THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

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☞ Advertisements when ordered to to be continued in the inside after the first insertion will be subject to the same charge as on their first appearance—payable in all cases in advance.

☞ The WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper for the Country, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of $2 per annum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

We gave yesterday the most important points in the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, and will now make a farther summary of its statements and recommendations.

The squadron in the Mediterranean consists at present of the Brandywine of 44 guns, the Fairfield and the Preble, under the command of Com. Hull: the honor of our flag has been properly sustained, and the rights of commerce protected by this squadron.

The squadron in the Pacific consists of the frigate United States, the sloops of war St. Louis, Yorktown, Cyane and Dale, and the schooner Shark under Com. Thomas Ap C. Jones. The St. Louis has been cruising in the Gulf and along the coast of California, and the Shark has been sent to cruise upon the coast of Peru. Both these vessels have been of great service in protecting the citizens and property of other nations as well as our own. The Yorktown has been despatched to the Sandwich Islands. The conduct of this squadron has been highly satisfactory.

The Secretary calls especial attention to the situation of American interests in the Pacific. He estimates that there are $40,000,000 invested in the whale fisheries, of which the greater part is American. He recommends the increase of the squadron to twice its present size. He urges also the establishment of a post of resort for our vessels in the territory bordering that coast, and of a depot at the Sandwich Islands.

The squadron on the coast of Brazil consists of the Delaware, Potomac, Concord, Marion, Decatur and Enterprise, all under the command of Com. Morris.

In the West Indies are the Macedonian, the Warren and the Vandalia. During the hurricane season the squadron will remain at home.

In the East Indies are the frigate Constellation and the sloop of war Boston. The Exploring squadron, under Lieut. Charles Wilkes, consists of the sloop of war Vincennes, the Peacock, the Porcupine and the Flying Fish. Lieut. Wilkes has succeeded in establishing commercial regulations with the Chiefs of the Fejee Islands, and has discovered in that neighborhood a number of before unknown and dangerous reefs. At the latest dates, Nov. 24, 1840, the squadron was at the Sandwich Islands undergoing repairs. Lieut. Wilkes will return to the United States early in the summer of 1842.

Seven schooners under Lieut. J. T. McLaughlin are cooperating with the army in Florida: they have rendered important aid. The survey of the coast from the bay of Apalachicola to the mouth of the Mississippi was completed in June by Lieut. Powell of the brig Consort, who is now engaged in surveying the south shoals of Nantucket.

The officers and crews of the brig Dolphin, Bell, and the schooner Grampus, under Lieut. Payne, engaged in cruising on the coast of Africa, have suffered severely from sickness. The commerce of our citizens on that coast is rapidly increasing, and the presence of national vessels there is indispensable. The Secretary says that these cruisers have done all toward the suppression of the slave trade that could be expected from so small a force: the increase of the squadron is urged.

The steamships Missouri and Mississippi, the former built at this city and the latter at Philadelphia, are nearly ready for sea, and will form part of the Home Squadron. Orders have been given for the construction of three steamers of medium size, one at this city, one at Philadelphia, and one at Norfolk. In addition to these, Capt. R. F. Stockton is superintending the building at Philadelphia of one of 600 tons, to be propelled by Ericsson's propeller, and Lieut. Hunter is engaged in like manner at Norfolk with one of 300 tons, to be propelled by submerged water-wheels invented by himself.

Orders have been given to build a first rate sloop and three small vessels of war, and to finish the frigates Cumberland, Savannah, Raritan and St. Lawrence.

The balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Navy Hospital Fund is $217,207 52—the average increase of the fund has been $27,223 67. Of the appropriations for the suppression of the slave trade, there remains unexpended the sum of $4,365 14, which has been carried to the surplus fund. Under the head of 'contingencies' there remains unexpended the sum of $9,206 76.

The operation of the apprentice system is said to be encouraging: the whole number of apprentices is about 1,000. An extension of the system is contemplated. Great difficulty is felt in enlisting seamen, and the Secretary recommends better pay and a more benevolent policy.

Experiments in gunnery and projectiles have been authorized and others are in contemplation, which it is not proper to make public at present. Measures have been taken to construct a war steamer on Lake Erie.

The presence of a military force is deemed necessary for the protection of the timber on the public lands from lawless plunderers. The efforts to obtain water-rotted American hemp have thus far been unsuccessful.

The Secretary urges the preparation of a full code of laws and rules for the government and regulation of the naval service, and enforces his plea by reviewing the legislation on this point and showing the objectionable character of the present code. He also urges the reorganization of the Navy Department, on the ground that its labors are rendered doubly onerous by the want of arrangement. This imposes upon the Head of the Department many duties which might be performed by clerks, and is unfavorable to the direct personal responsibility which is necessary.

The increase of the navy is urged, as was seen by the extract we gave yesterday. The mercantile property of our citizens annually afloat on the ocean is estimated at not less than $150,000,000. This is entitled to the most ample protection, which can be furnished only by an adequate Navy. England, with less than twice our foreign tonnage, has more than eight times as many vessels of war, and France, with only one-third of our foreign tonnage, has five times as many war vessels. A large part of the vessels should in the Secretary's opinion consist of steamships; he recommends the construction of packet ships so built as easily to be converted into war steamers. This trial of the experiment of war steamships is urged.

Some provision, in the Secretary's judgement, should be made for the permanent connection of mathematical professors with the Navy. An enlargement of the Navy-Yard at Brooklyn is said to be absolutely necessary should a Dry-Dock be constructed there.

The Navy Commissioners ask for additional Clerks, and the Secretary coincides in the necessity of the addition.—Additional barracks are also required. The Report thus concludes:

In the administration of this Department, it will ever be an object of great solicitude with me to practice a prudent economy in all things. But I have not sought to save the public money, by simply declining to apply it to its most valuable public uses. Believing it to be an object of the first importance to place our Navy upon the most efficient establishment, I have not expected to effect that object at any small cost. The saving which exposes the country, in a defenceless condition, to hostile attacks, will not be recommended by me. The spirit which pauses to calculate the cost of measures rendered necessary for the support of the honor and glory of our country will never, it is hoped, display itself in this Department. I have felt it to be my duty to place the alternative fairly and fully before the country. An efficient navy cannot be built and supported without very great expense; but this expense is more than repaid, even in time of peace, by the services which such a navy can render. In war, it will be worth to us all the value which we place on the safety of our exposed seacoast, on the security of millions of our people, and on the well-earned glory of our naval flag. It is enough that a *necessity* for this expenditure can be shown: the *amount* of it will be a secondary consideration with a people who truly love their country and properly value its institutions.

IN CONGRESS ....TUESDAY, Dec. 14.

In the Senate the President announced the following Committees:

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Rives, Preston, Buchanan, Tallmadge, Choate.

On Finance.—Messrs. Evans, Berrien, Woodbury, Mangum, Bayard.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Huntington, Woodbridge, Barrow, Wright.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Simmons, Archer, Miller, Buchanan, Morehead.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Linn, Bates, Barrow, Sturgeon, Simmons.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Preston, Merrick, Benton, Archer, Pierce.

On the Militia—Messrs. Phelps, Fulton, Smith, Ia. Williams, McRoberts.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Mangum, Archer, Williams, Choate, Bayard.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Smith of Ind., Tallmadge, Walker, Huntington, Prentiss.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Henderson, Linn, Tappan, Fulton, Dixon.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Morehead, White, Sevier, Phelps, Benton.

Of Claims—Messrs. Graham, Wright, Woodbury, Woodbridge, Phelps.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Dixon, Clayton, Smith of Conn., Allen, Cuthbert.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Berrien, Clayton, Prentiss, Kerr.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Merrick, Simmons, McRoberts, Mouton, Miller.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Porter, King, White, Young, Cuthbert.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Bates, Pierce, Allen, Graham, Sevier.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Bayard, Clayton, King, Kerr, Rives.

On Patents and the Patent Office—Messrs. Prentiss, Porter, Henderson, Mouton, Sturgeon.

On the Public Buildings—Messrs. Kerr, Fulton, Evans.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. McRoberts, Miller, Sturgeon.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Porter and Williams.

On Library—Messrs. Preston, Tappan and Choate.

On the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. White, Tappan, Evans.

The following additional Committees have been appointed by the Speaker of the House:

Committee on the Expenditures in the State Department—Messrs. John Van Buren, N. Y., Charles Hudson, Mass., Wm. M. Oliver, N. Y., John H. Brockway, Conn., William S. Hastings, Mass.

Committee on the Expenditures of the Treasury Department.—Messrs. A. Lawrence Foster, N. Y., Samson Mason, Ohio, Samuel Partridge, N. Y., Isaac D. Jones, Maryland, James Irvin, Penn.

Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.—Messrs James J. McKay, N. C., Thomas A. Tomlinson, N. Y., Peter Newhard, Penn., John H. Brockway, Conn., Archibald L. Linn, N. Y.

Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department—Messrs. Thomas Jones Yorke, N. J., Wm. Simonton, Penn., Nathaniel B. Borden, Mass., Alex. H. H. Stuart, Va., Willis Green, Ky.

Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department—Messrs. Joshua A. Lowell, Me., Christopher Morgan, N. Y., Wm. H. Washington, N. C., Linn Boyd, Ky., Henry S. Lane, Ind.

Committee on the Expenditures on Public Buildings.—Messrs. Cave Johnson, Tenn., Seth M. Gates, N. Y., Benjamin A. Bidlack, Penn., Samuel Stokeley, Ohio, Jacob Houck, jr. N. Y.

CLINTON COUNTY BANK.—The Plattsburgh Republican of Saturday, speaks of the fact of the refusal of the agency here to redeem the bills of this Bank, as nothing unusual, but as the result of a panic, which involved other Banks as well as the Clinton County. And it adds in explanation of the 'panic' in regard to that Bank:

"It so happened that one of the directors with remittances, did not arrive in time to prevent the occurrence. We understand the panic is subsiding. We have no doubt but the agency will be resumed in a few days. There can be no loss to the billholders or depositors in any event. The directors have entire confidence in their ability to meet the liabilities, and we are happy to say that the publications referred to, have produced no alarm or excitement in this vicinity. The bank redeems its notes whenever presented."

☞ The Small Pox is raging in Mecklenberg County, North Carolina.

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PRICE ONE CENT. NEW-YORK FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1841. VOL. I. NO. 215

OUR COUNTRY: ITS DANGERS AND ITS DESTINY. By WILLIAM HENRY BURLEIGH.

This is the title of what the author calls a 'desultory poem,' pronounced before the Allegheny Literary Society on the 24 of September. It is a spirited, able and elegant performance, sounding in noble strains the glory of our land and pointing out our national sins with a pointed and indignant pen, and expressing 'more in sorrow than in anger' the rocks on which we may make shipwreck. We copy the following passage which, in its spirit, is a fair specimen of the whole Poem:

Land of my fathers! nations, from afar,
Have watched the rising of thy natal star—
And while they marvel at its bright'ning glow,
As streams of splendor from its full orb flow,
They tell its sudden doom with prophet-lips—
That o'er its disc shall come a dark eclipse,
Blotting the glory of its radiant prime,
Till men no more shall track its course sublime,
Nor speak admiring of the wondrous light
That on the nations burst, a Presence bright,
Scattering the gloom of ages—that its beams,
In darkness quenched, or changed to baleful gleams,
No more shall cheer the enthusiast devotee
Who prays and toils for Human Liberty—
And when that star shall set in seas of blood,
Oppression once again shall roll o'er Earth her flood;
Such is their sure prediction—shall it be
Fulfilled, my country! by thy sons in thee?
Earth's despots, trembling on their thrones, await,
And wish and hope that such may be thy fate;
With hellish glee they watch for every cloud
That o'er thy sky rolls darkly as a shroud—
And shout exultant, as around thy shores
The maddened sea of lawless violence roars!

Nor with less anxious gaze, the good and wise,
Men of pure heart, and generous sympathies,
Intently mark thy progress, while for thee
Fate weaves a sad or glorious destiny;
They watch, alternating from hope to fear,
And pray that thine may be a bright career,
Undimmed by folly and unstained by guilt—
For Liberty on thee her hopes hath built;
If thou dost fail or falter, wo for men!
On Freedom's altar-shrine no fires may burn again!
But if thy course be onward, freed from all
The base hypocrisies that now enthrall—
If to thy glorious Charter thou art true,
And, strong in faith, the path of RIGHT pursue,
Till, rapt in admiration, Earth shall see
Thy practice with thy principles agree—
Joy for the nations!—from the dust uplifted,
With new-born strength and courage strangely gifted,
They from his throne shall hurl the tyrant down,
Crumbling alike the sceptre and the crown;
Till Fraud, and Error, and their legioned lies
Shall shrink, despairing, from the lightning eyes
Of Truth, the child of God—and every land
Shall own her sway and heed her just demand;
All kindreds, nations, tongues, alike made free,
Earth shall become one vast Democracy,
And, like a golden girdle, Love shall span
The universal brotherhood of man!

RURAL SKETCHES. By THOMAS MILLER, Author of 'A Day in the Woods,' 'Beauties of the Woods' and 'Royston Gower.' Philadelphia: Carey & Hart—New York: Wiley & Putnam.

This beautiful work has already been long enough before the public to obtain their favorable verdict. It is composed of sketches of country scenes, life and character, all marked by the parity of style, the warm benevolence of heart, and the keen perception which distinguishes all the writings of their author—long known as the 'Basket Maker.' The aim of his works is professedly to implant in the bosom of his readers a deeper love of Nature. 'My table,' he says, 'is spread with the humblest fare; my viands served up in beechen bowl and pewter platter. Those, therefore, who can only dine from off vessels of gold and silver, and whose stomachs cannot brook the homeliest food, need not lift up any lowly latch nor bend their stately bodies to enter my humble door-way.' The tales he has interspersed among his sketches are graceful and tender, and the volume is one of the most delightful of the season.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF BOOKKEEPING. By THOMAS JONES. New-York: Wiley & Putnam.

The main feature of this work aims to show that double entry originates in two kinds of accounts, (instead of three or more as usually explained,) the one kind being those used in single entry and the other set being a duplicate in a reversed form, showing conclusively the cause of equal debit and credit. The author is an experienced teacher, and his views are warmly supported by merchants and others of this city whose opinions cannot fail to have much weight in commending it to the notice of teachers and students.

☞ The Railroad between Batavia and Buffalo will be probably constructed within the coming year. That portion of it beyond Attica is to be done by the 4th of July. When this is finished, the chain from Boston to Buffalo will be complete.

OYSTERS.—We are now in the hight of the season for Oysters. Very few persons have any idea of the extent of this business, and of the vast numbers of persons employed in it. The great bulk of Oysters are brought in vessels from York, Nansemond, James and Back Rivers in Virginia. About 100 sail of vessels belonging to this city are employed in this trade. They generally make about four trips in the season, and carry from one thousand to twenty-five hundred bushels. In the spring of the year large quantities are brought in and planted in Prince's Bay on the South side of Staten Island. These are taken up again in the fall and constitute the early city supply.

A considerable quantity are taken up from natural beds in Newark Bay and Staten Island Sound. These are generally planted down in Shrewsbury River and the New-York and Amboy Bays, and, when taken up again, are considered very superior. The persons engaged in this business are called Planters, and each one, by right of occupancy, claims and exercises exclusive control and jurisdiction over such part of the Bay or Sound as he has planted down. Stakes are usually driven down to designate the boundaries. These rude boundaries are very generally respected, and the territory within them is but rarely invaded. It is estimated that 50,000 persons are employed in this business in different parts connected with the trade of the city of New York.

Mr. David Decker of Ann st sells from 5,000 to 25,000 per day. The Astor House, American Hotel, Clinton Hall, and other large establishments are supplied by him. The Oyster season commences on the first day of Sept and continues by law till the last day of April. The Oyster dealers, however, give the law a *liberal* construction and continue to sell until the last day of May.

We had intended to say more on this subject but we have no room to-day. We will add, however, that to see a Western man—say one from Ohio or Wiskousan—go into a plate of regular Prince's Bays, does one more good than to eat a hearty meal or to take a warm bath. A Vermonter approaches the plate with a blush on his cheek and some little diffidence, and uses a knife as well as a fork; but a Western man walks up to it as to an old acquaintance, and would laugh at such a thing as using a knife to an oyster. Many an oyster house in this city has been put in a state of alarm by a small company of Western boys, whose gestures seemed to indicate an intention of taking down the *plate entire*.

☞ Our readers will recollect the melancholy fate of Thomas H. Laughlin, a Whig mechanic of Baltimore, who was killed while marching in the procession of the great Whig Young Men's National Convention, in May, 1840. His murderer was believed to be the ruffian Jeff. Griffiths, notorious for assaults and outrages, especially on Whigs at Elections; but, upon trial, he could not be convicted of the deed. He is now, however, in the Penitentiary for life, having since been convicted of a wanton and shocking manslaughter, (really a murder,) in that city.

The members of the Whig Convention immediately took up a collection for the widow and children of Laughlin, left destitute by their terrible bereavement. Hon. John V. L. McMahon, President of the Convention, was made Treasurer. We rejoice to learn, by a recent letter from him to the Baltimore Patriot, that this collection amounts to $3,269 49, which has been invested in Baltimore City Stocks and productive Real Estate for the benefit of the widow and orphans of the deceased.

INDIANA.—Lieut. Gov. Hall, (Whig) presides over the Senate *ex officio*. Hon. John W. Davis, late M. C. (Loco) is Speaker of the House. There is a Whig majority of 6 in the Senate, and a Loco-Foco majority of 8 in the House.

ALABAMA.—The House, in accordance with the popular decision, has passed a bill repealing the General Ticket system of choosing Members of Congress, which the Senate will probably concur in, despite the *Constitutional* scruples of ex-Gov. Bagby.

GEORGIA AND NEW-YORK.—Hon. CHARLES J. McDONALD, Governor of Georgia, has transmitted to the Legislature a brief Message touching the difficulties between that State and this. The following are the important paragraphs:

You will perceive from the correspondence, a copy of which is herewith submitted, that another pretext has been raised by Governor Seward, for evading the performance of his constitutional obligations. It is pretended by him that the bill of indictment is defective, and he has undertaken the office of counsel for the accused, by taking untenable technical exceptions to the proceedings. *I have answered them as you will perceive, but I have long since been convinced that it is unnecessary to address either argument or reason to his understanding, or to remind him of the necessity of executing, in good faith, according to the letter and spirit, the wise provisions of the Constitution*, by which the States are enabled, in giving efficiency to their criminal laws, to maintain the peace and safety of society. While he declines complying with my demand, on the ground of a pretended defect in the indictment, he indicates his intention, in no equivocal terms, should his objections to our judicial proceedings be overcome, to sustain his refusal on principles no less unwarranted by the Constitution than offensive to the people of this State.

There should be no longer delay in settling authoritatively the manner in which fugitives from justice are to be delivered, when they are found in another jurisdiction. Congress has the unquestionable authority, under the Constitution, to regulate this matter; and it is clearly the duty of the General Government to cause fugitives from justice, who escape from the States in which the crime was committed, and are found in another, to be delivered up upon the demand of the Executive authority of the State having jurisdiction of the offence. But, inasmuch as the mode provided by Congress for discharging this high obligation to the States, so essential to the safety of society and the security of property, has proved ineffacious, and as no disposition is manifested by the Federal Government to remedy the defect, the subject is of sufficient importance to justify a Convention of the States to take it into consideration. But we should not defer for a moment the adoption of measures for our own safety. The regulation heretofore recommended by me would ensure the safety of our property, and prevent all interference with our slave population. Any other constitutional measures, however, which your wisdom may suggest as expedient and proper for the attainment of these desirable objects, shall have my concurrence.

CHARLES J. McDONALD.

FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.—On the 4th instant a fire broke out in the grocery store of Mr. J. W. Rodgers at St. Louis, which consumed that and several adjoining stores before it was subdued. Mr. Rodgers's loss was about $7,000, insured $3,000; Messrs. Stearns & Springer, grocers, lost nearly the same amount, with no insurance; Mr. How, leather-merchant, lost property to the amount of $9,000, insured $3,000; Messrs. Woods & Shaw lost from $3,000 to $4,000; Messrs. La Beaume & Co. lost about $3,000, fully insured; and Mr. Newman, grocer, lost some $3,000, with no insurance.

MAIL ROBBERY.—A slip from the office of the Fredonia Censor of the 10th inst. says that the Western Mail was stolen from the stage near that village that morning. One William D. Stewart has been arrested and committed for trial. When first discovered he attempted to escape, and threw away several letters and drafts. He undoubtedly had an accomplice.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette of the 11th instant announces the death at Louisville of Mrs. REBECCA McLEAN, wife of Judge McLean of the Supreme Court of the United States.

☞ Mr. James Crinan, a brewer, was drowned in the canal at Utica on the 8th inst. Another body was found in the canal at the same time.

☞ A great freshet has been experienced in the Valley of the Genesee. The river is very high. No damage has yet been reported.

☞ Thomas H. Wybert of Buffalo was drowned in the canal at Syracuse while intoxicated, on the 9th instant.

☞ Mr. Jeremiah Brown was killed on the 27th ult. by the falling of a stick of timber while assisting at a raising near Olcott, Niagara Co.

BUFFALO ROBES! BUFFALO ROBES!! Several hundred Buffalo Robes, recently purchased at the N. A. Fur Co's auction sale, for sale very cheap by the bale or single skin. Also, a variety of Sleigh Robes handsomely trimmed, at the Hat, Cap and Fur Store of S. TUTTLE, 194 Chatham square. d11 1w

NO HOAX.—That which has taken months to obtain an imperfect knowledge of, may now be learned in four lessons of two hours each. A mathematical theorem is invented, by which ladies' dress, habit and pelisse cutting and fitting may be done with ease and infallible accuracy; without the troublesome necessity of trying on. Please call on Mrs. RAYMOND, 72 Bayard st between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. during the present week—Terms, $5, including Theorem and Patterns. d15 5t*

INSURANCE.

THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.—Capital $300,000; office No. 54 wall st. This Company continues to make insurance against loss or damage by fire, and inland navigation.

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INSURANCE OF DWELLING HOUSES.—Premiums reduced, and profits returned to the Insured. THE HOUSEHOLDERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY insures at reduced rates, Dwelling Houses, Furniture, Plate, Family Stores, Libraries, Pictures, and all Household Property ordinarily kept in Dwelling Houses, in the City of New-York and elsewhere.

The profits of this Company are for the benefit of those who are insured by it.

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Office of the Company, No. 45 Merchants' Exchange, on the principal story, corner of William and Wall-sts.

PROSPECTUS.

The Directors of the HOUSEHOLDERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, in presenting this Prospectus to the public, deem it proper to explain the peculiar features of the Mutual System of Insurance, and the distinctive character of this Company, in those particulars in which it differs, not only from joint stock companies, but from other mutual associations.

This Company is not only based upon the general plan of mutual indemnity, secured by the association of a number of individuals, who agree to save each other harmless from loss by fire, and for that purpose to incur no other than absolutely necessary expenses—but it is peculiar in this respect, that it confines itself to the insurance of dwelling houses only, and of the property usually contained therein.

On the subject of the general plan of Mutual Insurance, and the comparison of that plan with insurance by joint stock companies, much might be said.

That insurance generally does cost more than absolutely necessary expenses, is evident from the fact that the business is considerably profitable. Joint stock companies certainly are established for the benefit of the stockholders, and carry on a business from which they expect to derive a profit, after paying heavy losses. When this object is provided for, then the profit begins.

Although the amount of the capital is studiously laid before the public as a fund for indemnifying the insured few persons, and least of all the stockholders, have any idea of such an appropriation of it. The profits are expected to pay for the losses, and the excess, is the real gain of the enterprize, and the basis of their liberal dividends.

Now, if the insured take this business into their own hands, they receive back this excess, in the shape of returned premiums, so that their insurance is obtained at cost, and they realize the advantages of both insurers and insured.

Thus the interests of that numerous and respectable class which cannot afford to own stock in any incorporated company, which is shut out from a share in its management, and which pays premiums to swell the dividends of others, are peculiarly represented in the Mutual system. Mere insurance here constitutes a claim, not only for indemnity, but for a share in the profits, and a voice in the management.

That these profits are great, even when promiscuous insurance is made, the large dividends of some of our joint stock companies bear witness. Under the Mutual system, these profits are either divided as soon as earned, or, being suffered to accumulate, form a fund which is invested, and is represented by scrip, and which furnishes additional security against loss, and provides the premiums for future insurance, by the interest accruing from its investment.

But the chief and prominent peculiarity of this Company, and that on which it mainly relies for the confidence of the public, and for ultimate success, is the restriction of its business, by the charter, to the *Insurance of Dwelling Houses*, and the *property usually contained therein*. No similar plan, it is believed, has ever yet been laid before the public.

It is well known that nearly all the losses which fall upon insurance companies, are the consequence of the burning of valuable storehouses and the costly merchandise they usually contain. The concentration of so much property, and the comparatively unprotected state in which stores are often left, as the repeated instances of accidental burning testify, in cases, too, in which a single bucket of water, at first, might have quenched that which no human efforts could finally extinguish, teaches us, for safety, and for trifling loss in the event of an accident, dwelling houses constantly occupied, stand preeminent.

A reference to facts, and to the experience of everyone, will prove that accidents in dwellings, are not only very unusual, but that whenever they do happen, the injury is partial, as they are always occupied at night, and an immediate alarm gives timely notice of the danger, and provides for its immediate extinguishment.

Let the householder, then, whether he be the owner, or merely the tenant of his dwelling, separate his risk from those which are so much more hazardous, by the insurance of his house, or of his furniture, in such a manner as that it shall pay for its indemnity no more than its just and equitable quota of expense.

The astonishing results of the revival of the Mutual system of insurance, in several counties of this State in which it has been adopted; the established character it has for years enjoyed in England, and the general success, both as to indemnity and profits, which has marked its application to Marine and Fire insurance, in our own city, leave nothing wanting in anticipation of success for this enterprise, combining, as it does, the general benefits of the Mutual system, with the peculiar restriction of that system, we have just described.

Another characteristic of this Company will be better understood by the following extract from the Charter, which describes a large class of persons, who, as agents, acting in a representative character, cannot avail themselves, in behalf of the principals they represent, of the privilege of Mutual Insurance in any other company:

"§ 3. It shall and may be lawful for corporations, trustees, guardians, executors, administrators, receivers of the Court of Chancery, and other public officers, or attorneys in fact, to agree with the said Corporation for the insurance of the estates and property held by them in trust, and of their wards and principals, or under their care and management, in like manner, and with the like effect, in respect to the property insured, as if they were the absolute owners thereof; and every note or other obligation which any such person shall make, and give for such insurance, shall be charged against, and paid, out of the estate, by the person or persons, for whose benefit or protection the insurance is effected; and shall not be collected from, nor enforced against, the party making and giving the same personally; provided that it shall be designated upon the note or obligation, that he was therein acting as trustee or guardian, or in a representative character, or as receiver or officer aforesaid."

The Company is now prepared to receive applications for insurance, at rates much lower than those charged upon similar risks elsewhere, and will receive proposals for the insurance of "Dwelling Houses, Household Furniture, Plate, Family Stores, Libraries, Pictures, Statuary, Cabinets or Minerals, and other objects, Anatomical Collections, and all Household Property ordinarily kept in Dwelling Houses, and actually so kept whilst insured against loss or damage by fire." (Act of Incorporation, Sect. 1.)

The manner of making the insurance is described in the following section of the Charter:

"§ 6. Every person who shall become a member of said Corporation, by effecting insurance therein, shall, before he receives his policy, deposit his promissory note, for such a sum of money as shall be determined by the Directors; a part, not exceeding five per cent., of said note, shall be immediately paid; and the remainder of the said deposite note shall be payable in part, or the whole, at any time when the Directors shall deem the same requisite for the payment of losses by fire, and such incidental expenses as shall be necessary for transacting the business of said Company; and at the expiration of the term of insurance, the said note, or such part of the same as shall remain unpaid, after deducting all losses and expenses occurring during said term, shall be relinquished and given up to the maker thereof."

The amount of the deposite notes, referred to in the above section, is so graduated, with respect to the percentage paid therein, as that the immediate payment required, shall be less than the premiums usually charged upon similar risks. Printed copies of the descriptions of risks taken, with the premiums asked, and every other information desired, may be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 45 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Wall and William-streets. d13 4t

WANTS.

WANTED—American servants, constantly, at 139 Bowery. d15 1w*

WANTED—A man who has had twenty years' experience in making and refining all kinds of Calamy and Spelter brass, sheet brass for all kinds of bright work, such as military, coach, harness, lamps, fender and dial plate brass, calamy brass for kettles, wire and clocks, is willing to act as foreman, would hire by the year, or receive a share of the profits as a remuneration. An interview can be had and samples shown of his work by applying to Aaron Pennington, Bloomfield, New Jersey.

N. B. The advertiser has a superior and entirely new plan of making brass out of the ores of Zinc or Spelter.

WANTED—A Boy of good morals, about 16 years of age, to learn the Book-binding business. One who can board with his parents will be preferred. Apply at 15 Ann street. n10 tf

TO MERCHANTS—A man experienced in business wishes a situation as Clerk in some jobbing house in this city. He is extensively acquainted through the State and would prefer the situation of Salesman.—He would also loan to his employers eight hundred or a thousand dollars. The best of references produced. Address "Salesman," Tribune office. d14 4*

ORIGINAL INTELLIGENCE Office, 478 Broadway. d15 1w*

FAMILIES can be supplied with the best of servants, for city and country, and at the shortest notice, at 50 East Broadway. n30 1m

GROCERY FOR SALE.—The well known Grocery Store for sale, corner of Gold and Front-streets Brooklyn, now doing a good business. Stock on hand about $600. It is a good chance for a person commencing the above business. Inquire as above. d13 1w*

EXCELLENT BOARD AND ROOMS can be had by Ladies and Gentlemen, in a delightful house, a stone's throw from Broadway. Apply at 119 Mercer-street, near the corner of Prince. n30 tf

BOARD WANTED by a young man of domestic habits, in a pious family (Methodist would be preferred) where there are few or no boarders, and where the comforts of a home may be expected. Location from five to ten minutes walk east of Catharine street. Address "S. S. Tribune office, immediately. d15 3t

BOARD—A gentleman and his lady or a single individual can have good Board in a private family, where there are but few boarders, in a desirable situation near St. Luke's Church, 355 Hudson st. by calling on immediately. d6 1w*

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board at No. 46 Fulton street. Also, two or three persons can be accommodated with dinner. n29 tf

BOARD AND ROOMS may be obtained in a private family by applying at 306 Hudson-st. n29 3t

TO LET.—To a small family, the upper part and back basement of the two story house No. 3 Hubert street, near Hudson street. Possession immediately. d16 6*

TO LET—The basement, first and third stories of a new brick house. Rent $600 per annum, which may be paid in board if desired. Inquire at 40 Barton street. d15 3*

A SMALL FARM, of 35 acres for sale or exchange; 40 improved, is on the stage road to Buffalo—on the same is a house, barn and orchard—would take part cash and remainder in Western lands. For particulars apply to
d15 3t* SMITH & WHITMORE, 16 John st.

TO LET—A front Parlor with Russia iron grate, marble mantel and plated furniture in a genteel modern built house, and Bedrooms with board, where there are only four in family.

Also, a genteel Basement, furnished or unfurnished—Apply at 41 Forsyth street. d4 1m*

ROOMS TO LET—A room and bed-room with closets, pantries, &c. suitable for a small family. Also, one large room, extraordinarily well lighted, suitable for a work-shop. Inquire on the premises of
n24 tf JOHN LOCKE, in rear of 31 Ann st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A Country Seat, 10 miles from the city, located in Queens County, L. I. containing upwards of 50 acres of rate land. The buildings are one double house, modern finish, with grates, marble mantles, oaking-doors, &c; extra kitchen; also, 2 large barns, wagon house, carriage house, shop, granary, poultry house and yard, ice house, with all other conveniences necessary for a large family. The fruit is of the best kind and in every variety, apples, cherries, &c. in abundance.

A large amount of the money may remain on bond and mortgage; or Brooklyn or New-York city property would be taken in exchange. Address L. M. S. at this office
n29 tf

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—For sale or exchange, 40 tracts of handsome Land, containing 125 acres each, soil, of a superior quality, watered with fine streams, and covered with fine timber, such as white oak, hickory, beach, walnut, maple and sycamore. The soil is adapted to wheat, rye, corn, oats, cotton, tobacco, sweet and Irish potatoes. The above lands will be sold at reduced prices, and on terms to suit, or they will be exchanged for almost any kind of merchandize. For maps, diagrams and particulars, apply SMITH & WHITMORE, 16 John st. up stairs. n1 tf

No. 111 BOWERY is decidedly the best establishment in New-York to get bargains in the Boot and Shoe line; you have only to call to be convinced. Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses, Boys' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, in all their variety, of my own manufacture and warranted first rate, at prices to suit the times. Likewise a large assortment of good country work, which will be sold very cheap.
jy26tu WILLIAM AGATE, 114 Bowery.

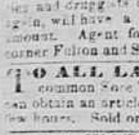
PIANO FORTES.—Several elegant new rosewood and mahogany Piano Fortes, of superior quality, are offered for sale at the manufactory, No. 44 West Fourteenth-street, between the 5th and 6th avenues. A good assortment of Piano Fortes for hire. Second hand Piano Fortes bought or taken in exchange. o14 1m*

Take Physic early—Medicine comes too late,
When the disease becomes inveterate

RECOMMENDED by the Faculty—VANCE'S Anti-Bilious FAMILY APERIENT PILLS.—By long experience these Pills have been proved by thousands to be the best and safest Family Medicine hitherto discovered. At all seasons of the year they will be found very valuable to all who wish to secure themselves against sickness. They are alike safe for children as for any period of life, and require no extra attention to diet or to clothing. Bilious and Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Nervous Diseases, Sick Headache, and in fact all diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood or a disordered state of the stomach or bowels are speedily removed by taking them. They prevent scurvy, costiveness and its consequences, therefore sea-faring men should never be without them: time or climate effects them not. Two or three doses will convince the patient of their salutary effects, for the stomach will readily regain its strength, a healthy state of the liver and bowels will speedily take place, and renewed health and vigor of body and mind will be the certain result.—Their virtues, in fact may be summed up, as a medicine which strengthens the feeble and consolidates the muscles of the strong, and will be found of infinite value to females of all ages, (if taken according to the directions,) who wish to be secure from sickness.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. WATSON, Apothecary's Hall 36 Catharine st. d7 1m

CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.



ASTONISHING CURES performed by DR. J. FRANCIS, Oculist, No 10 Barclay street, witam two doors of the Astor House.

CERTIFICATES:

I was nearly blind for twelve years, with nebulas covering the sight; and I am now perfectly restored by Dr. Francis's Eye-Water. MARTHA BROWN, 177 Forsyth-st.

I had diseased eyes for a length of time; one eye was deprived of