buffalo, which, when closely pursued, often turns suddenly, and rushing furiously on the horse, succeeds in wounding it, or dismounting the rider. When the Buffaloes are on their guard, horses cannot be used in approaching them; but the hunter dismounts at some distance, and crawls on the snow towards the herd, pushing his gun before him. If the Buffaloes happen to look towards him he stops, and keeps quite motionless, until their eyes are turned in another direction; by this cautious proceeding, a skilful person will be able to get so near as to kill two or three out of the herd. When wounded, they are very furious; their hoofs more than their horns,

are their offensive weapons, and whatever opposes them is in no small danger of being trampled into the earth."

This animal is further described in the entertaining pages of Sir John Richardson, M. D., and of Mr. Catlin. The lectures on the North American Indians, &c., delivered by the latter, have given him an universal celebrity.

The Deer or Stag in this collection is worthy of more than a passing notice. Among the various animals which embellish the forests, and impart animation to what otherwise would be the solitudes of nature, none are superior to the cervine race. These well known ruminants are distinguished from the antelope by their horns, which are composed of long substances, caducous or falling off annually, and again renewed, of a larger size than in the preceding year. The form of these is various; that of the specimen in the Museum being the one most generally admired. Sometimes they spread into broad shoots, which send out sharp snags around their outer edges: sometimes they divide fantastically into branches, some of which project over the forehead, whilst others are reared upward in the air, or they may be so reclined backwards, that the animal seems almost forced to carry its head in a stiff, erect posture; yet, in whatever way the horns grow, they indisputably impart an air of grandeur to the animal. It may be declared that the easy elegance of their forms, the lightness of their motions, their size, their strength, their fleetness, and the extraordinary development of their horns, which seem fully as much intended for ornament as defence, all contribute towards placing them in the foremost rank of quadrupeds.

The stag has a fine eye, an acute smell, and a good ear. While listening he raises his head and erects his ears. When going into a coppice or other half covered place, he stops to look around him on all sides, and scents the air, by way of ascertaining whether any object is near, which might disturb him.

Thomson, in his poem of "The Seasons," thus speaks of the Deer:

"The big round tears ran down his dappled face!"

In explanation of this, an editor of Thomson's Life, &c., makes the following remarks:

"This supposed peculiarity of the stag, in the way of shedding tears, is noticed by several poets, but by none so strikingly as by Shakspeare and our author (Thomson.) But, indeed, it is not wonderful that it was the popular belief before it was noticed by poets, for the eyes of the stag and nearly all the deer tribe, display a peculiarly weeping aspect. This is more obvious in the male than in the female. It depends upon a remarkable glandulor sinew, *crumen or tear pit*, placed at the inner angle of each eye, close to the nose, without having any communication with it, or with what are termed the lachrymal passages. The words by which Shakspeare has described this characteristic occur in 'As you like it.' One of the Duke's attendants thus speaks:

'the big round tears
Coursed one another down his innocent nose,
In piteous chase; and thus the hairy fool,
Much marked of the melancholy Jaques,
Stood on the extremest verge of the swift brook,
Augmenting it with tears.'

The Antelope is an elegant looking animal. Speaking generally, they are of graceful and symetrical proportions; of a restless and timid disposition; extremely watchful, of great vivacity, remarkably swift and agile, and most of their bounding from the ground is astonishingly light and elastic. Their horns, whatever shape they assume, are round and annulated; in some species straight, in others curved and spiral; in some the females have no horns, in others they are common to both sexes. They all possess a most delicate sense of smell. Their eyes are proverbially bright and beaming; and so fleet are they on their feet, that the huntsman is occasionally obliged to call on the aid of the Falcon, trained for the purpose, to seize on the animal, and arrest its progress, in order to give the greyhounds an opportunity of overtaking it. The hair is generally short and smooth, and of an equal length over every part of the body. Some species have manes on the neck and shoulders, and a few are furnished with long hair on the neck and throat. The ears are long and pointed; the tail short and tufted at the extremity. For the most part Antelopes are gregarious, some species forming herds of as many as three or four thousand; while others keep in pairs only, or in companies of five or six.

We must give some particulars of the Beaver, which is a remarkably curious specimen of an amphibious animal. It is readily distinguished from every other quadruped, by its broad, horizontally flattened tail, which is of nearly oval form, but rising into a slight convexity on its upper surface, and covered with scales. The hind feet are webbed, and together with the tail, which serves as a rudder, help to propel it through the water with considerable facility. It is about three feet long, exclusive of the tail, which is one foot more. Its color is of a deep chestnut, the hair very fine, smooth and glossy. It, however, occasionally varies, and is sometimes found perfectly black. The incisor teeth are remarkably large and hard—so hard, indeed, that they were used by the North American Indians to cut bone, and to fashion their horn-tipped spears, till they were superceded by the introduction of iron tools from Europe.

Of all quadrupeds, the Beaver is considered as possessing the highest degree of natural or instinctive sagacity in constructing its habitation; preparing in concert with others of their own species, a kind of arched caverns or domes, supported by a foundation of strong pillars, and lined or plastered internally with a degree of neatness and accuracy unequalled by the art of any quadrupeds. But it seems that the architecture of the Beaver is no where so conspicuous as in North America. The favorite resorts of the Beaver are retired, woody and watery situations. In such places they assemble to the number of some hundreds; living, as it were in families, and building their arched receptacles. From a contemplation of the Beaver, we may see to what an extent animals, unassisted either by language or reasoning powers, are capable of concurring for their mutual benefit, and of attaining, by dint of numbers, the advantages which each, in a state of solitude, seems unfitted to taste. Viewing the Beaver in the light of an individual, and unconnected with others of its kind, we shall find that many other quadrupeds excel it in cunning, and in almost all the powers of defence and annoyance. When kept in a state of solitude or domestic tameness, it appears calm and indifferent to all about it; without attachments or antipathies; never seeking to gain the favor of man, nor aiming to offend him.

This quadruped is valuable on account of its fur and a peculiar odoriferous secretion, termed *castor* or *castoreum*, which is contained in two little bags, the original glands, each about the size of a hen's egg. This substance, as we usually find it

in the shops, is of a brownish unctuous consistence, has a disagreeable narcotic smell, and a nauseus, acrid taste.

The Chamois is an animal somewhat resembling the Antelope. It most commonly abounds in Western Europe, and is found only in high and mountaneous districts, in small flocks or families. It feeds on the most lofty cliffs and precipices affording vegitation, but which yield no foot-hold to man. Their sight, hearing and smell are so acute, and they are so exceedingly shy, that it is only by the greatest patience and skill that the hunter can approach near enough to shoot them. They are, besides, so swift, and leap with such strength and certainty of foot, that to overtake them in a fair chase is next to impossible. It is from this cause that the Chamois hunters of the Alps are obliged to encounter the severest perils in pursuit of this favorite game.

The length of the animal is little more than three feet; its height two feet. Its head resembles that of the common goat. The whole body is covered with long hair, varying with the seasons, being of a deep brown in winter, of a brown fawn in summer, and slightly mixed with grey in spring. The head is of a pale yellow color, with the exception of a beard, which is of a blackish brown. This beard commences near the nose, and ends at the base of the horns and ears, often encircling the eyes. The tail is short and black, and the edges of the hips and inside of the thighs and ears alone white. The horns are about six or seven inches long, and are nearly parallel throughout. The face is straight; the ears small, erect, and pointed; and there is neither muzzle or beard. The hoofs are uncovered beneath, and terminate by a projecting edge, especially on the outside.

The Alligator.

Passing an Alligator, which reminds us of the poor apothecary in "Romeo and Juliet," we come to the King's Frilled Lizard.

This animal measures about twenty-four inches from the tip of the nose to the point of its tail, and lives principally in trees, although it can run very swiftly along the ground: when not provoked or disturbed, quietly it moves about, with its frill lying back in plates upon the body; but it is very iracible, and directly it is frightened, it elevates the frill or ruff, and makes for a tree.

The King's Frilled Lizard.

The Opposum.

This animal is celebrated for the swift manner in which it ascends and descends the trees; and among the negroes any action of speed is sure to be typified by an allusion to the Opposum.

Here the veritable Crocodile, which we so often see represented in Egyptian architecture, &c. is shown to us. It is accompanied by the striped Pig, the Java Monkey, and numerous other specimens

The Crocodile.

The Hyena.

This animal is a native of Asiatic Turkey, Syria, &c. Its color is a brownish grey, and is marked by numerous transverse dark brown bands on the body. It has a bristly mane, black nose, and the ears are rather long and pointed.

The Musk Rat is an animal about the size of a small rabbit, and of a reddish-brown color; its feet are partly webbed, and its tail somewhat flattened. It has four very strong cutting teeth, of which those in the lower jaw are nearly an inch long; the fur on the whole body is soft and glossy, and beneath is a fine fur or thick down, as in the Beaver. It has also similar instincts and dispositions; living in a social state in the winter, in curiously constructed huts, built near the edge of some lake or river. These huts are about two feet and a half or three feet in diameter, plastered with great neatness in the inside, and covered externally with a kind of basket-work, of rushes, &c., carefully interlaced together so as to form a compact and secure guard, impermeable by water. The entrance to them is under water, for the purpose of procuring food, which consists entirely of roots and vegetables.

This animal (the Skunk,) is remarkable for the intolerable odor of the secretion from its glandular pouches, which it has the power of ejecting on its pursuers, and serves as a most complete means of defence; the least quantity of it being enough to produce nausea and a sense of suffocation. There are several species of this genus, all of them American.

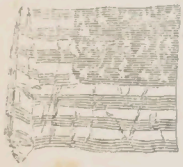
The Racoon is a North American animal, and chiefly found in the northern parts of it; it is also met with in some of the West India Islands. Its average length is about two feet from the nose to the tail, and the tail about ten inches. The head somewhat resembles that of the Fox, the forehead being broad and the nose sharp, but the ears are short and slightly rounded; the body is broad, the back arched, the limbs rather short, and the fore legs shorter than the hinder. In the wild state the Racoon is savage and sanguinary, committing great slaughter among both wild and domesticated birds, as it always destroys a great number without consuming any part of them except the head, or the blood which flows from their wounds. It will also occasionally commit ravages in plantations of sugar-cane or of Indian corn, especially while the latter is young.

There are numerous other specimens of the wild and domestic inhabitants of earth, sea, and air, the visitor will observe before leaving this room.

View of the Third Room.

Having concluded our review of the Second Room, we ascend by another stair-case to that which, according to the plan of our publication, we call the Third Room. It is immediately over the last, and of the same size.

We commence with an American Flag, torn and discolored by age; the number of stars in the azure field inform the stranger that it refers to a period long anterior to the present, when the Union counts so many nations; but the history of that venerable banner is soon told us, to the effect that it was first mounted on the Battery, by order of General Washington, on the 25th of November, 1783, the occasion being the evacuation of New York by the British Troops; we are further informed, that after an interval of sixty-four years, it was again hoisted October 19th, 1847, in celebration of the laying of the corner stone of the Washington Monument.



American Flag.

Passing from it, we are shown a Brain Stone, from Turk's Island, a magnificent specimen, and quite equal to its far famed fellow in the British Museum, London.

Brain Stone.

The Sword Fish is distinguished by a long pointed beak, constituting one-third of its entire length, and shaped like a straight sword. It is a most powerful offensive weapon. The Sword fish swims with greater rapidity than almost any other inhabitant of the sea, and is possessed of vast muscular strength; it has been known to pierce the planking of a ship with its beak.

The Sword Fish.

Roman Urns.

The lovers of antiquity and those who are curious in the customs of other countries, will be delighted with the Roman Urns for the preservation of the ashes of the dead; both in their manufacture and their elaboration, they evince a high state of art.

Sacophagus.

The Common Seal, or Sea Calf, of North America, is characteristic of the great element of which it is a native and inhabitant. It is in close vicinage with the hand and part of the arm of a man, who also had dealings with the ocean. Yes, those withered fragments of humanity once belonged to a notorious pirate named Tom Trouble, who, after his various depredations on the deep sea, was taken in a severe action, in which he lost the fore-finger of his right hand. Brought to trial and sentenced to death, he was awaiting the fulfilment of his doom in the prison of St. Thomas, when death overtook him. To satisfy a barbarous curiosity, his body was afterwards exposed in the harbor,

The Seal.

nailed to a plank, when the entire frame became bleached, and was so preserved. The hand and portion of the arm exhibited in the Museum, were cut off by an American sailor, and brought to the city of New York.

The Walrus.

There is evidently a general resemblance between the Walrus and the Seal, but the development of the brain is not so great in the former as it is in the latter, and the Walrus appears to be gifted with less intelligence.

A Mummy from Thebes, which now presents itself to the visitor, is suggestive of two fold emotions, for while it affords us an illustration of the skill and workmanship of another people, it is a token of the nothingness of time in the great span of eternity. Since that blackened image-like thing before us, in its case of transverse bands, was a living creature, 3000 years have passed over the earth; empires have been raised, and flourished, decayed and died; but there is the body of one who must have lived twelve hundred years before the Christian Era, and been contemporaneous with many events recorded in the Old Testament; and that body, taken from its ancient resting place, is at last brought to us, the living generation, who call three or four centuries antiquity! Thanks to Mr. Barnum for that specimen alone; to every thinking man his mummy is the preacher of a sermon.

Mummy.

Another specimen of frail mortality is near the above. It is a human body, found in 1814, in Glasgow, in Kentucky, in a salt-petrous cave, nine feet under ground.

Neptune's Cap.

The title "Neptune's Cap" is appropriate to the next object we notice, a species of sponge, the largest known in the world.

Having observed some varieties of the Porcupine, we proceed in our survey.

A human body found in a copperas cave on Cumberland River, Warren County, Tennessee, is the object that next attracts the visitor. It is in a state of extraordinary preservation.

Our notice is attracted by a stick on which some Oysters are embedded, so closely as to impart the idea of their having grown there. They have, however, grown separately to the wood, and are now indivisable

Oyster Stick.

The specimens of fossils, minerals, &c., are almost without number. We see the most perfect impressions of fish, bones, lizards, and shells in the former.

The shells in this room are very beautiful, and perhaps the most beautiful are the Pearl and Nautilus. The latter is found in the Indian Ocean, and Mediterranean sea. When the surface of the water is unruffled, it is seen in its beautiful shell, moving rapidly along, with a part of its body hoisted for sails, its feet performing the functions of oars. The Pearl Oyster is celebrated for the valuable nacreous substance, called mother-of-pearl, with which the inside of the shell is lined.

The Nautilus.

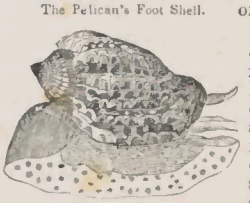
The Pearl-Oyster.

The Pleurotoma.

The Pleurotoma Babilonica is a genus of Mollusca, and found in the eastern and tropical seas. The Shell is turreted or fusiform; generally ribbed or striated transversely; the aperture oval, terminating anteriorily in an elongated canal. The outer is thin, with a fissure near its union with the spire. The operculum is small and horny. This shell is of considerable length, terminating both ways in graceful points. There are many species both recent and fossil. Our figure shows the shell and the mouth of a species from which the carniviverous mollusc protrudes.

The Pelican's Foot Shell.

The Pelican's Foot Sheel is also an interesting specimen. In form, it is pointed, as shown in our illustration; its surface is remarkably smooth, and its colors varied.



The Harp Shell.

A beautiful genus of shells, so regular-marked with parallel longitudinal ribs on the outer surface, as to suggest at the first glance the idea of the stringed instrument to which it owes its name.

A very curious specimen, and one quite opposite in its nature, and the reflections it awakens, claims a brief mention.

It is the Tiger one of the most splendid animals of the kind we ever saw; its countenance is indicative of a

The Tiger.

mingling of strength and ferocity. The timid shrink, as though instinctively, from its advanced paw, which seems capable of crushing a man at one blow.

We next view in succession, a Chinese Umbrella Hat, a South American Saddle, a fine specimen of the Durham Cow, a Wolf, and several specimens of the Squirrel, and other animals, inclosed in the same case.

Above the cases, the visitor may also see ranged around the room, the following specimens: the head of a Hippopotamus from the Nile, the head of a Fossil Elk, and a truly magnificent specimen of Quartz from Upper Missouri. Then follow the Lower Jaw of a Grampus Whale, an Indian Bowl, and a Chinese Music Pipe, each worthy of the attention it receives, and the enquiries it elicits.

The Saw Fish belongs to a family of the *Squalidæ*, or Shark tribe; and receives its name from the extension of its snout into a long flat blade, furnished with a row of sharp spines on each side, so as to resemble a large toothed saw.

Saw-fish.

Sword of the Saw-fish.

With this formidable weapon the Saw-fish attacks the largest Whales, and inflicts very severe wounds. It sometimes attains the length of twelve or even fifteen feet.

The shoes represented in our cut are admirably adapted to the wear of a people subjected to the severity of winter. No better protection for the feet against snow could be possibly imagined.

Snow Shoe.

Different parts of the world furnish us with specimens of marble, which are here submitted to our scrutiny. They are mingled with varieties of coal, porphyr, and other valuable stones. They all demand a most curious examination. Like many other objects to which we have had to advert, those under present notice display the wondrous power of Nature, in her creative functions, and of the talent of man in bringing to perfection the substances submitted to his hand.

Antiquity has its relics in this apartment. They consist of decorated marbles; and no one can contemplate them for a moment, without bearing testimony to the splendor of the fabrics of which those details were once a part.

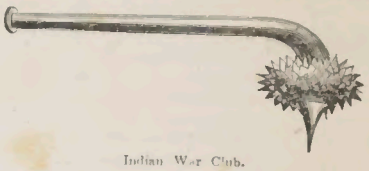
The keel of the ship *Endeavor*, in which the celebrated navigator, Captain Cook, sailed round the world, is shown to us in this room. We cannot look at it without being forcibly reminded of his melancholy fate, in being assassinated by a Sandwich Islander.

Weapons that have told fatally on human life are here. Exclusive of those to which we have already alluded, we see the dagger of Osceola, the Seminole Chief, and a little further on the blood-stained razor with which an unhappy victim of vice murdered his wife in this city a few years ago.

Of the North American Indians this room

Indian War Club.

affords ample testimonies. We see a multitude of their weapons of war, including their clubs



Indian War Club.

scalping knives, bows and arrows, axes, tomahawks and spears; we are also shown the instruments of their more peaceful life, such as,

Indian Canoe.

their canoes, oars, and necessaries of household use.

We look now on a time-worn and discolored printed paper, which, on further examination, we find to contain a representation of Elizabeth and Mary Chulkhurst, more familiarly known as the Biddenden Maids. The history of these women was a curious one; they were born in the town they were named after, which is in the County of Kent, England, in the year 1100; like the Siamese Twins, they were joined together, and thus existed for thirty-four years; at the end of that period, one died, and the survivor, on being questioned relative to the separation of the dead body, replied, that as she and her sister had lived together, they should not be parted in death. Six hours afterwards she was herself a corpse. Other particulars are told of these sisters, with which the visitor will make himself duly acquainted.

The ever memorable field of Waterloo has not been forgotten in this Museum, as several French Eagles and English Crowns in brass, respectively the ornaments of French and British soldiers will attest.

The following specimen is remarkably curious and beautiful. It is a Chinese Ball, made of ivory, and consisting of twenty distinct balls, one within the other; each is of a peculiar pattern, and the whole, with a chain, were cut from one piece of ivory.

Chinese Ball.

A Snuff Box, made out of the pulpit of John Knox, a Sword, used by a trooper of Oliver Cromwell at the Battle of Marston Moor, and a suit of Armor, of the reign of Henry the Eighth, make us think of three very different persons,

and are illustrative of the universal character of Mr. Barnum's American Museum, which may justly be called and epitome of all time and men.

Passing some figures of grotesque appearance, which serve in certain countries as the representatives of Divinity, we come to an object that possesses a melancholy interest. It is a hat made by a poor lunatic, out of the splints of a broom, during the time of his confinement. There is much method in its plan, and it is cut with extraordinary neatness.

The Saviour.

At the head of this room is a figure of Christ on the Cross, the carving is exquisite, and the impression conveyed to the mind, solemn and impressive. The flesh tints are as natural as those of life, and the position of the body, with the expression of the face, such as we may believe were those of the Saviour at that awful moment when, in rendering up his mortality, he was about to consummate the salvation of the human race. This piece of workmanship is generally admired, and we need scarcely say deservedly so.

The Jug.

A Jug from the city of Conception, as represented in our engraving, is somewhat like the Portland Vase, so universally celebrated. Its form is very graceful, and its whole appearance simple and elegant. The material of this jug is a peculiar porcelain, the art of preparing which has been lost to the world for some ages.

A singular looking Root, and large circular dish, will now elicit the visitor's inquiry. He will learn that both are used by the Sandwich Islanders on the occasion of their treaties of peace, &c., and that their ceremonies with them are more strange than dignified or delicate.

A specimen of the Cotton Plant and Pod, from Mexico, is a curious looking thing, and indicative, like other objects in the Museum, of the wonderful powers of nature, before whose creative attributes, man, with all his vaunted skill, sinks into less than nothingness.

A little further off a short club painted and emblazoned with the English Crown and the cypher of William the Fourth, with a white band for the wrist, marked "Special," are shown to us as the insignia of a Special Constable. Both refer to the Reform Riots of which London was the scene in 1831, when the British government found it imperative to strengthen the arm of Law, though they were soon after forced to acquiesce in the popular demand for an extension of the franchise. It will be seen, therefore, how strong a historical interest these symbols of vicarious authority possess.

We next see a portion of the bed on which Robert Burns was born in Ayr, Scotland.—Thousands will linger over that simple piece of wood, for the genius of Burns is universal.—Wherever an honest heart throbs, wherever manly feeling is to be found, or a love of nature is inculcated, there must the name of Robert Burns be esteemed illustrious—there must his memory be cherished. Poor Burns! his fate was a melancholly one, even for that most unfortunate class of all men—poets, and somewhat similar to that of his fellow bard and countryman William Thom, who died a little more than two years since. Like the latter, Burns was petted and caressed for a short time by the fashionable and rich, and then left in poverty. The situation of a common exciseman on £50 a year, was thought worthy of one, while a gratuity from the Literary Fund Society of London, was considered a fitting reward for the other. Both bards died on their native soil, in the prime of life, and broken hearted no doubt; and to the sons of each were awarded that *patronage* which would have helped to prolong the fathers' lives. The younger Burns are respectively a Colonel and Major in the British Army; the offspring of Thom, are in like manner, placed above the reach of poverty—the eldest being educated for the Church of Scotland, the younger holding a responsible situation in one of the principal English Railway Companies.

The visitor's power of belief is fairly staggered by the curiosity which is now submitted to him. It is a cherry stone, said to contain many dozen spoons, also tackle, blocks, &c., all made from the same material as the shell. The immagination can scarcely credit the possibility of this, though like many other things which are apparently impossible, the statement can be proved entirely correct. We also see a Chinese razor, altogether unlike the instrument we use, being short and thick, and more like a butcher's knife. In a glass case or bottle is exexhibited a Chinese merchant in his counting house, with his ships in the distance—a masterly piece of work in its way; also a Chinese Smuggling Boat, which is evidently planned with the view of secresy and speed upon the water. Another boat—that of a Greenland Fisherman, is suspended from the ceiling. It is long and narrow, and made from the skin of animals. Its formation and lightness, and the skill with which the Greenlander plies the oar, must give it extraordinary speed on the element for which it is intended.

Multitudinous and varied are the objects in this room, including alike gigantic works of nature and minute specimens of art. Almost every country as well as phase of human life, is here exhibited. The civilized and the uncivilized man have their respective symbols; while in the midst of all, the universal relationship of humanity is attested. If we think of war, lo! here we have the unadorned and simple instrument of destruction with which the Indian or the African seeks to triumph over his foe; by their side, we recognize the highly wrought and elaborated sword, spear, or coat of armor which characterize the European. If we require specimens of household use, we have them in abundance from almost every country; and though the material and pattern vary, the pur-

pose and adaptation are the same. If we seek for illustrations of costume, it is the same; and even if we descend to the trivialities of life, the likeness is still preserved, for while the Belle of Europe or America seeks to render herself more lovely by the aid of satins, velvets and jewels, the Squaw in the back woods and her sisterhood of African plains have furnished us with incontestible evidence of *their* love for the artificial aids of face and person. The *necessity*, too, which the human mind is under of having some object of veneration or worship, is equally exemplified. From nations varying in mere doctrinal points, we have evidences of their faith in the pure doctrines of Christianity; from those to whom the living truths of that religion have not been brought, we have as well, tokens of their cognizance of some spirit or essence in the universe, better than themselves; and that very recognition, however unskilfully it may be expressed, or however grotesque may be its forms and symbols, encourages the hope that *all* may yet be brought to the true belief.

Two little pieces of embroidery in this room have an historical interest attached to them. They represent, as far as we can judge, Peace and Plenty, and are the work of the Countess de Ruilly, an emigrant from France, in the Revolution of 1798. This unfortunate lady must have been highly accomplished, for both the figures and the embroidery itself are exquisitely beautiful.

A piece of Herne's Oak from the Great Forest of Windsor, in England, is suggestive of both poetical and historical associations. This oak, in the domain of the English Kings and Queens, has been celebrated for many centuries. Scathed by lightning, its leafless and almost branchless trunk is a spectacle of gloomy grandeur, amidst the green and splendid foliage by which it is surrounded. Persons from all parts of the world, visiting England, have made a point of seeing this memorable tree. The legend attached to it is that it was the death place of Herne, chief huntsman to one of the early English Kings, and that it was also the spot where he held dark converse with the spirits of another world. Apart from this wild romance, Shakspeare has immortalized the tree by his genius. He mentions it in his admirable comedy of "The Merry wives of Windsor," and places the scene of Falstaff's castigation in close neighborhood to it. From this cause, no doubt, it enjoys a world-wide celebrity. When the King of Prussia visited England, for the purpose of standing godfather to the infant Prince of Wales, much surprise was excited the morning after his arrival at Windsor, by finding his chamber and those of his principal attendants untenanted, and the reason remained an enigma until the return of his Majesty and suite from their early walk, when, to Queen Victoria's anxious inquiries, Frederick William replied that he and his nobles had been to look at Herne's Oak. This was a graceful mode of rendering royal homage to the genius which is above all earthly dignity.

Numberless Indian curiosities meet the eye, also an Algerine Sabre, a well wrought weapon, relics of old vessels, and Chinese specimens of manufacture. There are some antiquities of Herculaneum, which evince the cultivation of the arts by the Italians, and the high state to which they had arrived at an early age. A revolutionary relic in the form of a fragment of the stern post of the British frigate Celestes, is an interesting object. The vessel was sunk at Yorktown, Virginia, in the year 1778, and the piece of petrified wood before us, lay in the waters of the Potomac upwards of seventy years.

Petrified Wood.

An African War Horn, made from the tusk of an elephant, is placed by a pair of Irish Brogans, which, like poor Paddy himself, are soiled and hard worn. It is easy to give a history to them; the property of some peasant of the Emerald Isle, they have frequently borne him over his own roads and up to his own hill tops; but Paddy is denied even his usual potatoes at home, and wishes to emigrate to America; he has much to do to procure the means, but he succeeds at length, and embarking at Liverpool, is borne across the Atlantic; arriving here, he finds a market for his labor. Paddy can, and now he has the chance, *will* work; good wages and good food soon make a different man of him; his worn hat, his frieze coat, and his "brogans" must be changed for other and better necessaries of the outward man. Where the former go we know not, but here are the latter in Barnum's Museum, and a truly classical specimen they are.

The African War Horn

A graphic though painful idea of the French mode of executing criminals, is given by a model of the guillotine; a malefactor is represented tied down on the fatal platform; above his head is the knife, and below the basket, ready to receive his head. Groups of attendant soldiery are stationed around the scaffold, with bayonets fixed, so imparting to a ceremony that is presumed to be a solemn vindication of civil justice, an aspect of vulgar and brute force.

Another model is the next object of notice. It represents Bonaparte's Flying Artilery.

These cleverly made things are succeeded by an object of more than ordinary interest. It is a box made from the tree under which the illustrious William Penn concluded his treaty with the Indians. Who can look at this, whether he be American or otherwise, without finding himself taken back to a most interesting period of history? None, we can confidently say; for during our frequent visits to the American Museum, we have seen groups of persons linger about that plain piece of carving, and, in every language

The Penn Box.

spoken in the civilized world, eulogise the man and the events with which he was connected.

Apropos of this, one of the most interesting objects in Mr. Barnum's Museum, we may not be thought impertinent if we remark, that on the estate of Grenville Penn, Esq. (the chief living representative of the family,) at Stoke, near Windsor in England, there is at this day, a tree, transplanted from the original in America.—The Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, Louis Philippe, and other illustrious foreigners have visited it on the occasion of their entertainment by Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle In fact it is one of the great attractions of a neighborhood embracing within its circle, the little island on which Magna Chartar was signed, and the churchyard which was the scene of Gray's immortal elegy.

A Shark's Jaw is a formidable looking thing. That in the Museum was taken by N. G. Butterfield, Esq., off Turks Island, and has been pronounced one of the largest specimens in the world. It is succeeded by a representation in metal of a rope coil, so true to nature, that the visitor feels inclined to try his hand at the undoing; but that, even with a real rope, would be no easy task, as the intricacies are most elaborate.

A Pocket Book of 1770, belonging to a naval officer, is characteristic of the period it refers to. Large and cumbersome—it is of a bright red color, with gilt letters, and ample must have been its receptacle. Some Indian trinkets, taken from the tomb of a Squaw at Mount Coffin, are fantastic in their fashion. They are evidences of a woman's love of finery, and desire to look charming—a perfectly natural and commendable characteristic of all ladies, be they natives of whatever country they may. Here are some cut steel buttons, too, worn by the celebrated English actor George Frederick Cooke, whose remains lie in the Church yard of St. Paul, but a few yards off. From their pattern, we must conclude that they ornamented the actor's coat on the occasion of his impersonation of some comedy character, such as Sir Archy Macsycophant, in which he is recorded to have been so great. The career of Cooke is worthy of a passing notice, if it is only to show how greatly theatricals have fallen off in the city of New York, and indeed the whole State, since he "strutted and fretted his hour upon the stage." At that period, hundreds of persons were in the custom of beseiging the play house doors three or four hours before the time of commencement. How different is the case now! when the theatrical managers of New York are put to their wits' end to secure even a tolerable house. This change is to be attributed, we think, to the want of a proper knowledge of what the public really desire—original dramas of natural incidents, well drawn characters, and unexceptionable moral.

There is a portion of the straw on which the Emperor of Russia slept while on a visit to the Queen of England at Buckingham Palace, in 1844. But few monarchs choose such a lining for their beds, though it seems much in favor with the Russians generally. It is recorded of Nicholas's predecessor, Alexander, that on the occasion of his visit to the Prince Regent of England, in 1814, he ordered in an ample supply of straw for both his own and attendants' beds, to the great surprise of the Prince, whose notions were vastly magnificent. But the singularity of the Russians did not stop here. Among the subordinate attendants on Czar Alexander, were several who carried the national appetite for oil, to a very great extent—so much so, that not content with what was furnished to them in the palace they made a strong levy on the public. London was then unilluminated with gas, which has since given splendor to its night aspect; and it is truthfully reported of the Russians, that they stole out after dark, and emptied the lamps of their allotted oil. The inhabitants not knowing the cause, complained to the parochial authorities, who had got some inkling of the business; and the result was, a promise to the Londoners that the lamps should burn with three-fold lustre in future, and an assurance to the Russians that while housed by the Prince Regent, they should have as much oil as they liked, without the trouble of seeking it in the public streets.

Some Indian curiosities from the remote West are here. They are light and fanciful, and the details elaborate, so testifying to a certain degree of pride in the work, and a desire to produce something of a novel character. Fragments of the Spanish brig Ophelia and the schooner Roscoe, (the latter sunk off Hell Gate in 1841,) are followed by a piece of hard wood thoroughly bored by a sea worm called the Great borer. A Malay segar, such as are used by the ladies of that part of the world, would certainly astonish the smokers of this country. The dimensions of it are equal to a small walking stick, and the mouth which is capable of admitting even one end, must be of no ordinary capacity. A stick without an end is a very curious looking thing—one part slender, the other thick, but both joined together, so as to realise the name. The Stone Hatchets of Indians are formidable looking weapons, and had we a friend upon whose head one of them was about to "operate," we should have but slight hopes of him. Cloth from the Fejee Islands is a light fabric, evincing considerable ingenuity on the part of those who manufactured it, and affording a proof, if proof be requisite, of the misapplication of the term savage, to a people who can produce such things. A Malay Prow made from cloves, is an elegantly shaped thing, and evidences an acquaintance with the arts. A War Helmet of the Sandwich Islands is in design and workmanship something like the helmets worn by European soldiers, though in details very different. A Dress Beard of human hair, also from the Sandwich Islands, attests to what extravagances a half civilized people, like those more cultivated, will resort, for the sake of mere fashion. To the ordinary eye the object under notice, is frightful in the

extreme, but no doubt it is considered by the people who wear it as really handsome and becoming.

The Skunk Skin Tobacco Pouch of the North American Indians is somewhat similar to the goat skin bag of the Highlander, and displays remarkable skill in design and work, and adaptability to its use. But one of the most remarkable, pleasing and beautiful things in this room, is the model of a Chinese Pagoda, or Porcelain House near the city of Nankin. The building rises to a great height, and is formed of a succession of stories or floors, each rising above a projecting ledge or covering ornamented with bells, &c. The windows in the Celestial Empire are very numerous; and around the house of each section rises a light and pretty balcony, while the summit is ornamented with a flying dragon.

An Armor Piece for a horse's head and a complete suit of armor for a man, used in the reign of Henry VIII., are curious specimens of the manufacture of a long by-gone age; though no person can examine them without being at once struck by their adaptability to their professed use.

Horse Armor.

Armor of a Man.

Like the old head armor of the soldier, they must have been an efficient protection against attack, and saved their wearers many a hard, if not many a fatal, blow.

The blue, red and gold uniform of a Mexican military officer taken in the late war, with the hat of General Bravo, captured at the Battle of Chepultepec, are appropriately placed next to a fragment of the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, Vera Cruz.

The Mask.

This mask, of a Sandwich Islander, as the reader will perceive, is an exact representation of the human face, so far as shape and features are regarded; though the colors are varied and fantastic. The visitor will be able to judge what extraordinary looking beings these Islanders are when covering their faces with their masks.

We now come to some very beautiful corals, from India and Florida. They are, as most of our friends know, the work of marine insects, and in various portions of the "vasty deep," form entire reefs, which are great impediments in the way of free navigation, and occasionally cause the destruction of ships and of all those on board.

Water from the Dead Sea and the River Jordan, are objects of general interest, and it is easy to perceive that the minds of the persons contemplating them, are carried to the awful scenes of Scripture History with which that sea as well as river are identified.

An ancient Swiss Cross-bow, that will send a bullet through a thick plank, at the distance of a hundred yards, is a curious piece of workmanship, and is quite opposite to weapons of war used by the moderns. Finally, in this room, we notice some skeleton heads of animals, which are remarkably fine specimens of the kind.

The Horned Beetle.

This insect only flys in the evening or during the night, and always settles upon trees. They are generally of a dark color, and are usually found on the trunks of trees; they are very inactive during the day, but take flight in the twilight. Several curious specimens are found in South America and in India; but not many inhabit Europe.

This insect is said to be roasted and eaten by the natives of Africa, who doubtless often make a *bonne bouche* of what would gratify many an etamologist. The males of these insects are much more numerous than the females. The male differs from the female in the armature of the head and in the structure of the forelegs, which are spineless on the outside.

The Goliath Beetle.

Painted Lady Butterfly.

Previous to entering into some necessary details relative to Butterflies in general, we may particularize the specimen we show in our engraving. The Painted Lady Butterfly is noted for the irregularity of its appearance in certain districts. The wings in general are of a brownish yellow color, dappled with black spots or clouds of various shapes, especially those parts of the upper wings next the apices, which are all black, except fine white spots on each side. The inferior wings are of a pale yellow brown, dappled with dark brown spots nearly equal in size.

The Lady Butterfly.

Having mentioned thus a few Butterflies which adorn this room, we may be excused giving some particulars relative to the species in general.

Butterflies are distinguished by the superior brilliancy of their coloring, and by the beauty of the upper as well as the under wings. The celebrated Mr. Knapp observes: "They are light, airy, joyous, and full of life, sporting in the sunshine, wantoning among the flowers, and tripping from bloom to bloom, gay as the brilliant moon, and cheerful as the splendor of heaven. Heat and light appear to be the very principal of their being. In a cloudy or chilly atmosphere their energies become suspended, and closing their wings, they repose, like some sickly thing, upon some drooping flower. But let the cloud disperse, and the sun break out, they spring again to active life; associating with the birds of day, and denizens of the same scene, he only seems of a less elevated order."

The Swallow-tailed Butterfly

Jug.

Our illustration shows an ancient and curious Jug; made to resemble, in a grotesque form a human being of somewhat corpulent proportions.

The arms, it will be seen, serve the double purpose of a handle, and representation of a man's arms.

The room of which we now take leave, like the others, is rife of instruction. The objects with which it is filled, must, of necessity, recall in the mind, pure and elevating thoughts. The exhibition itself is so thoroughly unalloyed by any thing offensive, that the desideratum mentioned is at once arrived at. The spirit of peace and order reigns triumphant there; though thousands are daily passing in and out of the saloons, there is not the least confusion or noise, while the common complaint which attaches to places of public resort, at this season of the year, however else worthy of patronage, cannot be urged with reference to the American Museum.

View of the Cosmoramic Room.

We now ascend to the Cosmoramic room, directly over the last, containing an infinite number of Cosmoramic Views which are highly interesting, and afford much amusement to the visitor. We notice the following: the city of Paris, with the palace and gardens of Versailles; the Rock of Gibraltar; the Island of St. Helena, with Longwood, the residence of Bonaparte, in the distance; the magnificent city of Athens, with its ancient arhhitecture, and sun-tinted sky; the island of Malta: the residence of the Lord Mayor in London, hyperbolically denominated the *Mansion* House, which was built after the plan of an architect who had formerly been a sailor, and the principal front of which is said to resemble the stern of a ship. To these are added, Jerusalem, from the Mount of Olives; the Piazza del Popola at Rome; the Castle of Seven Towers at Constantinople; and the Tomb of Hyder Ali Khan, at Seringapatam in the East Indies.

Paris, from the magnificent Garden of Plants; the Place de la Bastille; the Place de la Concorde; Paris, from the Boulevards des Italians; fire Views of Mount Vesuvius, showing that celebrated volcano in various states of eruption;

the banks of the Neva, with the city of St. Petersburgh, the capital of Russia. This View impresses the mind with the idea of a most magnificent city. A curious object in the fore ground is the celebrated Bridge of Boats. We are next charmed by two beautiful views, one of the Grotto of Fingall's Cave, the other of the Isle of Staffa, both in Scotland. The Palace and Gardens of the Emperor of Russia, near the Gulf of Finland, are splendid in the extreme. The architecture is wonderfully elaborate, the scenery rich and diversified, and the sky of that clear and intense blue characteristic of northern latitudes. The Palace of the Government, and the Cathedral, in the Great Square at Mexico, are also beautiful buildings. Lisbon, the Portuguese capital, is the next View. It is followed by the Elysian Fields near Naples, an Italian Landscape, and Bologna and Environs. All of these are lovely and characteristic of a land to which Nature has been so prodigal in her gifts. The View of Grand Cairo affords a good idea of Egyptian architecture. It precedes a View of the Castles of Europe and Asia, in the narrow part of the Bosphorus. This is a magnificent representation. The Port of Naples is a very beautiful View. Vesuvius is seen in the distance, breaking the line of the horizon, and in aspect quite peaceful. Mount Evantine, Rome, has all the melancholy grandeur the imagination would identify with the neighborhood of the once great but now fallen city. The Appian Way, also near Rome, is Italian in all its details, and exhibits a main road of the most noble dimensions and masterly construction. St. Mark's Place, Venice, with the blue Adriatic in the fore ground, takes us back to those days which furnished Shakspeare, Byron, and Otway with materials for their Muse. Othello, the Foscarii, Pierre and Jaffier, with their attendant trains, become more familiarized to us. We are thus, by the power of history, and the far greater potency of human sympathies and poetic recollections, made to take part in the scene before us. A Moonlight View in Italy is a perfect gem in its way. The lights and shadows are blended with artistic skill, and the details are in strict keeping. The outline of an old and ruined church is brought into relief by the peculiar way in which the moon beams fall upon it, and through its open windows. A group of persons seated round a fire on the banks of a river; a woman apparently coming from a house; and a boat containing a fisherman, redeem the scene from the perfect solitude that would else prevail there. We have also Views of Cavendish and Hanover Squares, London—both very faithful. In the latter we recognise the German character of building, the houses having bright red brick fronts—the result, no doubt, of the architect's wish to compliment the House of Hanover, which, at the era of erection, had but recently ascended the throne of England.

A View of Windsor Castle, the residence of so many English kings and queens, will attract the lovers of green and rural spots. Exclusive of the old Castle of Windsor, with its banner-crowned Keep, and the magnificent chapel of St. George, we see Eton; and standing in the centre of a circle commanding a view of ten miles each way, we find ourselves among deers browsing in the fore ground, with villages scattered in irregular but charming diversity, so helping to enhance the more natural attractions of a landscape rich in valley, upland, trees, and river.

London from the bridges is a view that gives the idea of a great city. The chief objects are the Thames, covered with its boats and other small craft; the several bridges which span the river at intervals; multitudinous houses and public buildings, and numerous churches, in the midst of which the magnificent dome of St. Paul's is distinguishable.

We have then the bombardment of the Egyptian fortress by the British fleet, in 1840—a scene of terrible grandeur; St. Helena, where the Emperor Napoleon passed the last six years of his life; and the reception of his remains at Paris in the December of 1840. The latter is a gorgeous representation. The funeral barge, rich in imperial trappings, is being towed up the Seine by a War Steamer, commanded by the Prince Joinville. On the quay, under a temporary building, stands the King with the Royal Family and the great dignitaries of state. The whole populace is abroad, and regiments of soldiers, scarcely less numerous, are stationed at different points, on horse and foot, dressed in the showy uniforms in which it has always been the Custom of France to decorate her "defenders."

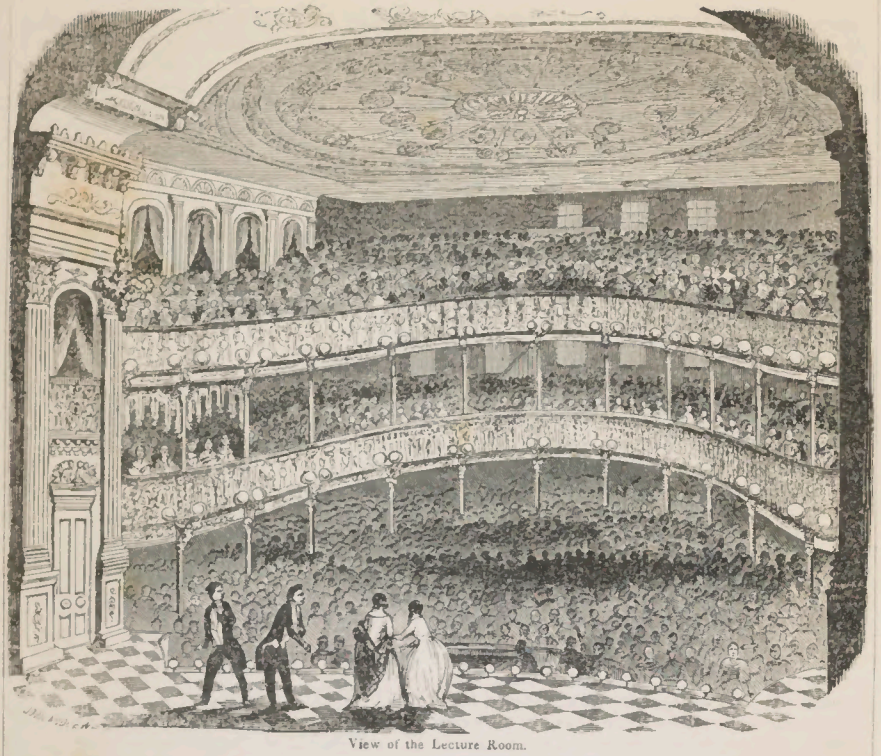
The Grand Square of Alexandria realizes its name, so far as a mingling of European and Asiatic splendor is concerned; though the effect is not divested of the grotesque, by reason of numerous white clothed and grave-looking personages being confused with vehicles of London manufactories and gas lamps.

The gaiety of the Italians is well depicted in the next view. It represents the celebration of a religious festival in Naples; and the gaily dressed inhabitants of that capital seem to be enjoying one of those delerious intervals, which perhaps tend, in no slight degree to make them patient under the galling yoke of their monarch—one of the worst of a bad race.

The Bath Room of the Turkish Sultan at Constantinople is characterized by exceeding splendor, and indicates the luxurious habits of that monarch. He is supposed to have just left his throne, on which his pipe is still reposing, and is being assisted in his ablutions by female attendants. All is a mingling of gold, scarlet and purple, and the very air seems redolent of those aromatic perfumes the Turks are so partial to.

Altogether, the Cosmoramic Views amount to two hundred, and are changed every week.

The visitor can now, if he pleases, ascend another staircase, and will then find himself on the roof of this immense establishment, where he can enjoy the refreshing breeze, and obtain a view of some of the most important places of business in the City, which will well repay him for his trouble. In the small room adjoining the parapet is exhibited the celebrated Drummond Light, which can be seen for more than a mile up Broadway, when illuminated in the evening.



View of the Lecture Room.

Having briefly enumerated the principal objects to be seen in the collection, we must now request the visitor to descend into either the Cosmaramic, the Third, or the Second Room, from either of which he will find two entrances into the beautiful new Lecture Room, which, for amusement, now claims our attention and admiration. In every detail, it is most gorgeous, and reminds us of the like erections in the palaces of European sovereigns and nobles. Our first sentiment on entering is approval of the great pains that have evidently been taken, so far as ventilation and the facilities of ingress and egress are regarded. The windows and doors are numerous, and to add to the coolness and pleasantness of the atmosphere, the parquette and balconies are not partitioned. The proscenium consists of stage doors and private boxes, between pillasters of the Corinthian order of architecture, the whole being white and gold. Rich draperies grace the arch above the stage, displaying numerous American and (out of compliment to the aid rendered the country by the French on the occasion of the Revolution) tri-colored flags, surrounding a bust portrait of Washington. The act drop gives us a view of the Capitol, a graphic delineation, and at the bottom is inscribed in large gilt letters, the appropriate words, "We study to please." The orchestra, like the balconies, is open trellis work, and white, the latter being gilt and burnished. Rich crimson damask paper covers the walls, while velvet of the same hue adorns the seats. The centre of the ceiling is elaborately gilt and radiated, while all without is a blending of beautiful and varied colors, intervening with sixteen medalion compartments, each containing a portrait of some American worthy. We immediately distinguish the Presidents Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, the two Adams' and "though last not least," General Lafayette, Washington Irving and Cooper.—In the orchestra is a magnificent Piano-forte made by Chickering of Boston, expressly for this Lecture Room, at a cost of $1000; Master B. Wolf is engaged to preside at this instrument; while Mr. C. W. Clarke, the well known comedian, late of Burton's Theatre, has the superintendence of the dramatic department. The following, is the present efficient company, which, as a matter of course, Mr. Barnum will add to from time to time, as occasion demands:

Mr. F. C. Wemyss,	Mr. J. Weaver,
Mr. W. R. Goodall,	Mr. W. B. Harrison,
Mr. Stafford,	Mr. Grosvenor,
Mr. Geo. Clark,	Mr. S. Bleecker,
Mr. Smith,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Stearns,	Mr. Disbrow,
Mr Johnson,	Mr. Sherman,
Mrs. Rogers, of the Walnut-st. Theatre, Phil'a.	
Miss Stanhope,	Miss Keough,
Miss Emma Leslie,	Mrs. Yeomans,
Mrs. Deering,	Miss Deering,
Miss E. Deering,	Miss Randolph,
Miss Burroughs,	Miss West,
Miss Albertine, and	Miss M. Albertine.

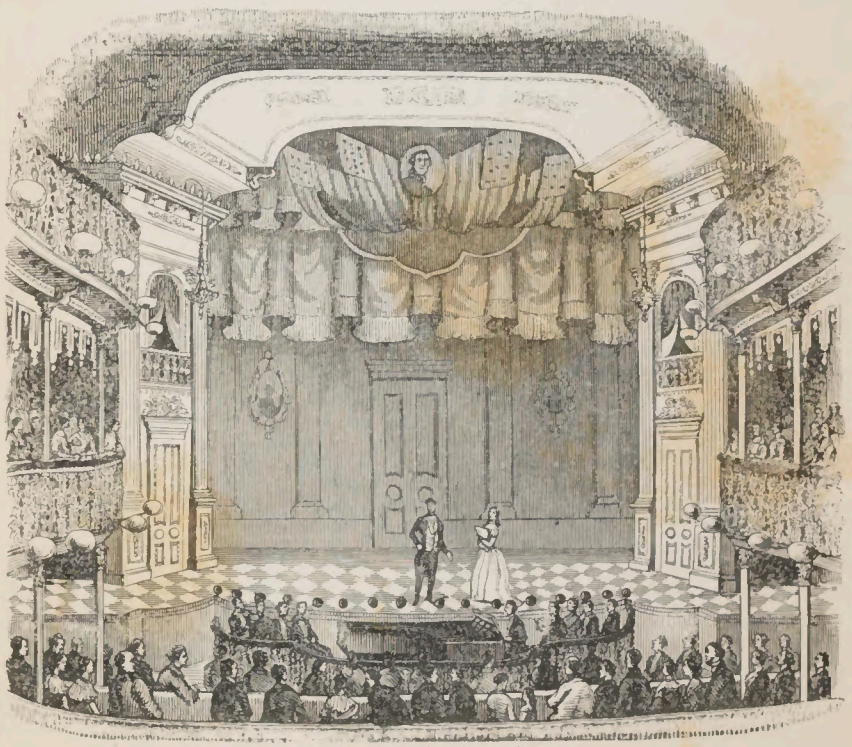
Mr. Barnum has also engaged Mr Haddaway, from the Broadway Theatre; Miss Alexina Fisher, also from the Broadway; and Messrs. A. A. Andrews and H. Henkins, respectively from Burton's and the Broadway.

Mr. C. Burns, late machinist at Mitchell's Olympic Theatre, has produced the intricate and in many respects, quite original machinery of the stage; by means of which the manager of the dramatic department of the Museum will be enabled to achieve *effects* of the most startling description.

The Wardrobe, which is gorgeous and appropriate to the pieces acted here, is under the charge of Mr. Walker, costumer of the establishment.

A magnificent gilt chandelier is suspended on each side of the proscenium. It is lighted with gas of a peculiarly pure and steady flame, as also are the lamps with ground glass globes, which are ranged round the balcony. On the opening night we had an opportunity of proving the free ventilation of the Lecture Room. The weather was warm, and every seat was occupied, but, notwithstanding, there was none of that oppression or sensation of faintness which are concomitant to most crowded assemblies, especially at this season of the year. In the audience part of the building every thing was brilliant, and gay; before the stage lamps, every body was emulous to do his or her best. A spirit stirring overture was played, after which the curtain was raised, to enable Mrs. Rodgers to deliver a well written and appropriate address. Subsequently we were treated to a sweet melody, and then the drama of the *Drunkard* was commenced. This is not the place in which to criticise the performance of an ordinary night; the occasion, however, of which we are writing, is beyond the application of the rule, and we may, therefore, be pardoned if we indulge in a few words. The acting throughout was capital, while the *dramatis personæ* were varied and nicely blended. A respectable matron, keenly alive to the moral interests of her daughter; a loving bride; a manly, honest lover; a chicaning lawyer; a vain old maid; a maniac girl whose affianced husband has been lured to his destruction by means of drink; and her brother, a real Yankee, with exuberant animal spirits, and a heart almost too big for the place that holds it—these are the persons with which the dramatist has had to do; and much beholden is he to the representatives of them on the evening of Mr. Barnum's re-opening of his Museum. The subordinate details of the drama are comic to a high degree. The little characters are replete with harmless fun, and the dances and choruses well arranged.

Upon the stage of this beautiful establishment, General Tom Thumb is to be seen occasionally, and we think a few words about that interesting personage will not be out of place here.



View of the Stage of the Lecture Room.

But, before we begin with the gallant gentleman, it may be as well for us to remark by the way on the *furore* his arrival in Europe was the means of creating. We have seen him both in London and Paris. In the former capital the Egyptian Hall in Picadilly, where he was exhibited, could scarcely contain the throngs that fairly besieged it each day. In the French City it was the same. If a stranger asked whither that long line of splendid carriages were proceeding, what was the attraction, or why so many extra policemen, headed by their superior officers, were on the ground, the answer in each case was precisely the same—"General Tom Thumb."

This extraordinary individual is now eighteen years of age, and still the same height as when first exhibited. In countenance he is very pleasing, and in bodily proportion perfectly symmetrical. His action is remarkably graceful, and his power of mimicry really astonishing. Nature has apparently concentrated in a little body large and abundant gifts.

Possibly there may be a few out of the numerous visitors of Mr. Barnum's Museum, who have either never seen the General or are ignorant of his history. To such the following particulars may not be uninteresting:

General Tom Thumb, whose real name is Charles Stratton, was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, (where Mr. Barnum has a magnificent oriental villa,) January 4th, 1832. From his infancy upwards, he has grown but little; is now only thirty-eight inches high, and weighs a trifle over fifteen pounds. In complexion he is fair; his hair is light, his cheeks fresh and rosy; his eyes are dark and animated, his forehead broad and well developed, and his mouth handsome and expressive of vivacity.

Mon. E. Guilledeau, the efficient Taxidermist for the last thirty-five years to this establishment, has had the arrangement of the specimens of Natural History, and has, it is almost superfluous to add, acquitted himself with his usual talent and judgment.

Having thus accompanied our friends through the entire of this most magnificent establishment, and enumerated some of its principal attractions, it is but just that we should bear our testimony to the several artists who have been employed in the alterations.

The enlargement and improvement of the building itself, have been effected under the direction of J. M. Trimble, Esq., the celebrated architect and builder of the Broadway Theatre, the Bowery Theatre, and many other highly distinguished public edifices.

The upholstery and papering, gorgeous while they are truly elegant, are from the house of Solomon & Hart, of this city, who are first rate in their profession, and who, on the present occasion, have succeeded in producing most exquisite specimens of their art.

To Mr. Gallier is due the credit for the very tasteful composition ornaments of the dome, balconies, proscenium, &c.

The gas fixtures, the superb chandeliers (every ornament of which looks like golden water, reflecting a thousand colors) are the production of Messrs. Deitz and Brothers, of 139 William street; they were put up under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Merrill, their able chief assistant.

The beautiful trellis work, at once so durable and so light and elegant in appearance, with the fluted columns, are the work of G. R. Jackson & Co., of the Excelsior Works, 199 Centre street.

The embellishments of the proscenium, which we have spoken of in detail while describing the magnificent Lecture Room; the general decorations, which are most artistic in their design and execution; and the scenery are by Signor Delmaro, a gentleman of rare ability, whose talents have been employed almost exclusively for this establishment during the last seven years.

The work upon the light balconies of the first and second elevations, the rich gilding, &c., are by Messrs. Waller & Krepps.

The charming drop-curtain, on which is represented with the hand of a master, the Capitol at Washington, is worthy of the genius of Peter Grain, Esq., long celebrated as the artist of Barnum's Museum, Philadelphia.

Before we conclude, let us bear our testimony to the efficiency of Mr. Greenwood, in his capacity of Assistant Manager at the Museum. He is indeed, indefatigable in the execution of his duties—always at his post, and obliging.

Such are the men whose labors have been brought into active co-operation in the re-arranging and furnishing of this magnificent Museum. The results of native genius, long study, and experience, are visible in all the details that have come under their separate superintendance; while in the *tout ensemble* or general aspect, the genius that has set the whole in action is also manifest. Without the aid of the highly endowed men whose names we have given above, it may be said that Mr. Barnum could not have improved the Museum in the way he has done, but with equal certainty we may declare, that without the supervision of Barnum's genius, the effects so striking in every room of the exhibition, would have been shorn of half their power. The entire work has been carried on and concluded by a mutual striving on the part of the employer and employed; and the result is one in which all parties concerned may, and we think will, take a just pride. As for Mr. Barnum, he has more than realized expectation—a rare thing for any man to do. In speaking of his establishment in future, we must no longer use the indefinite article, for it is, without doubt, *the* Museum of America. On the part of the public, too, we may congratulate Mr. Barnum, and convey to him the assurance that endeavors like his are sure to meet their reward. In his announcements of the opening of his Museum, he has laid considerable stress upon the moral tone of the entertainments given in his Lecture Room; for that and the obvious intention he has to carry out the plan in its fullest extent, he is doing much to enhance the estimation in which he is held by the really respectable portion of the community.

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LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER—For destroying Bed Bugs, Cockroaches, Moths, Ants, Fleas, and Insects on Plants, and all other Insects; also Pills for the instantaneous destruction of Rats and Mice, and warranted without poison. Price, flask or box, 50 cents.

This preparation is a powder compounded of Plants, Herbs and Flowers, free from any substance which could possibly injure man or domestic animals, and is devoid of any disagreeable odor. It has been examined by the Medical faculty of France, Russia, Sweden and Denmark, from all of whom he has ample testimony of its efficacy.

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READ THE FOLLOWING LETTERS:

NEW-YORK Hospital, June 5, 1850.

I have used E. Lyon's Magnetic Powder, for the destruction of insects, and certify that it is entirely free from mineral or other corrosive poison. As the result of my examination, I would say that it is a combination of various vegetable substance having a peculiar influence on the insect kingdom, and that it may be used with perfect safety. With respect to its utility, its effects are astonishing. I believe it to be a skilfully prepared substance by which a valuable result is obtained, which does effect what Mr. Lyon says, and is well deserving of public patronage. LAWRENCE REID, Prof. of Chemistry.

Dear Sir—I take great pleasure in bearing witness to the surprising efficacy of your Magnetic Powder, which has completely driven from my residence the Roaches with which it was infested to a most annoying extent. I only regret that I did not give it an earlier trial, as before making the experiment, I had given up my house in consequence of the nuisance, which your Powder has so effectually abated. No housekeeper should be without it. Yours truly, JONAS B. PHILLIPS, Assistant District Attorney, N. Y. City.

New-York Hospital, April 14th, 1849.

This may certify that I have used Mr. Emanuel Lyon's Magnetic Powder, [without poison] for the destruction of Vermin, and take pleasure in stating that it is in every respect equal to his representations.

JOHN L. ROOM, Sup't N. Y. Hospital.

New-York, Irving House, April 21st, 1849.

I have used Emanuel Lyon's Magnetic Powder, for the destruction of Vermin, and think it a wonderful discovery, fully equal to the statement of the discoverer

DANIEL D. HOWARD.

New-York, Carlton House, July 15th, 1849.

Having used Mr. Lyon's Magnetic Powder, for the extermination of Roaches, I have found the most happy result, and cheerfully recommend the same to those who may be troubled with the insect, as a sure method of destroying them. PRESTON H. HODGES.

I certify to the above. S. T. COZZENS.
Am. Hotel, N. Y., July 17, 1849.

We certify to the above.
COLEMAN & STETSON, Astor House.

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H. Meiggs, Rec. Sec'y. John W. Chambers, Act'g Cor. Sec'y.

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It has the power to cause all external *Sores, Scrofulous Humors, Skin Diseases and Poisonous Wounds*, to discharge their putrid matter, and then heal them. It is rightly termed All-healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, that it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption and liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

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MEEN FUN, the celebrated CHINESE SKIN POWDER, for restoring, beautifying and preserving the complexion, and rendering the skin delicately white, smooth and soft.—Travelers and residents in warm climates exposed to the enervating influence of tropical heat, and persons frequently in a crowded assembly, will, when the skin becomes moist and heated, experience inconceivable comfort by resorting to this Powder, as it will both allay and avert discoloration and coarseness, besides repressing, without detriment to the sanatory condition of the user, the truly unpleasant sensation accompanying too copious perspiration. For sale *wholesale* and *retail* by the importer, R. M. HOBBS, 188 William Street, New-York.

DESIGNING, DRAWING and ENGRAVING on WOOD, perfected in the highest style and beauty of the art, by JOCELYN & PURCELL, formerly CHILDS, JOCELYN & Co., No. 64 John Street, New-York.

By long experience and application, devoted entirely to the above business, we are now enabled to originate and engrave for all printing and illustrative purposes, in a most serviceable, beautiful and artistic manner. N. B.—Orders executed with elegance and dispatch. ☞Specimens on hand.

BARNES' DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

The most beautiful specimens of the Daguerrian Art, are to be found at No. 170 BROADWAY, corner of Maiden Lane, which for *depth and clearness of tone*, and beauty of coloring, cannot be surpassed.—Persons leaving for foreign ports, or those wishing to send their likenesses to their friends, should by all means procure the *best*, so as to prevent them from corroding or fading. The likenesses taken at this Gallery are warranted not to fade. *Gold Lockets* of all descriptions, *Bracelets*, *Rings*, *&c.* can be had here cheaper than at *retail stores*. Pictures and Daguerretypes copied and restored to their *original beauty*. Particular attention paid to infirm or deceased persons. *Children* taken in a few seconds, in the most perfect manner. J. T. BARNES, 170 Brodway, cor. Maiden Lane.

J. H. RICHARDSON, ENGRAVER ON WOOD, 90 Fulton-st., New-York, continues to execute all matters entrusted to his care, in the first style of the art, combined with moderation in charges and punctuality in delivery.

R. McLEOD, MERCHANT TAILOR, BROADWAY, corner Courtlandt-st. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received for the last twenty years, and begs to inform them he has a large stock of the newest description of goods on hand for summer wear, which, for lightness of texture and superior quality, cannot be surpassed.

All orders entrusted to his care, will be completed with the utmost dispatch, on the shortest notice, and at such prices as he trusts will ensure the continued patronage of a discerning public.

JOHN R. CHAPIN,

Designer and Draughtsman on Wood,

75 & 77 NASSAU STREET.

To Publishers, Engravers on Wood, &c.

Having made arrangements with several artists of great merit, and otherwise enlarged the facilities of his establishment, J. R. C. is enabled to execute Designing and Drawing of *every description* in the highest style of art.

Specimens can be seen by calling upon the advertiser, or addressing him through the post.

A. G. BAGLEY & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD PENS,

GOLD AND SILVER

PEN & PENCIL CASES,

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PATENTEES OF THE CELEBRATED

EXTENSION CASES

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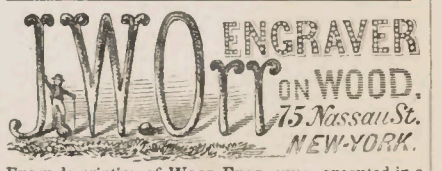

Every description of WOOD ENGRAVING, executed in a superior style at reasonable prices, and at short notice.

☞ADMISSION FREE.☜

BRADY'S NATIONAL GALLERY

OF

DAGUERREOTYPES.

This collection embraces some of the most distinguished men of this country. Zachary Taylor and Cabinet, also the late President Polk and Cabinet, Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, Judges of the Supreme Court at Washington, and many other eminent persons are included in this Gallery. The proprietor being much of his time in Washington, has the advantage of adding to these portraits any others that may interest the public. This establishment is one of the most extensive in the world; its facilities for the production of portraits by the Daguerrean art being unrivalled. It now occupies TWO LARGE BUILDINGS,

205 & 207 BROADWAY.

The operating department is arranged in the most scientific manner, and directed by persons of acknowledged skill in the profession. In the department arranged for copying paintings, daguerreotypes, engravings, statuary, &c., the light and instruments have been expressly designed for this purpose.—It is the aim of the proprietor to render in every part of his business that attention which the public are entitled to from the patronage he has received. At the annual exhibitions of the American Institute for five years, the pictures from this establishment received the FIRST PRIZE, consisting of a SILVER MEDAL. The last year, the first GOLD MEDAL ever awarded to Daguerreotypes was bestowed on the pictures from this Gallery. The portraits taken for the "*Gallery of Illustrious Americans*," a work so favorably received throughout the United States, are engraved from these Daguerreotypes.

The proprietor of this Gallery, having discovered a new method of taking pictures on **IVORY** by the aid of the Daguerrean art, has pleasure in announcing to the public, that miniatures can be obtained at less than half the original price of these beautiful and costly works of art, thus combining all the beauty of a fine painting, with the fidelity of a daguerreotype.

☞ Strangers and citizens will be pleased and interested by devoting an hour to the inspection of

BRADY'S NATIONAL GALLERY, 205 and 207 BROADWAY,

Corner of Fulton-street, New York.

AGRICULTURAL

BOOKSTORE.

—:o:—

VAN NOSTRAND & TERRETT,

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NEXT DOOR BELOW NASSAU STREET,

Offer for sale at the LOWEST PRICES, a general assortment of

SCHOOL, THEOLOGICAL & MISCELLANEOUS

BOOKS,

Blank Books, Stationery,

CAP & LETTER PAPERS, ETC.

Together with the largest assortment of Works, relating to

Agriculture and Rural Economy,

that can be found in the United States.

MILLET'S MUSIC SALOON,

AND

Piano Forte Warerooms,

329 BROADWAY,

Opposite the Theatre, *NEW YORK.*

No objections to sell even a sixpence worth.

Music and Musical Instruments

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Violin, Guitar, and Harp Strings. Schools, Artists, Profession, and Country Merchants supplied at the lowest Cash prices.

N. B.—PIANO FORTES sold cheaper than at any other establishment.

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No. 116 NASSAU STREET,

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Manufacturer of

HALL LANTERNS AND COACH LAMPS,

With Stained or Cut Glass,

ORNAMENTAL STREET LANTERNS,

Sashes for Stained Glass, of Copper or Composition,

Plated Ware and Lamps Repaired,

☞ GLASS BENT for Clocks, Barometers, or Bow Windows.

THE PURITY AND WHITENESS

of Skin, which the use of

Gourard's Italian Medicated Soap.

produces is surpassingly beautiful. Not a vestige of Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, Sunburn, Pimples, Frowsiness, Roughness, Chaps, Chafes, or other cutaneous disfigurements, can be seen upon the skin, which is frequently washed with this marvellous compound. The purest alabaster could scarcely rival in whiteness, smoothness, and transparency, the complexion which has been beautified by this delicious Soap.

Gourard's Hair Restorative or Circassian Gloss, not only possesses the wonderful power of imparting to wiry hair a rich silkiness and superb gloss, but it also restores the hair to places whence it has fallen off!

Gourard's Liquid Rouge
gives to the pale lips and cheeks a rosiness so permanent, that it cannot be removed by the most violent rubbing!

Gourard's Poudre Subtile
is warranted to uproot hair from low foreheads, or any part of the body.

Gourard's Liquid Hair Dye
will instantly change red, grey or white hair, to a beautiful brown or black, without staining the skin.

Gourard's Lilly White
is much prized by the ladies.

Caution.—The genuine preparations of Dr. FELIX GOURARD are only to be had at 67 Walker street, first store from (not in) Broadway.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Large Glass and Picture

FRAMES,

WINDOW CORNICES,

AND OTHER ARTICLES IN

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—IMPORTERS OF—

Looking-Glass Plates,

AND

General Interior Decorators.

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MUSIC PUBLISHERS,

BOOKSELLERS,

AND

PERIODICAL AGENTS

THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

THE subscriber has made a direct arrangement for the publication of the Music to be sung by M'LLE JENNY LIND, during her tour through the United States, consisting of original SONGS of her own composition, CADENZAS, TRILLS, VARIATIONS, &c. &c., together with others by the most celebrated masters in Europe and America, now in course of preparation expressly for this visit. The proof sheets of all the above music will be inspected by M'lle Jenny Lind, who has kindly acceded to the request to do so, and will certify her approval of each song in the series.—The whole will be published in a handsome and uniform style, with appropriate title pages of elegant designs, hitherto unequalled. Neither expense or exertions will be spared to render them worthy the patronage of the public, and the fame of the celebrated Artiste. Your order for a number of copies of each song is solicited, at your earliest convenience, as the publication must be limited in the number of each song, the whole of which will require a great outlay, and the time allowed for their publication is very short, as they must be issued on her arrival in this country. Dealers sending orders for a certain number of copies of each song, will have their names and address published in connection with the Subscriber on the cover of the collection of music, which will consist of about forty new and original songs, all certified as to their correctness.

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The Great Blood Renovator.

It is often asked why Hibbard's Wild Cherry Bitters have become so popular, in so short a time? the fact is, *it* is the *great* medicine of the day, and no humbug.

It is an excellent Tonic and not surpassed in the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Faintness, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Breast, Nervous Weakness, General Debility, First Stages of Consumption, all Impurities of the Blood, &c. It is nature's own remedy; it never battles with disease by creating another, but throws off the malady and recuperates the system immediately.—The Farmer and Mechanic says:

This article from the numerous testimonials to its value and efficacy, from the most highly respectable sources ought be in possession of every person of sedentary habits, as well as those of weak nerves and debilitated or weak constitution. Probably a more useful medicine, and one so universally applicable to every case of organic or functional derangement, has never yet been compounded. Every clergyman, lawyer, merchant, accountant and mechanic, whose occupation keeps them much within doors; every female of domestic habits, seamstress, every lady of nervous temperament, and all who are afflicted with dyspepsia, indigestion and the like complaints, would derive from its use immediate and invaluable benefit. Its virtue and effects are truly astonishing. Numerons certificates in possession of the proprietors, prove this abundantly, and a trial of it is only necessary to satisfy the most incredulous. To be had of Stratton & Davis, No. 112 John Street, New York. Also, at the principal Stores.

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A CERTAIN CURE FOR

RHEUMATISM,

SORE THROAT, BURNS, SCALDS, PAINS IN THE LIMBS, CHEST, SIDE & BACK, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CRAMPS, CHILBLAINS, &c.

☞ **Price, Twenty-five Cents.** ☜

This Oleaginous Liniment will be found more penetrating, and to relieve the most acute pain in less time than any other external remedy. It will in no case irritate the skin or cause it to smart, even if badly broken, but cause the injured part to heal so rapidly as seldom to leave any scar. The Arnica Flower, which is one of the principal ingredients of this valuable Liniment, is well known all over the world, but perhaps more especially in Germany, where it has from its first discovery been esteemed the most valuable of the medical kingdom for the certain and magical cure of all wounds and external diseases The virtues of the Arnica are extracted with a peculiar kind of oil, which any physician will acknowledge to be invaluable for its healing properties; and that such a combination of so many other no less valuable agents, cannot help making the Arnica Liniment the best, and considering the quantity in each bottle, the cheapest in the world.

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Opposite the Western Hotel, near Broadway, New-York.

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Lamps Altered and Repaired.

Camphine, Burning Fluid, Phosgene, Pure Sperm Oil, &c., wholesale and retail.

Orders by post or otherwise, promptly attended to.

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"Live and Let Live"

DINING, LUNCH AND OYSTER

SALOON,

NO. 214 BROADWAY,

☞ PRIVATE BOXES FOR LADIES.

Persons visiting Barnum's Museum, will find their comfort and palates studiously attended to. Every thing in season may be obtained, served up in first rate style, and the Wines and Liquors are of the first quality imported.

Remember the address! The BASEMENT under Genin's Hat Store, and next the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, within one door of the Museum.

MAXWELL & SICKELS,

Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON, ALSO,

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

which they will make up to order, in the best manner, at short notice, and at as low prices as any other establishment in the city. They also invite particular attention to their large assortment of

Boys' and Children's Clothing,

which occupies separate rooms over the store, where ladies will find Children's Clothing in every variety, and a person specially employed to take charge of that department. M. & S. both being practical Tailors, and having been many years engaged in the business, hope to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

W. A. MAXWELL. DANIEL SICKELS.

MRS. VAN HOUTEN,

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed on her, the past year, begs to inform her friends and the public that she has

REMOVED

HER

SHIRT ESTABLISHMENT,

From 85 to a more convenient Store,

No. 82 NASSAU STREET,

(Nearly opposite,)

Where, by the increased facilities afforded, she will be enabled to fulfil all orders entrusted to her care, with that despatch, punctuality and superior workmanship, which has obtained for her establishment, its high reputation.

The attention of gentlemen is particularly solicited to her new style of

Summer and Embroidered Shirts,

So highly approved of,

Together with a choice selection of

FANCY PRINTED LINENS,

Of the newest designs.

N. B.—An extensive assortment of gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of the most fashionable styles.

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Temperance Dining Saloon!!!

AND

ONE OF THE BEST IN NEW-YORK.

Reader, if you want what you cannot promptly get in many places in New-York, that is a

☞ GOOD CUP OF COFFEE OR TEA, ☜

with your breakfast or dinner, and in a clean eating-house, go to

"MERCER'S," 107 Nassau-st.

Corner of Ann, between Fulton & Beekman.

Dont take our word, but call and try. Separate entrance to the Ladies' and Family Saloon, (under the charge of Mrs Mercer) one door from Nassau in Ann street.

Pleasant sleeping rooms to let. Your patronage is solicited.

EDWIN J. MERCER, *Proprietor.*

DISPEPSIA.

HUTCHINGS'

Vegetable Dyspepsia Bitters!!

The most popular Family Medicine of the age!

Used by Physicians of High Standing.

These BITTERS remove all morbid secretions, purify the blood, give great tone and vigor to the digestive organs, fortify the system against all future disease, can be taken with safety, at no time debilitating the patient, being grateful to the most delicate stomach, and remarkable for their cheering, invigorating, strengthening and restorative properties, and an invaluable and sure remedy for the

Dyspepsia in its worst forms,

Also, liver complaints, jaundice, heartburn, costiveness, faintness, disorders of the skin, liver and kidney, loss of appetite, low spirits, nervous headache, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, sinking and fullness of weight at the stomach, and all other diseases caused by an impure state of the blood, liver, &c., which tend to debilitate and weaken the system.

FEMALES

Who suffer from a morbid and unnatural condition, will find this medicine of

INESTIMABLE VALUE.

In ALL CASES of GENERAL DEBILITY, this Medicine *ACTS LIKE A CHARM!*

THOUSANDS have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment; and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported. Volumes could be filled with certificates of those who have been permanently cured; but it is considered that the testimony of a few well known citizens will answer every purpose. The reader will find on looking over the following TESTIMONIALS, they are not "*got up*" for the occasion; but that they are *bone fide* letters from gentlemen living in our midst, and who can be seen daily at their places of business.

READ, AND SATISFY YOURSELVES:

Read the following from an eminent Physician:

The undersigned being acquainted with some of the ingredients of *Hutchings' Vegetable Dyspepsia Bitters*, and having used it for some time in his practice with every desired effect, here commends this medicine from the certainty of its effect, and gives it a preference over all preparations in medicine for that distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. T. HARDENBERGH, M. D.
No. 1 Beach street, N. Y.

From Luther B. Wyman, Esq., late President of the New-York Musical Society, now of Brooklyn.

The undersigned was afflicted with the dyspepsia of the worst form, for one year and a half; during a greater portion of this time he made use of no remedies, but suffered the disease to take care of itself until he was recommended to try *Hutchings' Dyspepsia Bitters;* he very soon derived a benefit from the use of a few bottles of ths medicine, and now considers himself perfectly well

The undersigned has every confidence in the efficacy of *Hutchings' Bitters*, for the cure of this troublesome and dangerous complaint, and he has no hesitation in recommending it as a most valuable medicine.

L. B. WYMAN, 23 Burling Slip.
New York, September 3, 1849.

The following certificate is from M. B. Brady, the celebrated Daguerreotypist:

Having been afflicted very severely with Dyspepsia, together with extreme weakness, I was advised to take *Hutchings' Dyspepsia Bitters*, and have every reason to believe it has perfectly cured me. I have since felt no symptoms of a return of the disease, and believe from the effect it had on me, that it will cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia.

M. B. BRADY, 205 Broadway, N. Y.

The proprietor of this medicine has received many other certificates of cures, equally remarkable, of the various diseases for which this preparation is applicable; but the above are deemed necessary to satisfy any unprejudiced mind of its value and superiority above all other preparations.

Circulars, containing the Certificates of *Remarkable Cures*, and the high estimation in which this Medicine is held by the Public Press, can be had of the Agents, free.

Price, 50 Cents per Bottle.

Principal Office, 122 Fulton street, N. Y., up stairs.

Philadelphia.—Rowand & Son, 21 North Sixth Street.
Boston.—Redding & Co., 8 State Street.
Washington, D. C.—Charles Scott & Co.
Albany.—A. McClure, 73 and 74 State Street.
Troy.—P. D. Orvis & Co., 305 River Street.

Better to fish or hunt for health unbought,
Than fee the doctor for a nauseous draught.

JOHN J. BROWN & CO'S

ANGLER'S DEPOT,

And General Emporium for the sale of

FISHING TACKLE,

Fine Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Sporting Articles, &c.

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Where may always be had the following articles, all of which will be warranted of the best materials and workmanship, and at the lowest cash prices.

Rods.—Trout, Perch, Pickerel, Bass, and Salmon Rods, of all qualities and descriptions. Also General Rods, with extra tips, Walking Stick and Pocket Rods.

Reels.—Plain and Multiplying Reels of English and American manufacture.

Lines.—Silk, Hair, Gut and Grass Lines. Silk, Hair and Gut Fly Lines, and all descriptions of Lines of flax and hemp.

Hooks.—Limerick, Kirby, Aberdeen, and Carlisle Hooks for all kinds of fishing.

Flies.—Trout, Pickerel, Bass, Salmon and Herring Flies

Leaders, Sinkers &c. single, double and twisted Gut Leaders, plain slide and swivel Sinkers, single and double Swivels.

Floats.—Cork, Quill, and Hollow Floats of all sizes

Together with every article necessary for Fishing.

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A popular and interesting work of American Angling, with plates of Hooks, &c. beautifully illustrated with engravings of the principal Angle Fish of America, and by the best artists. Cloth, $1.50; paper cover, for mailing, $1.25; half calf, extra, $2.00.

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HADLOCK'S

SYRUP.

Having become the proprietor of the above justly celebrated Medicine, I offer it to the public in full confidence of its ability to cure all cases of *LUNG COMPLAINTS.* For *CONSUMPTION* and all the minor diseases which lead thereto, such as Coughs, Colds, Irritation in the Throat, &c. there is no medicine offered to the public which is more efficacious. As a *Purifier of the Blood,* it cannot be excelled, cleansing it in an easy and safe manner, removing all morbid secretions from the bowels, rendering the system strong and healthy and not liable to the attacks of prevailing summer diseases.

It is to be found at the

HADLOCK'S SYRUP DEPOT, 256 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

AND AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL DRUG STORES IN THE CITY.

W. H. SHEPARD.

SOLOMON & HART,

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IMPORTERS OF

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS & UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Are always RECEIVING IN STORE THE RICHEST, and *as usual,* the LARGEST assortment of the above Goods in the city.

All of which they offer, either at *wholesale* or *retail* at the *very lowest prices.*

Every description of *Interior Decorations,* either in *Curtains, Papering, &c.* done in the newest and very best manner, under the superintendence of Messrs. S. & H., and sent to any part of the United States.

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VAN NORDEN & LESLIE,

Beg to inform *PUBLISHERS, AUTHORS,* and the public generally, that they are prepared to execute all sorts of

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From their long experience in the finer sorts of work, and their knowledge of WOOD ENGRAVING, they are confident of being able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their commands.

Information respecting the cost of Illustrated Works, etc., may be obtained upon application at the office, where specimens may be seen.

They also manufacture very

SUPERIOR PRINTING INK,

For Wood Cut and Book Work.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

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EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,

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IRON RAILING,

For public and private Buildings and Parks, of every variety of form and pattern.

Cemetery Railings, Verandahs, Stair Cases;

IRON BEDSTEADS,

This useful article of Furniture made of wrought and cast iron—plain and highly ornamented, and grained in imitation of mahogany, black walnut, satin oak and rosewood. They are lighter than any wooden bedstead, and free from bugs; can be taken down and put up in one minute, and by their simple and peculiar construction, not liable to get out of repair.

Iron Lanterns, for Light Houses,

Iron Chairs and Settees, for Gardens, Halls, &c.

Balconies, Brackets, Consoles, etc.

DOORS and WINDOW SHUTTERS,

Fire-proof Bank Doors, Book Safes, Vaults, Store Doors and Window Shutters.

Iron Rocking Chairs, Enamelled Grates and Fenders,

BRONZE AND GILT BRACKETS,

And MARBLE SLABS, for Piers and Parlors, of the newest patterns.

WROUGHT IRON ROOFS,

For Stores, Banking Houses, Observatories, Domes, &c.

Iron Sky Lights, for Stores, &c.

Cast Iron Fronts, Columns and Girders.

☞ *Repairing* and *Jobbing* attended to with despatch.

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NEW BOOK BINDING ESTABLISHMENT, 122 Fulton st., New York.

P. REID & CO., having served long apprenticeships at establishments of the first class, in Scotland and England, to which has been added many years experience in America, are *practically* acquainted with every style of Book binding, and feel confident they are capable of executing their work in a manner not to be surpassed at any other bindery in the country, either in variety of style, or beauty and durability of execution. As they give their *personal* attention to the business, gentlemen having valuable private libraries, as well as all others, may rely on having their work executed in a manner at once substantial and beautiful.

M. WILLARD,

No. 150 CHATHAM STREET,

Corner Mulberry St., N. Y.

PATENT SCREW BEDSTEADS,

These Bedsteads are preferable to all others for strength and cleanliness—are easily put up or taken down, and so perfect in their construction, as to

ENTIRELY EXCLUDE BUGS,

Feathers, Beds, Matresses, Paillasses, Hair and Moss, Cots; also, Bedsteads of every description—consisting of Patent Screw, Iron Joint, Patent Windlass, Cord and Trundle Bedsteads.

☞ Old Feathers dressed and Matresses made over.

CHARLES H. RING, wholesale and retail DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John street, New-York.

Ring's unapproachable Verbena Cream, for shaving.—This article, so universally praised by those who made trial of it last year, took the first premium of the Institute Fair. Indeed it is fully conceded by those who know, that it is impossible to manufacture an article equal to it. It is softening to the skin, fragrant to the sense, a destroyer of freckles, and pimples, and is sold cheaper than the old soaps.—*Ev. Post.*

RING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYDRIODATE OF POTASSA, SARSAPARILLA and YELLOW DOCK.— For the cure of Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Stiff Joints, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Ring Worm, Syphilitic, Mercurial, and all Cutaneous Diseases arising from impurities or want of fluidity in the blood

RESTORATIVE BITTERS,

For disorders of the Stomach, Livers, Nervous system and bowels

Dyspepsia and Indigestion are perhaps the most frequent of all complaints; and though not immediately dangerous, become by neglect, both distressing and serious, destroying all pleasure of existence, and terminating in confirmed melancholy and premature death. This remedy having been, for the above disorders, most successfully used, during a number of years, it is now presented for the benefit of all sufferers, as a remedial agent, in which perfect reliance may be placed for efficacy and safety. It contains neither mercury nor any other metallic preparation whatever.

Prepared and for sale by CHARLES H. RING, wholesale and retail Druggist and Apothecary, 192 Broadway, cor. John street.

SHOULDER BRACES, the largest and best assortment in the city, every variety and pattern, wholesale and retail, by CHAS. H RING, Druggist, 192 Broadway.

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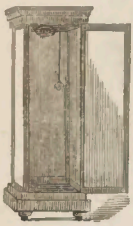
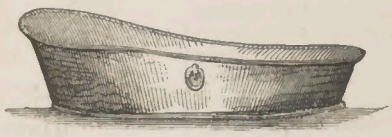

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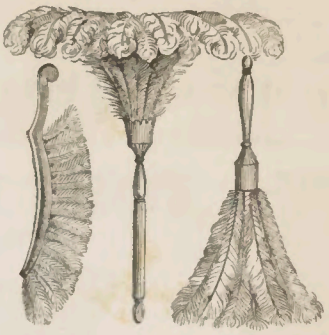

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Dear Sir—As a guide for others who may now suffer as I have done, I think it is only right to inform you that I have been entirely cured of a *confirmed dyspepsia*, accompanied with *constipation*, which had tormented me for more than 11 years, and seemed incurable. Old Dr. May, a very skilful physician of this place, attended me for several years previous to his death, but I received no benefit. Hearing of your pills from a friend when in New York last month, I purchased several boxes, and have not only obtained relief, but am actually *cured*. I no longer suffer from indigestion or constipation, and I have ceased taking the pills, believing the *cure complete and perfect*.

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