

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND.—The manufacture and sale of Sarsaparilla has assumed such an importance from its world-wide celebrity, that we have concluded to furnish our readers a portrait and short sketch of the life of Dr. S. P. Townsend, the original and celebrated vender of Townsend's Sarsaparilla, as evidence to the practical business man, of the immense benefits of liberal and judicious advertising, when he has an article which he wishes to commend to public favor.

In early life he was employed with a corps of engineers under Capt. Beach, on the Morris Canal, and afterwards under Colonel Oakes on the New Jersey Railroad, and subsequently as engineer of the Central Canal in Indiana. Being possessed of remarkable talents for observation he sought to improve them by travelling; visited almost every place of interest in the United States, and ultimately conceived the idea of applying himself to the study of medicine, and attended the best medical institutions in the country. While prosecuting his researches in medical science (now some 15 years since) the idea of a great remedy occurred to him, upon which he dwelt with singular interest. After experimenting some five years, and satisfying himself of the value of his preparation of Sarsaparilla as a curative agent, he made arrangements to introduce it to the public, and with that view came to this city, some five years since almost wholly unknown.

He was then, we believe, 29 years of age, full of energy and hope, with an indomitable resolution to succeed in his new undertaking, and the result shows that he did not over-estimate his tact and talent as a business man. His first care was that every effort should be made to let the public know, by means of advertising how and where his medicine was to be had, and immediately his business began to grow beyond his expectations, and presently he found himself unable to give it his personal attention.—He then connected with him Mr. Ruel Clapp, a gentleman of wealth and respectability, under their joint management the business has increased to an extent that is really astonishing. The great success of Townsend's Sarsaparilla, has induced unprincipled men to counterfeit and imitate it. Not long since an extensive Druggist of this city was arrested charged with counterfeiting the medicine. All this opposition instead of injuring the Doctor, has only had the effect of increasing the demand for the original preparation.

Besides the sales in this country, it is shipped to the Canadas, West India Islands, South America, and even to Europe, in considerable quantities. At the manufactory they employ a steam engine, besides a large number of men, women and girls, in the preparation of the medicine, making boxes, printing, &c. &c., and even turn out, ready for shipment, over 400 dozen per day, or nearly 5,000 bottles. One of the most interesting features of his business is sending forth annually and gratuitously the "People's Almanac," each edition of which reaches the enormous number of several millions. A copy is left at the door of almost every dwelling and shop in the country, while the Canadas are supplied equally with South America and the West Indies; every place in our cities and mines of California is furnished with this almanac.—It is translated into several tongues, and speaks to all alike.

The Doctor being a man of peace, a teetotaler, a Son of Temperance, and an Odd Fellow, uses these large editions to advance these moral institutions. During the past five years he has distributed more than 20,000,000 pages in favour of peace and against war; over 15,000,000 pages in favor of temperance; and last year he printed in his Almanac nearly 4,000,000 of one of Prof. Noe's temperance sermons, and a mass of other valuable information. It is supposed by some that he has distributed gratuitously more papers than all the Peace and Temperance Societies in the United States.

He keeps three Napier steam presses constantly in operation, to do the printing of his large establishment, and in the course of five years, Mr. George Hamilton has furnished him about \$100,000 worth of white paper. His annual expenses for advertising in newspapers are now averaging \$100,000, and we believe he has paid the New York Sun, during four years, the snug little sum of \$12,000. Here, then, is the great secret of his success; liberal in his expenditures to newspapers for advertising, his business has extended beyond anything which has hitherto been known in the patent medicine business.

The store in Fulton St., has been found too small to answer his business purposes, and he has taken the building formerly occupied by the South Baptist Church in Nassau St., which he will occupy as a depot for his medicine. He has converted the old building into a palace for offices, and the sales room will be one of the most magnificent and beautiful in the United States, with marble floors, and stained glass in the windows, while the walls will be decorated with rich paintings, and the niches filled with statuary.

The subject of this sketch is now 36 years old, and is still characterized by his energy and business tact, which young men about to commence their career in life will do well to emulate, and success must and will crown their efforts.—N. Y. Universe.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD.—A correspondent of the *Lincoln and Clare Examiner*, writes as follows, from Killybegs:—

"I hasten to inform you of the very disastrous effects of the mountain floods, or rather water spouts, which burst on the mountain tops of Shanmaddon and Ballynegran, on Wednesday last, about 3 o'clock, p. m., the respective properties of Colonel George Wyndham and Mr. Patterson. Having heard so many conflicting accounts of the amount of damage done to the crops in that locality, I determined to visit the scene of destruction. Accordingly drove over yesterday. Oh! what a heart-rending scene! men, women, and children wading above the knees in mire and mud, picking up some little articles of furniture, and washing them in the stream; others

picking out of the mud, turf, potatoes, &c., and carrying their other necessities. Passing along the Scariff road, and immediately above the cottage residence of Marcus Patterson Esq., the mountain appeared as if rent asunder, corn fields covered with the debris of the mountain surface, ditches levelled in the course of the flood. Many miles still further on we came to the residence of Mr. Patterson's steward, Foley. The account of the inmates here was truly frightful. The flood suddenly rose, and passing the house, was obstructed by a circular wall in front, where it rushed in through the open door. Here in an instant was to be seen floating about the large kitchen floor, children and cradles, hay, turf, ducks, geese, furniture, &c. The children were rescued by the courage of some present who opened an outlet for the water at the imminent risk of their own lives saved the children and other inmates. Poor Foley and his wife were absent. Moving on further we perceived the destruction of property was on a more extensive scale. An industrious poor man, named Thomas McGrath, has lost property to an immense amount, at least over £100 worth, consisting of set potatoes, wheat, barley, and a quantity of hay sound in 'tram cocks.' His farm lies in the immediate view of the river. Going further we came to where the very pretty bridge of Anacarriga built only last year, lay in ruins. Here a wide and awful gulf presented itself, ruin and destruction all around. Two very honest and industrious farmers, named Daniel and James Cournee, brothers, resided before the bridge; so sudden was the rising of the flood they had not time to save a single article. Their furniture, bedding, clothes, butter, milk, and all floating down the torrent. Their all is gone, and the racks of turf carried from the bog only last week, totally swept away by the reckless flood; a vestige of their crop is not left behind. Nothing but stones and mud and gravel where the luxuriant wheat flourished but one hour before. Turnips and oats, wheat and potatoes, all one mess.

Several other small farmers also suffered. Two brothers, named Molony, have lost 10 acres of prime meadow land. Taking it in all, so much destruction of property has not occurred here in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The appearance of the torrent rushing madly on was terrific, awfully grand—down it came toppling with the noise of thunder, carrying before it horses, cows, mules, asses, bridges, corn fields, hay, &c., into the Shannon.

THE BRITISH COLONIES.—The British Government, has forty three colonies, scattered all over the surface of the globe, and consisting of men differing in race, language, and religion, with various institutions, strange laws and unknown customs. On the average of the last fifteen years, the direct cost of the colonies to Great Britain, under the four heads of civil, naval, military and extraordinary expenditure, had amounted to nearly £1,000,000 a year, exclusive of the sum paid for emancipating slaves. Last year the military force in the colonies consisted, in all, of 45,000 men of all ranks. These troops were scattered about in various stations over 37 colonies. The storehouses of these stations contained stores of the estimated value of £2,500,000, a sufficient amount of stores, if they did not perish of themselves, for about 20 years' consumption during peace. In most of these stations considerable sums have been annually expended in fortifications and other ordnance works, and the total sum expended on them in the course of the nineteen years from 1829 to 1847 had amounted to £3,500,000. For instance, during the period, the Government had expended in North American ordnance in all about £1,300,000.

MUTATION.—On the 18th of June 1815 was won the victory of Waterloo. On the 18th of June 1849 the Duke of Wellington and his companions in arms met to celebrate the 34th anniversary of his victory. 1000 of the nobility left cards of congratulation at Apsley House. Never has history presented a stranger spectacle—these old victors cannot look anywhere on the Continent and point to a single throne and say "we set it up." They have outlived everything they fought for. The life of man is likened to the existence of a vapor, yet his life outlasts the trophies of his sword. In Spain they substituted a Bourbon for a Bonaparte, and the heir of Bourbon is a hopeless pretender. In France they dethroned a Bonaparte, and set up a Bourbon, and the Bonaparte is again in Paris, with a pale and a red republic. In Germany they enabled the princes to refuse parliaments for a time only to concede them in troublesome days. Defeated victors! conquered conquerors! of Waterloo.—*North British Mail*.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—*Rioting among the people.*—The barque Arthur Pickering arrived at Boston last Friday, in the short run of 48 days from the Cape of Good Hope, having left Cape town on the 13th day of July.

The *Traveller* says:—We learn from Captain Nickerson that the vessel having Mitchell, the condemned Irishman, and others from Bermuda on board, had not arrived, though hourly expected. In the meantime, the excitement in consequence of the English Government making the Cape a sort of convict settlement, had increased to the highest pitch.

Numerous indignation meetings had been held. Several of the officials of Government had resigned, and the houses of those who were appointed in their places had been attacked and badly damaged by mobs. The day before he sailed, Capt. N. was informed that a mob of one or two thousand had proceeded into the country where they nearly destroyed several houses belonging to a gentleman who had been appointed to an office under Government. It was found necessary to call out the military, who received no orders to fire, but several of the rioters were severely wounded with sword cuts before they dispersed. It was feared that on the arrival of the convict ship, more serious conflicts would occur.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—**STARVING IRELAND.**—On Tuesday a bill for £500, in aid of the Pope, was remitted to Rome from the Roman Catholics in this diocese.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

THE BATTLE AT DOLLY'S BRAE.—On Tuesday morning Thomas Linton, one of the four Protestants wounded at Dolly's Brae on July 12—died of his wounds.

The *Newbury Telegraph* says,—He was wounded in the breast by a ball during the engagement. For some time hopes were entertained of his recovery, but they were eventually disappointed. On the evening of the conflict he was conveyed to Ballyroney where he remained until his decease. His brother Orangemen of the district assembled, on Thursday, to pay their last respects to his remains. The funeral was very large. The Orangemen, besides being dressed in the insignia of the order, had bat-scarfs on, and the officials shoulder scarfs. There was not a gun among the whole procession, and the conduct of all was highly praiseworthy. The body of the deceased was interred in the churchyard, where the fraternity paid their last tribute of respect and dispersed. A company of the 9th Regiment and a large number of constabulary, under their officers, went out to Ballyroney in the morning, for the purpose of preserving the peace, in case their services should be required; but we are happy to state that the entire proceedings of the day passed off without a single breach of the peace. The conduct of all was such as became the mournful occasion.

PROGRESS TO ROME.—The Rev. Mr. Wenham, late of Magdalen College, and some time since chaplain at Ceylon, was a few days ago ordained a priest of Rome by Bishop Wiseman. Mr. Wenham, it is understood, is to join the order of Oratorians under Fathers Faber and Newman. Another "sign of the times," is a splendid Gothic church which has just reared its imposing front in Farm-street, Berkely-square, at the instance of the Jesuits, and which is to be opened and solemnly consecrated about the end of the month.—*Globe*.

THE ISLAND ON CUBA is 624 miles in extreme length with a width varying from 22 to 117 miles, and covers an area 37,006 square miles, being about the size of the State of Maine. It contains a population, at the present time, of 1,400,000; of which about 610,000 are whites, 190,000 are free coloured, and 600,000 slaves. Its imports in 1847 were \$32,389,119 of which \$7,049,976 were from the United States. Its exports during the same period were \$27,998,770, of which \$12,394, 877 were to the United States. In 1847 the number of arrivals at its ports, was 3740, and the number of clearances 3316. Its principle harbours are the finest in the world. The amount of American tonnage employed in the trade with Cuba, is 476,773 tons. It has 195 miles of railroad completed and in successful operation, and 61 miles in course of construction. It is well watered by numerous rivers, and its surface, except in the central portion of the Island, diversified with mountains. Only two fifths of its surface are cultivated. Of the remaining three-fifths, now unused, one is probably worthless, leaving one half its agricultural resources undeveloped. The climate is so genial that it yields two crops a year of many of its productions. It also abounds in materials for manufacturing purposes, and its mountains contain mines of copper which are worked to considerable advantage.

TRADE WITH THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.—In one week ending 21st inst., the following articles were exported from New York to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick:—Flour, 3,067 bbls; rye flour 780 do.; beef 55 do.; meal 506 do.; pork 482 do.; bread, 20 do.; bread 50 bags; rice, 10 tierces; molasses, 25 hhds.; tea, 178 lbs.; lard, 620 do.; butter, 12,041 do.; tobacco manufactured, 13,482 do.—*Boston Paper*.

Lady Franklin having addressed a memorial to the emperor of Russia, in which she stated there was some possibility that the expedition which sailed four years ago from England, for the discovery of the northwest passage under the command of her husband, Sir John Franklin, and of which no intelligence has been received, had been thrown on the coasts of Siberia or Nova Zembla, his imperial majesty instantly resolved to fit out an expedition to make strict search on these distant shores, and for this purpose the Imperial Academy of Science at St. Petersburg has been consulted as to the best course it would be expedient to adopt.

SKELETON OF A MAN FOUND.—An inquest assembled on view of the Skeleton of a man unknown, found in the woods near the Main Road, adjacent to the School House in the Upper Settlement, Parish of Sussex, on Wednesday the 29th ult. On examining the remains, it was ascertained that his skull had been fractured to such an extent that the Surgeon in attendance pronounced it sufficient to cause almost immediate death. No testimony was then adduced to fix even a suspicion of guilt upon the perpetrator of so foul a crime. The inquisition therefore adjourned until Saturday the 29th September, at 10 A. M., to give time for enquiry and further investigation. If the deceased has any connexions or acquaintances in this or the adjoining Provinces, it would be advisable that they should give their attendance at the time and place above mentioned.

The deceased appeared about the age of forty; hair dark brown, with a sprinkling of white, and about middle stature. Had on a brown cloth sack coat, bound with broad dark green braid; blue striped shirt, with red shirt inside; black vest, and blue trousers of cloth, and round-toed boots. A brown cotton umbrella was found near the body, and in his pockets were about twenty-one shillings in silver, an empty pocket-book, a small key, a neck-lace, a looking-glass, comb, &c.

A. C. EVANSON, Coroner.
Sussex Vale, 1st September, 1849.

A telegraphic despatch to the *Republic* announces that Lieut. Totten, of the United States steamer Water Witch has notified the officers and men collected at Round Island near Pascagoula, supposed to be connected with the secret Cuban expedition, to disperse immediately, or that all their supplies would be cut off. Every outlet was watched, so that any hostile movement was impossible.—*Id.*