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☞ 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.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, or Republic of America. By EMMA WILLARD. (1 vol. 8vo., pp. 443.) Philadelphia, A. S. Barnes & Co.

This work signally exceeds in clearness and method any History of the United States we have ever met with. It is divided into suitable Parts and Periods, each Part illustrated by an excellent Map of the country *as it then was*, and each page illustrated by marginal notes and the dates of the events recorded in bold relief. The Maps are nineteen in number, and form of themselves a pretty good History. A very full Chronological Table prefaces the text, and there are six-and-thirty pages of Questions in fine type at the close, to adapt the work to the use of Schools. There can be no better book extant from which to obtain an elementary knowledge of American History.

ELEMENTS OF AMERICAN LAW AND PRACTICE, on the Plan of Blackstone: Prepared for the Use of Students at Law, and adapted to Schools and Colleges: By THOMAS W. CLERKE, Counsellor at Law. (1 vol. 8vo. pp. 408.) Gould, Banks & Co. New-York. Wm. & A. Gould & Co. Albany.

We do not doubt that a work of this kind—simple in its terms, clear in its statements, and thus adapted to the popular apprehension—may be profitably mastered by every citizen of ordinary means of acquisition and self-culture, as well as by law students. There is an immense amount of popular error afloat with regard to what is Law—some of it of the most ridiculous character—which the reading of a work like this could not fail to correct, and this correction, by ensuring a more just and worthy appreciation of Law, would tend greatly to increase the reverence for and deference to it which is now so alarmingly deficient. Mr. Clerke is a lawyer of much experience, and we doubt not he has performed his task correctly and faithfully.

"Burlington, a city of the United States of America, and capital of New-Jersey, situated partly on an island in the Delaware, opposite Philadelphia, and partly on the main shore. It was founded in the year 1668, and has been improving ever since. It is regularly built; its streets are wide, and it has a large town house, an excellent exchange for merchants, and two very good bridges, the one called London and the other York. The territory around abounds in every kind of grain and provisions, and it carries on a great commerce in cider, whalebone, oil and fish. [Edinburgh Gazetteer.

☞ That must be a useful Book—the Edinburgh Gazetteer. The preface vouches for its accuracy, as we learn by the Burlington Gazette, for we have not seen the "voluminous and expensive" work,) and assures its readers that the contributors for it were "all of them, selected on a consideration of their being *specially* qualified, by their previous opportunities of information, and habits of research, for collecting on the subjects allotted to them, whatever is curious or important in Geographical science;" so much so, indeed, that the Editors "confidently challenge a comparison for the EDINBURGH GAZETTEER with any work of the kind ever laid before the public.

It is no wonder that folks abroad are so well informed concerning the geography of our country.

[Newark Daily.

OREGON.—The position of Oregon is eminently favorable to commercial purposes, as may be seen by anyone who will take the trouble to glance at the map. To the south of it at the distance of eight days' sail, is California, a country which abounds in cattle and wheat, and in the vicinity, are other countries which are filled with the precious metals and whose shores furnish the pearl producing oyster. The coasts of Peru and Chili are within thirty days' sail; the Sandwich Islands at about the same distance, and China and the East Indies within seventy or eighty days' sail. The Pacific Ocean, which is the highway of communication with these regions, is hardly ever ruffled by a storm. Should steam navigation be resorted to, as on this and other accounts it undoubtedly will be, the distances which we have estimated will be much shortened, and Oregon brought within a few days' travel of the richest countries on the globe.

The coasts of Peru and Chili are indented with fine bays and harbors, and these countries stretching in a long narrow line along the ocean would necessarily become commercial were they only supplied with ship timber. They must be dependent on any country which can furnish it. Oregon abounds in timber, of the most valuable kinds, situated along and at short distances from the coast, and easily accessible, and will therefore command their market. The Sandwich Islands produce sandal wood, sugar cane, tropical fruits, and may easily be made to grow cotton and coffee. For these products they want in exchange timber and flour, with which they are already supplied to a considerable extent by the British establishments in Oregon, and might be to any amount were there only hands to cultivate the soil. Then there is the vast fur trade with China and the East Indies, to which we need only allude.

Were Oregon a barren rock like St. Helena, it would still be valuable as a *depot* for our extensive commerce in the Pacific. But it has great resources within itself. It abounds in the raw materials of commerce, and is adapted to almost every variety of productive labor. The farmer, the grazier and the manufacturer may alike thrive within its limits, and while they are enriching themselves, be constantly developing the capabilities of the country. We say the manufacturer, and this reminds us that we have forgotten to mention the numerous mill-sites which are scattered up and down the rivers, and which greatly enhance the value of the territory. The British it is true have shown their sagacity in occupying the best of these, but we trust they are improving them only for the ultimate benefit of their rightful owners and future possessors. These combined advantages of production, situation and neighborhood, must one day make Oregon a sort of depot for the commerce of the world,

Is not this fair region a prize worth contending for, more especially when our *right* to it is beyond dispute? And if it be worth an effort, shall we wait longer without making one? We have only to take possession formally and efficiently, and notify Great Britain of our purpose, and the work is done. Shall we do it? [Cin. Chron.

A NEGRO CASE.—There was quite an excitement at Lockport last Sunday and Monday, growing out of the following facts. A gentleman from the South named Thompson, who had been staying some days at the Falls, had a negro confidential servant with him, who at a convenient opportunity opened his master's trunk, stole $500, and fled to Canada. A posse of constables, stimulatad by the reward that was offered, caught the negro at Waterloo and restored him to his master. Mr. T. immediately started for the east, and when passing through Lockport some of the abolitionists there learning that he had a black man in keeping, got out a writ of *habeas corpus*, took the negro before Supreme Court Commissioner CENTER, who, after examination, ordered his discharge as a free man. He was immediately arrested for the alledged theft, and is now in jail awaiting examination on Saturday next. [Buffalo Com. Adv.

☞ **Mr. Clay's Speech** at the Festival at Lexington, Ky., Mr. Chief Justice ROBERTSON'S ADDRESS as the President of the Meeting, and Mr. CLAY'S FAREWELL SPEECH on his retiring from the United States Senate, is published in a neat Pamphlet and for sale at this office. Price 12½ cents, or $1 per dozen. Postmasters who remit $1 00 will receive 18 copies. Clay Clubs supplied at $8 per hundred.

Artificial Cold.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

In this morning's Tribune you solicit from some of your correspondents an answer to an interrogatory respecting the method of procuring the greatest intensity of artificial cold, and having, in connection with one or two other gentlemen, performed these experiments on a somewhat extended scale, I take pleasure in replying to it.

The greatest degree of cold is obtained by the liquefaction and solidification of CARBONIC ACID GAS, which is done by subjecting it to a pressure of 36 atmospheres, which, at 15 lbs. to the square inch, at the common temperature, gives a power of about 550 lbs. to the square inch. The experiment is performed commonly on a small scale, by taking a very strong glass tube and hermetically closing one end; into the other is poured a small quantity of sulphuric acid, and a small platinum platform is then dropped in. Super-carbonate of soda [So.+O) +2 (C+2O)] is then placed on the platform, and the tube closed, and inverted so as to bring the acid in contact with the super-carb. soda. By the action of the sulphuric acid the excess of carbonic acid in the soda is liberated, and having no opportunity to escape, is condensed.

It is performed on a large scale with a large iron condenser, in which the process is the same, but which affords the opportunity of refrigeration, by means of a strong tube, sufficient to withstand the great pressure; and the gas, when liberated from the soda, is discharged through it into a metallic cup with a number of small holes punctured in the cover. (On detaching the cup, and opening it, it is found partly filled with a somewhat compact and faultlessly white *snow*, which will retain its form for some time, but will entirely evaporate on exposure to the atmosphere. I do not recollect the specific gravity, and I do not feel certain that it has been ascertained. The degree of cold is so great that mercury (quicksilver) placed upon it, is immediately frozen, and becomes as mallable as common lead.) The gas in escaping and regaining the invisible form, consumes so much heat, which has been expelled from it by condensation, that it produces an intense cold—equal to 160° of Fahrenheit. The degree of cold is measured by a spirit thermometer, as a mercurial instrument would not answer the purpose—mercury freezing at 36° of Fahrenheit. This latter experiment, with the interesting discovery of solidifying the gas, was originated by M. THILLORIER, of Paris, about five years ago, and a full account of the process may be found in the Journal of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, at the close of 1838, and also in Silliman's American Journal of Science, published about the same time.

The great FORCE of this gas, which, as above stated, is 550 lbs. to the square inch, has been applied, but with limited success, as a mechanical agent in propelling machinery, but the difficulties attending its action are so great that it will never be much, if at all, employed for this purpose.

Artificial cold may also be produced, though not with so much intensity, by several other interesting methods:

Four parts of strong nitrous acid poured on seven parts of snow, will give a temperature of—30°.(30 deg. below Zero.)

Equal parts of snow and common salt, give a temperature of—50°.

Crystalline chloride of calcium mixed with two-thirds its weight of snow, will produce cold sufficient to freeze mercury.

Sulphurous acid, under a pressure of two atmospheres, or a cold of 10°, is converted into a liquid. The method of producing this degree of cold is that mentioned above, mixing ice or snow and salt.—This method of obtaining cold is performed every day almost by ice-cream manufacturers. W. O. B.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY—LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.—A decision of great importance was made on Wednesday, August 17, in the U. S. District Court, Hon. THOS. IRWIN on the Bench, sitting in Bankruptcy; it involves the right of a landlord to distrain property for rent, after it has been returned as that of the bankrupt by whom the rent is due. The circumstances of the case are as follow:

Thomas Hudson rented a farm from Wm Ross, Jr. for two years from April, 1841, rent payable yearly. The year's rent, which became due and payable on the 1st of April last, was not paid, and on the 21st of June, 1842, Hudson presented his petition in Bankruptcy, and the Court fixed the 22d of August for the hearing. On the 10th of August, Ross, (the landlord,) distrained the property of the bankrupt on the premises, for the year's rent, which was due on the 1st of last April; this property was included in Hudson's schedule annexed to his Petition. The Bankrupt applied to the Hon. Thos. Irwin, and obtained a rule to show cause why an injunction should not issue, to restrain the landlord from proceeding under his distress, and why he should not restore the property distrained.

On the 15th of August, the case was argued by Hon. F. R. Shunk, late Secretary of the Commonwealth, for the Rule, and by Hon. H. H. Van Amringe, formerly Recorder of our city, for the Landlord. On the 17th, the Rule was dismissed, the Court being of opinion that the right of the landlord to distrain the property on the premises and to sell, was not impaired under the provisions of the Bankrupt Law.

We have not learned whether the decision relative to the right of the landlord to distrain, extends to rent accruing after the filing of his petition, or whether for such rent, property returned in the schedule can be exposed to sale.

We see it stated that Judge Pennybacker, of the United States Court for the Western District of Virginia, has decided that "after the filing of the petition in Bankruptcy, and the order of publication, the petitioner is exempt from a *ca. sa*, and that no execution can be levied upon his effects, nor can a *landlord's warrant* of attachment. This is contrary to Judge Irwin's decision.

[Pittsburgh Iron City.

ASSOCIATION;

Or, Principles of a True Organization of Society.

☞ *The Editorship of this column is distinct from that of The Tribune. Address letters, post-paid, to* A. BRISBANE. *Residence, 76 Leonard-street.*

LECTURE.—On Tuesday evening, 23d inst. the concluding part of the Lecture upon the Moral and Social advantages of Association will be delivered at the Fourier Hall, 411 Broadway. The Moral advantages will be treated. Lecture free.

We commence a Series of Articles upon some questions of a high order, relating to the Destiny of Man, the Human Passions, the extension of the Providence of God to the Social as well as to the material world, and the Law of Attraction by which God governs the Universe. These Articles are preparatory to an examination of the relation which exists between Christianity and Association. A great many pious people suppose that Association is a Doctrine of infidelity: we shall explain our views clearly on this subject, so that those who have candor enough to read, can judge of the truth or falseness of this idea. We recommend this Series of Articles to the especial attention of our Readers.

Destiny of Man.

What is the Destiny of Man upon this Earth? Why was he created and placed upon it by the wise Ruler of the Universe, and what function or trust has been assigned him in the scheme of Creation? This is a grand question, and if it be solved, it will explain to us the laws and principles of a true system of Society, and the great ends for which Mankind were created.

If we study the past history of the Human Race, and take it as the manifestation of their true Destiny, we should be led to conclude that they were placed upon the Globe which they inhabit to ravage and devastate its surface, to degrade their own natures and the creations around them, and to make of it a scene of carnage, injustice, fraud, oppression, poverty and misery.

But this is not the true Destiny of Man; the Human Race are raising themselves gradually to a knowledge of that Destiny, but during this period of transition and progress they are ignorant of it, and establish false Societies, which mislead them, and engender discord and conflicts of every kind.

Man may be considered under a three-fold aspect;—as a material, as a social and as an immortal Being. As a material Being, he stands in relation to material Nature or the earth he inhabits; as a Social Being, he stands in the relation to his fellow men; and as a Being endowed with the gift of Immortality, he stands in relation to God and the Universe.

Man has a triple Destiny to fulfil, corresponding to this three-fold relation. We will point out here briefly the first branch of this triple Destiny—his terrestrial Destiny, or the function which devolves upon him as a Being who stands in relation to material nature or the Globe.

The terrestrial Destiny of Man is TO OVERSEE the Globe, which is a vast and noble Domain confided to his care. Man—the OVERSEER OF THE EARTH—has a grand work to perform. He must cultivate and embellish it, clear it of its rude forests, fertilize its wild plains and valleys, drain its marshes, reclaim its deserts, dike and regulate its streams, develope all its resources, perfect the animal and vegetable Kingdoms, efface material Discords and establish Harmonies in their place, and make of it a magnificent terrestrial abode, suited to a noble and happy Social existence, and the foundation of a moral world of justice and harmony. In man are the capabilities of a high spiritual existence; God has endowed him richly in Sentiment and Intelligence, but there must be a material sphere for their developement—and that sphere is the earth. It must be properly and worthily prepared—must be rendered beautiful and harmonious, otherwise it thwarts and mars the action and development of the moral World.

There are various other reasons why a thorough and universal cultivation of the globe are necessary; it is necessary in the first place for the welfare of the planet itself, and besides it is in this great work that man finds the means of existence, and of his physical happiness and power.

The earth is now in a most neglected condition; vast regions are covered by marshes and deserts; others still more vast by wild forests, and immense tracts have been devastated by fire and sword and are barren; nine-tenths at least are ravaged or uncultivated. The Human Race live miserably upon it,—the vast majority ignorant, degraded, half-starving and exposed to sufferings and privations of every kind.

The Human Race are the agents on this earth of their own Happiness and Greatness, as they are of their Misery and Degradation. They can perform their trust of Overseer well, or they can neglect it, and there is in this vast sphere where they are called collectively to act, as in the narrow sphere over which the individual presides, a reward proportional to the intelligence and activity applied.

The Ignorance of the Human Race of their terrestrial Destiny, and of a true Order of Society, which would direct them rightly in fulfilling it, is the primary cause of the Poverty, Suffering and Oppression which have been their lot up to the present time. Man of Science, occupied exclusively with the history of the past, and seeing the continuance for so many centuries of social Misery, have considered it permanent, and supposed it to be the *unchangeable* Destiny of Mankind. They have sought for the cause of all this evil, and from superficial observation they have declared it to be in Human Nature, in the Passions,*—these Springs of Action placed in Man by God. On them, in consequence, has been heaped a monstrous load of obloquy, and Man has gone forth from the inquest of human Science with the brand of Depravity and Perversity stamped upon him. Embarked upon this sea of error, they declare that Man was not made for happiness,—that the evils he suffers are a consequence of his depraved nature, and that no higher Destiny is reserved for him than the present mingled disorder of moral and physical suffering. To conciliate this monstrous theory with the creation of the Earth, and the existence of Man upon it, they assert that it is a valley of tears, a place of probation, where he is placed to expiate by suffering the imperfection of his nature. Life becomes a ceaseless combat, a mournful pilgrimage towards eternity.

This explication, so unsatisfactory and repugnant, is contradicted by every act of Man, by every impulse of his Soul. He seeks for happiness and enjoyment as a law of his nature, as a part of his Destiny;—he seeks for Riches and the goods of this earth as a right. Although disappointed in his pursuit, and oppressed by suffering and evil, still hope is not extinct; youthful and evergreen, it encourages him in his efforts, and instinct whispers, that at some future day they will be crowned with success.

If we study the Passions and Attractions implanted in the human heart with respect, if we interrogate their laws of action, and separate their perverted and deranged action, caused by a false and unnatural system of Society, from their true nature, we shall find in them no confirmation of the above dogma; they all tend, if rightly developed, to conscientious and harmonious action. And let us ask—Do we find in the Creation around us any proof that Man was put upon the Earth to mourn and suffer? Do not its ever varying Riches and beautiful Products, so delicately adapted to his wants and pleasures, and which seem all created for him as for a superior being, invite him to enjoy? Is there not a life and animation in Nature, in her great scenes, most congenial to his feelings of the grand and beautiful?—In the soft tones of her zephyrs, in the fragrance of her verdant valleys, in the murmur of her forests and streams, in the low moan of her oceans, and in the thousand voices of her birds and insects, are there not voices which whisper to him in golden tones of faith and hope, that He, who created in his love the Heavens with their wonders, the Earth with its flowers and its waters, and the Harmony of the Universe, made not this Earth a valley of tears, nor placed him upon it a discordant note in his Great Concert!

* By Passions we understand those impelling powers in Man, such as Friendship, Love, Ambition, Emulation, &c. &c. which cause him to act.

J. S. REDFIELD, Bookseller and Stationer, Clinton Hall, corner of Nassau and Beekman-streets, has constantly for sale an assortment of Theological, Classical and Miscellaneous, and Schoolbooks and Stationery at the lowest cash prices. je27tf

ONE PRICE STORE.—It is generally known that some store-keepers ask double the price the article is worth; therefore any person wishing to purchase good cheap clothing can rely on being furnished with articles at the following prices:—Coats at $12; cloth jackets $3 50 to $5; cloth pants $3 25 to $4 50; satinet pants $1 75 to $2 50. J. COGSWELL, 133½ Chatham-st. jy21 3m
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BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, either at wholesale or retail at DOLSON'S new Clothing Store, No. 98 Chatham street, cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best that can be found in any other part of the city. je2 3m*

CHEAP.—All articles in the Saddle or Coach line can be had at very reduced prices at the store of the subscriber, consisting in part of India Rubber Cloth, Webb Serge, hog and sheep Skins, Skirtings, Patent Leather, Saddle Trees, Hames, Buckels, Bits, Stirups, Raw Hides, Laces, Carpeting, Bands, Hubs, common and patent Axles, Top Leather, Moulding, Bows, Step Springs, &c.
au3 3m JNO. S. SUMMERS, 272 Pearl-st.

LEECHES! Leeches!! Leeches!!! 10,000 very fine, healthy German and Swedish Leeches, just received and for sale very reasonable, wholesale and retail, or carefully applied, by WILLIAM WATSON, Chemist and Pharmaceutist, Apothecaries' Hall, 36 Catherine-street. jy15 3m

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TO PLUMBERS and others.——The writer has completed a new plan of Metallic Faucets, which are applicable to Croton Water, and all other purposes where the common Water Cock is now used, and which for cheapness, durability and convenience, it is believed, are unequalled by any now known; and being engaged in other business, he is willing to dispose of the whole or any portion of the Patent Right of the same upon such terms as would be decidedly advantageous to any one who should wish to engage in the manufacture of said article. For particulars inquire at 60 Gold-street, up stairs, or 45 Little Jones st. au22 2t*

A. B. DEVEREUX, Draughtsman and Engraver in Wood, No. 12 John street, 3d story New-York. jy4 eod3m
Refers to Mr. George Endicott, 22 John street, Edmund Kimball, Jr. Esq. (Messrs. Kimball & Sheldon) 95 Wall st., R. H. Dixey (Edward Richardson & Co. 150 South st.

$5 TO $5 50.—Peach Orchard Coal.—The subscriber offers for sale the first quality Peach Orchard Coal, broken, egg and large nut sizes, at the above reduced prices, delivered free of cartage, direct from the boats. The Coal will be well broken and screened at the time of shipment. ALFRED ASHFIELD,
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This increases the expense of insurance to the householder, and may possibly deprive him of the very security for which he pays his premium.

The cash payments or premiums form a fund, which, after paying expenses and losses, is represented by scrip, and is issued to the assured in proportion to the amount of their insurance.

This Company is prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, Dwelling Houses, occupied in whole or in part as such, Household Furniture and all Household Property ordinarily kept in dwelling houses. Every person insuring with this Company is entitled to one vote for each hundred dollars insured.

DIRECTORS:

Gulian C. Verplanck, R. A. Robertson, Stephen Cambreleng, Rob't Henry Ludlow, Samuel Martin, Frederick Depeyster, William H. Harison, Fred'k Schuchardt, Daniel Seymour.

A. R. RODGERS, President.
my12 tf D. C. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' FIRE Insurance Company—Capital Half a Million of Dollars—Office No. 55 Wall-st.—This Company continues to insure against loss or damage by Fire, dwelling houses, warehouses, and other buildings, ships in port, merchandize and household furniture, and every description of personal property, on terms as favorable as any similar institution in this city.

DIRECTORS.

Jona. Lawrence,	Henry K. Bogert,	Thomas Bloodgood,
Anthony C. Rossire,	John A. Stevens,	Moses Taylor,
Root Chesebrough,	Oliver Corwin,	Francis H. Nicoll,
John L. Lawrence,	Thomas Lawrence,	Charles Sagory,
James Boyd, Jr.,	Charles N. Talbot,	William W. Fox,
James G. Stacey,	George Barclay,	Asaph Stone,
Jacob P. Giraud,	Joseph Hudson.	David M. Prall,
Andrew Foster, Jr.	Ephraim Holbrook,	Moses H. Grinnell,
	Oliver H. Gordon.	

JONATHAN LAWRENCE, President.
A. H. MULLER, Secretary. je14 3m

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON INS. COMPANY,
New-York, Aug. 1, 1842.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Institution have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of seven per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 10th inst. Transfer books closed from 6th to 9th inst. inclusive.
au2 1m GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary.

ROLLED GERMAN SILVER.—JAS. G. MOFFETT, 121 Prince-street, near Wooster would particularly call the attention of Hardware Dealers and Manufacturers to his superior article of German Silver, which he offers for sale wholesale and retail, of all thicknesses, and warrants it equal to any, either Foreign or Domestic, for color and softness. e29 tf

FURNITURE TO HIRE—Or For Sale—A number of articles of new Cabinet Furniture can be had at 408 Washington street. The person renting can purchase at any time, and have the amount he has paid deducted. au15 tf

GIRANDOLES.—An assortment of Bronzed, Gilt and Silvered Girandoles, Plated Ware, &c., are now offered for sale at reduced prices, by
au17 6t* BEACH & SEXTON, 114 Chatham-st.

THE DISOWNED—Being No. 2 of Harper's Library of Select Novels is received and for sale by SAXTON & MILES, 205 Broadway.
All new works received as soon as published. au17

IMPROVED Patent Tailors' Shears, Trimmers and Points.—Also Bankers' Shears, and Hair Dressers' Scissors, for sale at the manufacturer's agents, 81 John street, (formerly at the sign of the Golden Shears, Fulton st.) au10 1m*

CABINET FURNITURE.—Purchasers will find it to their interest to call at No. 20 Catherine-street, where may be found, on the second floor, an extensive assortment of splendid Cabinet Furniture, of the newest and most approved patterns, and which will be sold at prices below what furniture of the same quality can be bought for at auction. The advantage here offered in buying of the regular manufactory at auction prices must be evident. If time and long experience, in the business are any advantage in manufacturing good and ornamental ware, the subscriber feels confident in saying that any who may call at No. 20 Catherine-street and make their selection, shall have full and ample satisfaction, both as to price and quality, in the articles purchased. S. FANNING je25 3m

MUSIC AT THREE CENTS A Page, at No. 72 Lispenard-st., cor. of Broadway.—CHAS. T. GESLAIN, Music Publisher, is constantly receiving new and fashionable Music, for the Piano, Guitar, and Flute which is selling at the very low price of 3 cents a page retail. Also, on hand, a small lot of Musical Instruments, which will be sold very low. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. Wholesale dealers supplied cheaper than at any other establishment in the U. States;
N. B.—Piano Fortes tuned at 75 cents.
jy18 tf CHAS T. GESLAIN.

HAYDEN'S Premium Pens.—A Silver Medal was awarded J. Hayden for his "very superior Pens" by the American Institute at its last Fair. The Government have given them the Preference, and the best accountants and many of the public institutions will use no other Pens. They have justly obtained the highest reputation, and are not surpassed if equaled by any in the country. The trade are supplied at the Manufacturer's prices by the agents J. & P. HAYDEN, 5 Platt-street.
Agents also for Silliman's School and Counting-house Inks Stands. my9 tf

DISEASES OF THE EYE.—R. K. D'OSSY, Ophthalmic Surgeon, No. 207 Broadway, entrance in Fulton-street, opposite St. Paul's Church, attends to Diseases of the Eye, and all the necessary operations thereon. Office hours from 9 to 9 o'clock. Having completed his studies of five years with Dr. Elliott, Oculist, and been subsequently engaged as his assistant, R. K Dissy is enabled to undertake the treatment of all diseases affecting the organs of vision. Terms moderate and graduated to the nature and extent of the disease.
Permission is given to refer to his late instructor, and also to some of the most eminent Professors of the Medical Faculty in New-York.
N. B.—The poor treated gratuitously. au19 1m*

ASSESSMENTS—First Ward.—Public Notice is hereby given, that the Assessors of the First Ward have completed their Assessments, and that a copy thereof is left with Otto Wm. Van Tuyl, at No. 33 Pearl street, where the same may be seen and examined by any of the inhabitants from the 20th day of August to the 10th day of September, both days included, from 9 to 12 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 3 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the assessors will meet at the expiration of the said time, to wit, on the eleventh day of September, at the said Otto Wm Van Tuyl, No. 33 Pearl st., to review their said Assessments on the application of any person conceiving himself aggrieved.
OTTO W. VAN TUYL,
GARRET VAN ZANDT,
Assessors of the 1st Ward.
New York, August 19th, 1842. au20 tS11

HULL'S TRUSSES.—Notice to Ruptured Persons.—Persons afflicted with ruptures may rely upon the best instrumental aid the world affords, on application at the office, No. 4 Vesey-street, or to either of the agents in the principal towns in the United States. Be careful to examine the back pad of Hull's trusses, to see if they are endorsed by Dr. Hull in writing. None are genuine, or to be relied upon as good, without his signature.
Many persons have undertaken to vend imitations of Hull's celebrated trusses, and thousands are imposed upon in consequence. These imitations cannot be relied upon; they are made by unskilful mechanics, and are no better than the ordinary truss-es.
Rooms have been fitted up at No. 4 Vesey-street, exclusively for ladies, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a female is in constant