THE TRIBUNE.

PROTEST OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the House of Representatives:

By the Constitution of the United States it is provided, that "every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States: if he *approve*, he *shall* sign it; but if not, he *shall* return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider it."

In strict compliance with the positive obligation thus imposed upon me by the Constitution, not having been able to bring myself to approve a bill which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled "An act to provide revenue from imposts, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," I returned the same to the House, with my objections to its becoming a law.

These objections, which had entirely satisfied my own mind of the great impolicy, if not the unconstitutionality, of the measure, were presented in the most respectful, and even deferential terms. I would not have been so far forgetful of what was due from one Department of the Government to another, as to have intentionally employed, in my official intercourse with the House, any language that could be in the slightest degree offensive to those to whom it was addressed. If, in assigning my objections to the bill, I had so far forgotten what was due to the House of Representatives as to impugn its motives in passing the bill, I should owe, not only to that House, but to the country, my most profound apology. Such departure from propriety is, however, not complained of in any proceeding which the House has adopted. It has, on the contrary, been expressly made a subject of remark, and almost of complaint, that the language in which my dissent was couched was studiously guarded and cautious.

Such being the character of the official communication in question, I confess I was wholly unprepared for the course which has been pursued in regard to it. In the exercise of the power to regulate its own proceedings, the House, for the first time, it is believed, in the history of the Government, thought proper to refer the Message to a Select Committee of its own body for the purpose (as my respect for the House would have compelled me to infer) of deliberately weighing the objections urged against the bill by the Executive, with a view to its own judgement upon the question of the final adoption or rejection of the measure.

Of the temper and feelings in relation to myself of some of the members selected for the performance of this duty I have nothing to say. That was a matter entirely within the discretion of the House of Representatives. But that Committee, taking a different view of its duty from that which I should have supposed had led to its creation, instead of confining itself to the objections urged against the bill, availed itself of the occasion formally to arraign the motives of the President for others of his acts since his induction into office. In the absence of all proof, and, as I am bound to declare, against all law or precedent in parliamentary proceedings and, at the same time, in a manner which it would be difficult to reconcile with the comity, hitherto sacredly observed in the intercourse between independent and co-ordinate departments of the Government, it has assailed my whole official conduct, without a shadow of a pretext for such assault, and, stopping short of impeachment has charged me, nevertheless, with offences declared to deserve impeachment. Had the extraordinary report which the Committee thus made to the House been permitted to remain without the sanction of the latter, I should not have uttered a regret, or complaint, upon the subject.

But, unaccompanied as it is by any particle of testimony to support the charges it contains, without a deliberate examination, almost without any discussion, the House of Representatives has been pleased to adopt it as its own, and thereby, to become my accuser before the country, and before the world. The high character of such an accuser, the gravity of the charges which have been made, and the judgement pronounced against me, by the adoption of the Report upon a distinct and separate vote of the House, leaves me no alternative but to enter my solemn protest against the proceeding, as unjust to myself as a man, as an invasion of my constitutional powers as Chief Magistrate of the American People, and as a violation, in my person, of rights secured to every citizen by the laws and the Constitution. That Constitution has entrusted to the House of Representatives the sole power of impeachment. Such Impeachment is required to be tried before the most august tribunal known to our institutions.

The Senate of the United States, composed of the Representatives of the sovereignty of the States, is converted into a hall of justice, and in order to insure the strictest observance of the rules of legal evidence and of legal procedure, the Chief Justice of the United States, the highest judicial functionary in the land, is required to preside over its deliberations. In the presence of such judicatory the voice of faction is presumed to be silent, and the sentence of guilt or innocence is pronounced under the most solemn sanctions of religion, of honor, and of law. To such a tribunal does the Constitution authorize the House of Representatives to carry up its accusations against any chief of the Executive Department whom it may believe to be guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Before that tribunal the accused is confronted with his accusers, and may demand the privilege, which the justice of the common law secures to the humblest citizen, of a full, patient, and impartial inquiry into the facts, upon the testimony of witnesses, rigidly examined, and deposing in the face of day. If such a proceeding had been adopted toward me, unjust as I should certainly have regarded it, I should, I trust, have met with a becoming constancy a trial as painful as it would have been undeserved. I would have manifested, by a profound submission to the laws of my country, my perfect faith in her justice, and relying on the purity of my motives, and the rectitude of my conduct, should have looked forward with confidence to a triumphant refutation in the presence of that country, and by the solemn judgement of such a tribunal, not only of whatever charges might have been formally preferrek against me, but of all the calumnies of which I have hitherto been the unresisting victim.

As it is, I have been accused without evidence, and condemned without a hearing. As far as such proceedings can accomplish it, I am deprived of public confidence in the administration of the Government, and denied even the boast of a good name—a name transmitted to me from a patriot father, prized as my proudest inheritance, and carefully preserved for those who are to come after me, as the most precious of all earthly possessions. I am not only subjected to imputations affecting my character as an individual, but am charged with offences against the country, so grave and so heinous as to deserve public disgrace and disfranchisement. I am charged with violating pledges which I never gave; and because I execute what I believe to be the law, with usurping powers not conferred by law; and above all, with using the powers conferred upon the President by the Constitution, from corrupt motives and for unwarrantable ends. And these charges are made without any particle of evidence to sustain them, and, as I solemnly affirm, without any foundation in truth.

Why is a proceeding of this sort adopted at this time? Is the occasion for it found in the fact, that having been elected to the second office under the Constitution by the free and voluntary suffrages of the People, I have succeeded to the first, according to the fundamental law of the same People? It is true that the succession of the Vice President to the Chief Magistracy has never occurred before, and that all pruden tand patriotic minds have looked on this new trial of the wisdom and stability of our institutions with a somewhat anxious concern. I have been made to feel too sensibly the difficulties of my unprecedented position, not to know all that is intended to be conveyed in the reproach cast upon a President without a party. But I found myself placed in this most responsible station by no usurpation or contrivance of my own.

I was called to it, under Providence, by the supreme law of the land and the deliberately-declared will of the People. It is by these, the People, that I have been clothed with the high powers which they have seen fit to confide to their Chief Executive, and been charged with the solemn responsibility under which those powers are to be exercised. It is to them I hold myself answerable, as a moral agent, for a free and conscientious discharge of the duties which they have imposed upon me. It is not as an individual merely that I am now called upon to resist the encroachment of unconstitutional power. I represent the executive authority of the People of the United States; and it is in their name, whose mere agent and servant I am, and whose will declared it their fundamental law, I dare not, even were I inclined to disobey, that I protest against every attempt to break down the undoubted constitutional power of this Department without a solemn amendment of that fundamental law.

I am determined to uphold the Constitution in this, as in other respects, to the utmost of my ability, and in defiance of personal consequences. What may happen to an individual is of little importance; but the Constitution of the country, or any of its great and clear principles and provisions, is too sacred to be surrendered, under any circumstances whatever, by those who are charged with its protection and defence. Least of all should he be held guiltless, who, placed at the head of one of the great Departments of the Government, should shrink from the exercise of its unquestionable authority on the most important occasions, and should consent, without a struggle, to efface all the barriers so carefully created by the People to control and circumscribe the powers confided to their various agents. It may be desirable, as the majority of the House of Representatives has declared it is, that no such checks upon the will of the Legislature should be suffered to continue. That is a matter for the People and States to decide; but until they shall have decided it, I shall feel myself bound to execute, without fear or favor, the law as it has been written by our predecessors.

I protest against the whole proceeding of the House of Representatives as *ex parte* and *extra judicial*. I protest against it, as subversive of the common right of all citizens to be condemned only upon a fair and impartial trial according to law and evidence before the country. I protest against it, as destructive of all the comity of intercourse between the Departments of this Government, and destined, sooner or later, to lead to conflict fatal to the peace of the country and the integrity of the Constitution. I protest against it, in the name of that Constitution, which is not only my own shield of protection and defence, but that of every American citizen. I protest against it, in the name of the People, by whose will I stand where I do, and by whose authority I exercised the power which I am charged with having usurped, and to whom I am responsible for a firm and faithful discharge, according to my own convictions of duty, of the high stewardship confided to me by them. I protest against it, in the name of all regulated liberty, and all limited Government, as a proceeding tending to the utter destruction of the checks and balances of the Constitution, and the accumulating in the hands of the House of Representatives, or a bare majority of Congress for the time being, an uncontrolled and despotic power. And I respectfully ask, that this, my Protest, may be entered upon the Journal of the House of Representatives, as a solemn and formal declaration, for all time to come, of the injustice and unconstitutionality of such a proceeding. JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1842.

AUCTION.—By virtue of a landlords warrant, I will sell the Furniture of the Saloon and Dwelling House, No. 146 Bowery, on Saturday, the 3d day of Sept. inst., at 11 o'clock: Saloon, Mahogany Tables, 23 curled maple Chairs, 7 gilt-framed Pictures, 25 yards of 1¼ yard wide Oil Cloth, Glass Jars, for confectionary, with a variety of other articles

JOHN WINTRINGHAM, Constable.
s1 3t*

SILVER WARE.—Wm. Thomson, No. 129 William-street, continues to manufacture Silver Ware of the best description and of the latest patterns.—Presentation Vases, Pitchers, Waiters, Tea and Coffee Services, Cake and Fruit Baskets and Children's Mugs, richly chased and appropriately designed.

Also, Dessert Fruit Knives and Forks, silver blades; Forks and Spoons, king-threaded and plain-threaded patterns.

Prize Medals of various patterns, suited for prizes of Horticultural, Horticultural and Agricultural Societies.

Orders by letter punctually attended to.

The whole of these articles are manufactured on the premises of sterling silver, and no care or expense is spared in the beauty of the workmanship.

N.B. Drawings and estimates of articles for presentation will be furnished in answer to an application. jy25 3m

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Destructive Engines for Naval Warfare.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

The recently prepared plan of Mr. Colt for naval defence, cannot but be interesting to every one who regards the protection of his country in the event of war; and although we may hope no such destructive agents will ever be required, still it is not unwise to anticipate and provide against its ravages.

Some four years ago, when war was first rumored as likely to occur between this country and England, in reference to the Canadian attempt at revolution, I designed a battery to be exploded by the means of electricity, having in view the same object as that of Mr. Colt. I contemplated a different method of its application, however, and I doubt not it could be fully realized—that of applying and securing the battery to the vessel's bottom or sides, and then igniting it by the electric spark.

For this purpose a long cylindrical boat, made air and water tight, of thin plates of iron, and ribbed on the inner surface to enable it to withstand the hydrostatic pressure, might be constructed, and sheathed externally on the upper surface with cork or other light material to prevent its turning over. This sub-marine vessel, when resting on the water would probably be much exposed: to give it a proper weight or gravity, four or five separate chambers might be constructed on the inside of the boat, at the bottom, which might be filled with water by means of a tap, in order to make it sink. By a pump the water might be forced out again when it is desirable to approach the surface of the water. Furnished with glass lights no difficulty could be experienced in navigating the bottom of a harbor, and setting a battery under the bottom of a vessel.

A stationary battery is objectionable on account of its being useful only at a particular moment, and the contingency required probably unlikely to occur, while a moveable one would be no less effective and more available.

The battery, whatever it might be, might be so regulated by the means of one or two air chambers, connected with the boat by a tube, that it could be made to rise or fall at pleasure by the expansion or refilling of the chambers; and if the upper side should be constructed so as to fit, in the outline, to the bottom of the vessel and be pressed against it by the upward tendency of the air the chambers would contain, sufficient permanency would be given to it without any other aid. Having thus set the battery by means of two or three arms projecting from the sub-marine vessel, the latter can be rowed to a sufficient distance, and, with the electrical conductors previously connected with the battery and charged by an apparatus on board of the sub-marine boat, a vessel could be easily cleared from the harbor.

The navigator or boat would be long and shaped much like a segar, to bear the pressure of the water, which would otherwise crush it inwards, and might be propelled by a double row of oars, *set on hinges of a peculiar construction*, or by *some other means*, and, furnished with a compass, a voyage of several hours might be undertaken without risk. If in the night, the boat might be brought to the surface, and a window constructed for the purpose, might be opened to change the air, or the chemical application of Col. Payerne, of London, might be used. [I do not see how the sulphate of potassa is used with comfort, as a considerable degree of heat is required to expel the oxygen from it, and seems to me almost likely to offset the oxygen generated in the process. Fire of any kind, especially charcoal, generates a large quantity of carbonic acid, and thus a great quantity of oxygen must be produced in order to compensate for that which is consumed in its production.]

CONTENTMENT.—The captain of a whale ship, in allusion to the severe climate and various privations suffered by the inhabitants of Spitzbergen, told one of them that he sincerely pitied the miserable life to which he was condemned. "Miserable!" exclaimed the philosophic savage. "I have always had a fish-bone through my nose, and plenty of train oil to drink; what more could I possibly desire?"

A GREAT WORK.—"The education of our children," said John Adams to his wife, "is never out of my mind. Train them to virtue. Habituate them to industry, activity and spirit. Make them consider every vice as shameful and unmanly. Fire them with ambition to be useful. Make them disdain to be destitute of any useful or ornamental knowledge."

GALLANT BON MOT.—The Spaniards are a reserved people, and do not often pay hyperbolical compliments, but one of their most admired writers, speaking of a lady's black-eyes, says, 'They are in mourning for the many hearts they have broken.'

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PERIODICAL OFFICE, 127 Nassau-st., N. Y. and 10 School-st., Boston. The subscribers publish and sell, *wholesale and retail*, the following works:

Boston Miscellany	$3 per year.
Law Reporter	3 " "
Lady's Books	3 " "
Graham's Magazine	3 " "
Lady's Companion	3 " "
Do Musical Library	3 " "
Merchants' Magazine	3 " "
Lady's World of Fashion	2½ " "
Merry's Museum	1 " "
Lady's Pearl	1 " "
Do Wreath	1 " "
Cold water Magazine	1 " "
Mothers' Assistant	1 " "
Artists's Lady's Magazine	3 " "
Life of Washington, quarto form, 50 cents a No.	
Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, &c. &c.	

Any other periodical not enumerated above they will furnish to order. Orders from the Trade, both in Country and City, promptly attended to. *Try us!*

s1 BRADBURY & SODEN.

THE WORLD IN MINIATURE—Embracing a History of the various Religions, brief notice of nearly all the Benevolent Societies in the World, notice of Instruments and Machines used in scientific investigations, Poetry, Musical Instruments, Ancient Grecian Philosophers, Astronomical Information, &c., Agriculture, Notice of all Nations, with their population, Statistics, embracing the Census for 1840, &c., &c. To which is added a Nomenclature of Technical Terms. By R. W. ALLEN. Price, 37½ cents. For sale by SAXTON & MILES, s1 at the Cash Bookstore, 205 Broadway.

BOSTON MISCELLANY, for September. Embellishments—The Dream, on steel; Astor House, do. Music—Farewell to Northmaven. Contents—Those ungrateful Bldigimses, by N P Willis; A Yarn, by Mary E Hewitt; On some old English Sonnets, by W A Jones; Burning of the Tower, by George Lunt; A Mexican Story, by Archaleus Occidentalis; Summer Evening Melody, by Lewis J Cist; Old Truth's Serenade, written for the Spanish Air 'Buenos Noces; Married Men, by one who know them; A Western Character, by Mrs. Clavers; Phases, by W W Story; The Exile's Lament, by Alexander H Everett; Tales of the Knight of Seven Lands, by Professor Ingraham; A Page of Conchology; Unknown Acquaintances, by George Oldcastle; The Shepherd of King Admetus, by J R Lowell; The Astor House, N.Y.; The Dreamer; Literary Notices, &c.

BRADBURY, SODEN & CO., 127 Nassau st., New-York, and 10 School st., Boston. au25

DRESS BOOTS—Latest French style The subscriber respectfully invites the citizens of New-York, and strangers visiting the city, to call at 114 Fulton-street, and examine a large assortment of Dress Boots made in the latest Spring fashion, and of the finest French Calf-Skin.

Gentlemen can have Boots made to order in the best manner at six dollars per pair warranted equal to any made at seven dollars and a half, and as the undersigned takes drawing of the feet and keeps lasts for each customer, he can insure an easy yet handsome fit.

Constantly on hand, Fashionable Boots, &c., at the following reduced prices:

Seal-Skin Boots	from $2 50 to $2 75
Calf " "	" 4 00 to 6 00
Half Boots	3 00
Gaiters	2 25
Shoes	from 1 50 to 2 00

Pumps and Slippers, &c. &c. proportionably Low.

Terms, Cash on Delivery. JOHN L. WATKINS,
my10 114 Fulton-st. between Nassau and Dutch.

KNAPP'S Cheap Fishing-Tackle and Gun Store, 50 Houston street, between Cannon and Lewis street, near the Williamsburgh Ferry. Manufacturer and dealer in jointed poles, snells, hooks, lines, floats, sinkers, leaders, &c., 30 per cent. less than elsewhere. Just received, a superior lot of Reed Poles, fresh cut, by the single one or by the hundred, cheap. Guns, pistols, and fishing apparatus repaired, altered or made at reduced prices.—Powder, ball, and shot. On hand, several bamboo poles, 4 joints, hollow butt, only $4 each. au28 2m

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ROLLED AND PLATED BRASS.—A first rate article of Rolled and Plated Brass, can always be found at JAMES G. MOFFETT, 121 Prince st., near Wooster, at the lowest market prices. Likewise a very superior article of Cooper's Brass. a23 tf

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NEW ENGLAND SCREW CO.'S Brass and Iron Wood Screws assorted from ½ inch to 3 inches No. 20, for sale at their warehouse No. 94 John street. au26

WHAT IS LIFE Without Health?—Philadelphia, December, 1837.—To Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir: The astonishing and almost miraculous effects your expectorant had on my neighbor, the Rev. Mr. Busting, whose case you will recollect, was given over by his physicians, and who himself had lost all hope of ever being permitted to preach again, but who, from the use of your medicine, is so far restored as not only to be able to walk out, but also to preach, made so wonderful an impression on my mind, that after consulting with several friends and learning that you were a *regular Practitioner of Medicine*, and that your remedy was not one of those quackish compounds with which the public are so freqently duped—for you must know that I am a mortal enemy to quacks—I called upon you and purchased half a dozen bottles, and told you that, if I lived to take them, you should have a good report from me.

I am alive and well this day! thanks be to a merciful God and your Expectorant; and now I come forward cheerfully to fulfil my promise.

For twenty long years had I been a constant sufferer from the effects of a hard, dry cough, pain in my breast, and difficulty of breathing: the last five of which, chills and fevers, every spring and fall, were added to my misery. I was worn away to a mere skeleton; with the greatest difficulty only could I get up and down stairs; my appetite was gone, and my strength had so far failed me that my friends were persuaded I could not survive many weeks, unless I obtain relief. Indeed, sir, my situation was so miserable to myself and so distressing to my family, that I felt willing to die whenever it should please the Master to take me home. But I heard of your medicine, and relief came. Yes, it proved the 'Balm of Gilead' to my poor, afflicted body.—Before I had taked one bottle I experienced a mitigation of all my symptoms, and, to my great joy, I found in the continued use of it the happiest relief. In short, sir, it has made a perfect cure of me, and I can truly say I have no desire to be better.

Now, I consider it is a duty I owe you, and, through you, the public, to make my case known, believing that it will be the means of directing hundreds who are afflicted as I have been to the use of a remedy, which, under the blessing of God, I consider to have preserved my life.

You are at liberty, sir, to make use of this letter to your advantage, and make my case as extensively known as you please. If there be any who doubt the truth of the above account, (for I have heard that many persons who have cures to sell forge certificates and publish them,) refer them to me. I shall be happy to see them, and I will not only confirm the above statements, but will give them particulars which it would be unnecessary to furnish for the public press. With everlasting gratitude, I am, dear sir,

Your obliged friend, MARY GILL.
No 165 Queen-street, below Fourth.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, No. 79 Fulton-street, N. E. corner of Gold, and 100 Fulton, corner of William-street; at retail by David Sands & Co., No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-st.; Abraham B. Sands & Co., 273 Broadway, Granite Buildings, corner of Chambers-st. Price $1. au15 1m

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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 trusses.

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 attendance to wait upon female patients. au20 1m

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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 je23 3m

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WATER COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Old Alms-House, July 8, 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Croton Aqueduct Committee of the Corporation have requested the Water Commissioners, for the present, to rent the Croton Water, and arrange for making the necessary connexions to supply the citizens of New York with water.

The following are the rates at which the water is at present furnished:

ANNUAL CHARGES.

Dwellings of two stories	$10 00
" more than two stories	12 00
" on the rear of lots	5 00
" with workshop or store	12 to 20
Privilege of washing pavements	2 00
" bath, (where there are fixtures,)	5 00
Warehouse	15 00
Boarding house	10 to 20
Stable, private per stall	5 00
" livery "	2 00

Payment to be made in advance for the supply from August 1 to May 1, next—subsequently semi-annually.

Large boarding houses, stables, breweries, tanneries, public baths, packing or salt houses, and all other consumers, shipping, &c. will be charged in proportion to the quantity of water used, on agreement with the commissioners.

Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 4 P. M. in the old Alms-House. Entrance by centre door.

SAMUEL STEVENS,
JOHN D. WARD,
ZEB'D RING,
B. BIRDSALL,
Water Commissioners.

Croton Water.

TO ENGINEERS, Manufacturers and others.—*Welded wrought Iron Tubes*, for Steam, Water, Gas, &c. from ¼ to 3 inches diameter and in lengths from 4 inches to 12 feet, capable of sustaining an internal pressure of from 1,000 to 10,000 lbs per square inch—together with fittings of every description, such as E bows, T's, Reducing Sockets, Cocks, &c., to which the Tubes are joined by Screws, and by means of which they may be put together with the greatest facility by any ordinary workman.

The great strength and durability of these tubes as compared with Copper or other material and their economy render them superior to all others for any of the purposes above mentioned. For sale by

jy23 tf WALWORTH & NASON, 36 Ann-st.

Croton Water

PIPES inserted by CHALMUS & WILLIAMS, corner of Spruce and William streets, with the Patent Screw, without opening the ground, thereby making a great saving in time and expense, and without inconveniencing store-keepers and others in their business and dwellings by dirt; and having brought the water into their shops, would invite the citizens to call and examine their fixtures before paying for the water. s1 1w*

BRELAZ & BARRAUD'S Odontalgic or Balsamic Elixir for preserving the gums and teeth. This invaluable dentifrice is now offered to the public as possessing the properties of strengthening the spongy gums, cleansing the mouth and whitening the teeth, refreshing the palate and taking away all unpleasant taste or odor in the mouth, arising from a deranged state of the stomach, smoking or from decayed teeth. In a word, it is beyond the necessity of a puff. Make a trial of a bottle and it will speak for itself.

N. B. Each bottle bearing the directions on the label. Sold by Messrs. Souillard & Delluc, 531 Broadway and 2 Park-row; Mr. H King & Co. 461 Broadway corner Grand; Mr. Milhau 185 Broadway; Messrs. Guion, 173 Broadway corner Courtland, and Messers Rushton & Aspinwall, 110 Broadway, 86 William and 10 Astor House. au16 1m*

DISEASES OF THE EYE.—R. K. DIOSSY, 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. Diossy 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 ZAND'T,
Assessors of the 1st Ward.

New York, August 19th, 1842. au20 tS11

LEECHES, POISONS & CHEMICALS.—Warranted Poisons for Flies, Musquetoes, Cockroaches, Bedbugs, Rats, Ants and all species of Vermin infesting houses. Also, Fly Paper, Travelers' Comfort, Sea Protection, &c.

LEECHES—Imported largest Swedish Leeches.

CHEMICALS—Such as Lunar Caustic Copaiva, Capsules, Acids, Logwood Extract, and Dyers's Materials, Spirits of Hartshorne and Nitre, Ether, Chloride of Loda, Iodine, &c.; Daguerreotype Chemicals and Dentists' Materials, Palladium Cement, &c. For sale by

au29 1m LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER, 1 Wall-st.

By Special Appointment.

JOSEPH GILLOTT, Pen Manufacturer TO THE QUEEN.—CAUTION.—The high character of these Pens has induced the attempt, on the part of several disreputable makers, to practice a fraud not only upon Mr. Gillott, but also upon the public. An inferior article, bearing the misspelled name, thus, Gillot, omitting the final t, is now in the market. It can readily be detected by its unfinished appearance, and the very common style in which it is put up.

Observe, the genuine Pens are are all marked in full—"Joseph Gillott's Patent," or "Joseph Gillott, warranted;" and that each gross bears a fac simile of his signature.

The above may be had, wholesale, of HENRY JESSOP
jy15 1y 91 John-street, corner of Gold.

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 Ink Stands. my9 tf

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MUSCOVITUS DROPS—Warranted to cure the toothache in two minutes; diluted with water, forms an elegant wash for the gums and teeth. For sale by. A. B. TRIPLER, Druggist, corner of Fulton and Water-streets.

Also by GEORGE CHILTON, Chemist,
au26 1m* No. 80½ Canal-street.

INSURANCE.

TRUST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 27 wall-street, (next door to the Bank of America,) New-York, will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, and also effect Insurance on property in the course of Inland Navigation and Transportation, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Valentine G Hall,	Jas B Townsend,	George Pomeroy,
Wm Wainwright,	Martin Hofman,	Edmund Penfold,
John Neilson, Jr,	Smith Harriott,	Wm H Johnson,
Saml T Skidmore,	Elias G Drake,	Wm F Leggett,
Francis Butler,	R J Hutchinson,	Charles Williams.

ELIAS G DRAKE, President.
LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Secretary. s1 1w&2aw1m

ÆTNA Fire Insurance Company of N Y.—Office No. 57 Wall-st.—Insure against loss or damage by fire on dwelling houses, stores goods, furniture, vessels and their cargoes in port, and property generally on as favorable terms as any other office.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Town,	C. S. Woodhull,	John T. Stagg,
John Allan,	George Pomeroy,	E. B. Clayton,
Fred'k Pentz,	P. Louis Fonlke,	Geo. Colgate,
Russell Stebbins,	J. J. M. Valentine,	Isaac L. Platt,
Chester Clark,	Wm. Whitewright,	R. M. Blackwell,
L. M. Hoffman,	Wm. A. F. Pentz,	G. W. Colt.
S. D. Skillin,	M. L. Marsh,	Jos. Jamieson,
R. Pegg,	J. U. Muller,	Joshua Jones,
A. W. Hupeden,	Jno. Van Boskerck,	Silas Wood,
Theop's Anthony,	Daniel L. Gray,	William H. Thorn.

CHARLES TOWN, President.
HENRY LOTT, Secretary.
a26 tf RICHARD P. DUNN, Surveyor.

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

DIRECTORS

Rensselaer Haven	Nalah Taylor.	Cocks W Lawrence,
J. Phillips Phoenix	William Couch,	Micah Baldwin,
John Morrison,	B. L. Woolley,	Nathaniel Weed,
Joseph B. Varnum	Fanning C. Tucker,	John Rankin,
David Lee,	Meigs D. Benjamin,	John D. Wolfe,
Caleb O. Halsted,	William W. Todd,	Ferdinand Suydam,
Henry G Thompson.		R. HAVENS, President.

LEWIS PHILLIPS, Secretary. d8

MUTUAL INSURANCE.—On Dwelling Houses and Furniture only, profits returned to the Assured. THE HOUSEHOLDERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Office 46 Wall st., for separating the insurance of Dwelling Houses and Furniture from that of Stores and Merchandise.

It is well known that almost all the losses incurred in the business of insurance, are the result of the burning of valuable stores and costly goods.

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, Rolg't Henry Ludlow, Samuel Martin, Frederick Depeyster, William H. Harison, F'd'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,
Robt 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

LIST OF DIVIDENDS on the Capital Stock of the Firemen's Insurance Company, declared by the Trustees of the Hope Insurance Company April 17, 1838, which may be received by any person or persons duly authorized by applying to ISAAC A. JOHNSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau street.

Charles Ames	$30 60	John W Haylor	15 30
David Adams	6 30	Peter Hension	20 40
Elizabeth Arel	34 00	Joseph L Hoyt	15 30
Nehemiah Allen	30 60	George Hunter sen.	30 60
James Angevine	61 20	John Johnson	102 00
Robert Brown	30 60	Alex C Jackson	64 60
John Barker	30 60	John King	30 60
John Bishop	34 00	John Lewis	34 00
Jacob V Brower	13 60	Thos & Geo Lovett	34 00
John Brower	30 60	Eliza Lincoln	86 70
Jacob J Brinckerhoff	61 20	Rebecca H Lathrop	42 50
Peter Brown	170 00	Joseph Lloyd	34 00
James Bloodgood	54 40	John Marshall	30 60
Oliver Barrett	13 60	Miss Tisze Marius	17 00
Israel Bedell	30 60	James A Melvin	10 20
Jones Bowen	30 60	Andrew Murray	35 70
Edmund Browne	15 30	Samuel Montgomery	30 60
Mrs. Phillis Crawley	79 90	John Milderberger	30 60
Joseph Clement	30 60	Daniel Mersereau	35 70
Ichabod Craig	17 00	John McKie	30 60
Moses Coddington	10 20	John Munson	30 60
Philip Clapp	42 50	Samuel Noe	30 60
George Corwin	17 00	Charles Osborn	34 00
John Curtis	30 60	James Powles	30 60
James Corwin	30 00	Hayes Pennell	17 00
Robert P O'Donahoo	17 60	John Powell	17 00
James C Duane	34 00	Bernard Rapelye	71 40
David Dunham	66 30	Mary Rose	6 30
John Downes	66 30	Anthody Rubel	34 00
Benjamin Disobry	34 00	John Ratsoen	61 20
John Dougherty	17 00	Simeon Skillin	30 60
Thomas Durry	6 80	Francis Sexton	18 70
Asa Eastwood	30 60	Robert Steel	137 70
Rebecca Earle	5 10	James Stevenson	25 70
Marmaduke Earle	5 10	John Stanton	30 60
Benjamin Freeman	15 30	George C Schroeppel	61 20
Forshee & Allinson	30 60	Robert Stewart	8 50
Peter Field Jr	34 00	Alfred Scudder	30 60
Moses Frazyer	30 60	Ann Todd	30 60
Frederick Garner	122 40	Nathaniel Thorn	18 70
John Grayson	30 60	Matthias Valentine	35 70
David Griffen	35 70	Elijah Warner	66 30
Mad'm Eulalie Gabriel	5 10	Alexander Wiley	5 10
James Gibson	85 00	Margaret Westervelt	30 60
John Graff	35 70	David Wilson	30 60
John Haines	34 00	Isaac Williams	30 60
Nancy Habershaw	28 90	William H Wetmore	3 40
Dorothy Hodgkinson	3 40	Neah Wetmore	30 60

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FIRE PROOF IRON SAFES.—There can be no greater evidence of the high estimation by the public of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe than the fact, that since the invention of these Safes and their subsequent trials and tests, almost every thing made for the purpose of holding books and papers are called by the makers and venders by the name of Salamander Safes.

The following gentlemen composed a Committee of Merchants at the trial of safes in a blast furnace near the foot of Wall-street, and decided in favor of Wilder's Patent Safe, which was the only one that stood the test, viz:

Messrs. WADSWORTH & SMITH,
" BALDWIN & CO.,
" MINTURN & CO.,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.

Wilder's Salam