THE TRIBUNE.

From Blackwood's Magazine for June.

Beau Brummell.

[Concluded.]

The Beau sent his valet, who was a renowned maker of punch, to exhibit his talent in that art at the royal entertainment, and also sent a present of some excellent maraschino. But no result followed. The King was said to have transmitted to him a hundred pound note; but even this is unluckily apocryphal. Leleux, his land lord, thus gives the version. The English Consul at Calais came to Mr. Brummell late one evening, and intimated that the King was out of snuff, saying, as he took up one of the boxes lying on his table, "Give me one of yours." "With all my heart," was the reply; "but not that box, for if the King saw it I should never have it again"—implying that there was some story attached to it. On reaching the theatre the Consul presented the snuff, and the King turning said, "sir, where did you get your snuff? There is only one person that I know that can mix snuff in this way?" "It is some of Mr. Brummell's, your Majesty," replied the Consul. The next day the King left Calais; and, as he seated himself in the carriage, he said to Sir Arthur Paget, who commanded the yacht that brought him over, "I leave Calais, and have not seen Brummell." From this his biographer infers that he had received neither money nor message, and his landlord is of the same opinion.

But slight as those circumstances are, it seems obvious that George IV had a forgiving heart toward the Beau notwithstanding all his impertinences, that he would have been glad to forgive him, and that he would, in all probability, have made some provision for his old favorite, if Brummell had exhibited any signs of repentance. On the other hand, Brummell was a man of spirit, and no man ought to put himself in the way of being treated contemptuously even by royalty; but it seems strange that, with all his adroitness, he should not have hit upon a middle way. There could have been no great difficulty in ascertaining whether the King would receive him, in sending a respectful message, in offering his loyal congratulations on the King's arrival, or even in expressing his regret at his long alienation from a Prince to whom he had been once indebted for so many favors, and who certainly never harbored resentment against man. Brummell evidently repented his tardiness on this occasion; for he made up his mind to make a more direct experiment when the King should visit the Town-Hall on his return. But opportunities once thrown away are seldom regained. The King on his return did not visit the Town Hall, but hurried on board, and the last chance of reconciliation was gone.

Yet during his long residence in Calais, the liberality of his own connections in England enabled him to show a good face to poverty. He paid his bills punctually whenever the remittance came, and was charitable to the mendicants who, probably for the last thousand years, have made Calais their head quarters. The general name for him was the *Roi de Calais*. An anecdote of his pleasantry in almsgiving reached the public ear. A French beggar asked him for a two-sous piece. "I don't know the coin," said Brummell "never having had one; but I suppose you mean a franc. There, take it." His former celebrity had also spread far and wide among the population. A couple of English workmen in one of the factories of the town, one day followed a gentleman who had a considerable resemblance to Brummell. He heard one of them say to the other, "Now, I'll bet you a pot that's him." Shortly after, one of them strolled up to him, with, "Beg pardon, sir—hope no offence, but we two have got a bet—now, a'n't you George Rings the Bell?" Brummell's habits of flirtation did not desert him in France; and in one instance he paid such marked attention to a young English lady, that a friend was deputed to inquire his purposes. Here Brummell's knowledge of every body did him good service. The deputy on this occasion having once figured as the head of a veterinary hospital, or some such thing, but being then in the commissariat,—"Why, Vulcan!" exclaimed Brummell, "what a humbug you must be to come and lecture me on such a subject! You, who were for two years at hide-and seek to save yourself from being shot by Sir T. S. for running off with one of his daughters." "Dear me," said the astonished friend, "you have touched a painful cord; I will have no more to do with this business." The business died a natural death.

His dressing-table was *recherché*. Its *batterie de toilette* was curious, complete, and of silver; one part of it being a spitting dish, he always declaring that "it was impossible to *spit in clay*." His 'making up' every morning occupied two hours. When he first arrived in Caen he carried a cane, but often exchanged it for a brown silk umbrella, which was always protected by a silk case of remarkable accuracy of fit—the handle surmounted by an ivory head of George the Fourth, in well-curled wig and gracious smile. In the street he *never* took off his hat to any one, not even to a lady; for it would have been difficult to replace it in the same position, it having been put on with peculiar care. We finish by stating that he always had the *soles* of his boots blackened as well as the upper leathers; his reason for this being, that in the usual negligence of human nature, he never could be sure that the polish on the *edge* of the sole would be accurately produced, unless the whole underwent the operation. He occasionally polished a single boot himself, to show how perfection on this point was obtained. Clogs, so indispensable in the dirt of an unpaved French street, he always abhorred; yet, under cover of night, he *could*, now and then, condescend to wear them. "Theft," as the biographer observes, "in Sparta was a crime—only when it was *discovered*."

But after this life of fantasy and frivolity, on which so much cleverness was thrown away, the unfortunate Beau finished his career miserably. On his application to the Foreign Office, representing his wish to be removed to any other Consulate where he might serve more effectually, and of course with a better income; the former part of his letter was made the ground of abolishing the Consulate, while the latter received no answer. We say nothing of this measure, any farther than that it had the effect of utter ruin on poor Brummell. The total loss of his intellect followed; he was reduced to absolute beggary, and finally spent his last miserable hours in a Hospital for Lunatic Mendicants. Surely it could not have been difficult, in the enormous patronage of office, to have found some relief for the necessities of a man whose official character was unimpeached; who had been expressly put into Government employ by Ministers for the sake of preserving him from penury; who had been the companion, the *friend* of Princes and Nobles; and whose faults were not an atom more flagrant than those of every man of fashion in his time. But he was now utterly ruined and wretched. Some strong applications were made to his former friends by a Mr. Armstrong, a merchant of Caen, who seems to have constantly acted a most humane part to him, and occasional donations were sent. A couple of hundred pounds were even remitted from the Foreign Office; and, by the exertions of Lord Alvanley and the present Duke of Beaufort, who never deserted him—and this is much to the honor of both—a kind of small annuity was paid to him. But he was already overwhelmed with debt, for his income from the Consulate netted him but £80 a year, the other £320 being in the hands of the banker, his creditor; and it seems probable that his destitution deprived him of his senses after a period of wretchedness and even of rags. Broken-hearted and in despair, concluding with hopeless imbecility, this man of taste and talent, for he possessed both in no common degree, was left to die in the hands of strangers—no slight reproach to the cruel insensibility of those who, wallowing in wealth, and fluttering from year to year through the round of fashion, suffered their former associate, nay, their envied example, to perish in his living charnel. He was buried in the Protestant Cemetery of Caen, under a stone with this inscription:

In
Memory of
GEORGE BRUMMELL, Esq.
Who departed this life
On the 29th March 1840.
Aged 62 years.

Mr. Jesse deserves credit for his two volumes. There is a good deal in them which has no direct reference to Brummell; but he has collected probably all that could be known. The books are very readable, the anecdotes pleasantly told, the style is lively, and frequently show that the biographer could adopt the thought as well as the language of his hero. At all events he has given us the detail of a character of whom everybody wished to hear more.

The Observer and Moral Reform.

[Communicated.]

MR. EDITOR: The *New-York Observer* of June 6th is before me. In it I find an editorial headed "*The Fall of Ministers*," which, for overweening self-complacency and utter recklessness for the moral rights and the character of those differing from the writer in their views and measures, excels any thing I ever read. The robe of mock piety which they have endeavored to throw around it, but adds to its loathsomeness. I was somewhat prepared for such an article in the Observer from its course in reference to Taylor and Judd; its evident chuckling over their fall and effort to make theological capital out of those melancholy apostacies, made me suspect that the hearts of its conductors were filled with the narrowest religious prejudices, the most stupid bigotry and groveling sectarian selfishness. But I confess, after reading the present article, I had not anticipated that they would have taken at once so fell a leap to the lowest depths of partisan meanness. These wise, orthodox editors, after sitting down and concentrating upon this subject their capacious, powerful, well-balanced minds, washed of *all ultraism*, have come to the sage conclusion that the apostacies of professed Ministers of the Gospel "who have stolen the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in," cannot be accounted for on the ground of innate depravity—the temptations of the world, the flesh and the Devil. They must first embrace, some unorthodox dogma, some inexpedient measure of doing good, for without a false theory there is no doing evil. Surely a Daniel has come to judgment! Henceforth all we have to do to secure the purity of the Church and the sons of Love, is to marshal them under the lead of the New-York Observer, where none of the blighting winds of ultraism can blow upon them, corrupting their morals and dissipating their virtue, and especially the winds of "Modern Perfectionism" (alias Oberlin) and *Moral Reform*—those poisonous blasts so surcharged with moral miasma. Where no *modern measures* shall be introduced to disturb the peaceful harmony of virtue's order, but every one shall tread in the steps their fathers trod, believing all the discourses of wisdom belong to the past—what has been must be—into all the treasures of knowledge our fathers delved, and for their sons left nothing to be done. Wonderful recipe! let us have it written, published in all the prints, and placarded in all the places of public resort. Surely it becomes us to be in haste. Such wisdom, the product of so well-balanced minds, so free from the corruptions of ultraism, so untainted with heresy, should not remain unused. I repeat it, *let us go to work in good earnest*. The world's virtue depends upon it.

There is a prophecy in the piece well worthy of notice. They tell us:

"It will be found upon examination that by far the greater part of the apostacies of clergymen in this country can be traced to pecuniary embarrassments, and that the apostates have been men of a peculiar class of minds."

"Mark! "It will be found," &c.—not that it has been found; not that the examination has been made; but these far-seeing editors, by a sort of inner sight or chairvoyance can perceive all that is in an unexplored field as well before as after the examination. When I read this first I was reminded of the prince in Old Prompter, "*I told you so*—Besides, this hypothetical mode of stating a thing is a successful way of making a false impression. Had they said, "It has been found," &c. it would have been a lie direct, for it never has been found that wickedness of any sort has been confined to any peculiar class of minds, or that the same crime perpetrated by different individuals was committed under what these editors term a *peculiar class* of temptations. The truth is, that the whole history of crime shows that the motives inducing man to the commission of the same act have been as varied as the individuals who have performed them.

But the statement, as it now stands, will have the same force upon all the bigoted, prejudiced readers of the Observer, be they less or more, of a direct assertion. Crafty, partisan writers understand this well, and by this sort of legerdemain manage to make the desired impression, and ostensibly save their character for truth. But our chivalrous editors, as the ink left their pen, seem to have felt the outrage they were committing upon truth and common sense. The better feelings of their nature recoiled as they looked at the product of their own bigotry. "It has always been regarded," say they, "as an odious position, but we have been compelled by overpowering facts, and the clear deductions of reason to assume and maintain it."

Messrs. Editors, let us have the facts—*the facts!* We repeat it, *give us the facts*, and *the clear deductions of reason too*. Go back five, ten, fifteen, a thousand years if you please: yea, search all antiquity. Prove, if you can, that ministerial apostacies have been confined to a peculiar class of minds, and that they were led to their crimes by a peculiar class of temptations; that they have been men as a *class* peculiarly ultra in their views and fond of innovations. But we are told a little farther on, that "It has been suggested it would be for the good of the Church to prepare a sketch of the apostacies of the last ten or fifteen years, showing the influences that may be supposed to have been at work in drawing the miserable victims to their melancholy fate." A capital idea! For one, I go in for the book; and though it may seem somewhat officious, I will suggest the plan of getting it up.

Let the first pages contain a clear and accurate description of "*peculiar class of minds*" most liable to apostatize. Let this be followed by a vivid and graphic delineation of the "*peculiar class of temptations*" by which those minds are *seduced*. This part of the work we would assign to the Rev. Mr. Prime. The attention he has already bestowed upon the subject, the "*overpowering facts*" which he has collected and arranged, the clear deductions of reason which he has already made in reference to it render him learned in these matters, and peculiarly qualify him for the responsibilities of the undertaking. I do not think we could commit this part of the work to abler hands. Then let the examination take place. Let the annals of apostacy of the last fifteen years (their own proposition) be overhauled. Let the search be thorough, extending through the whole land,—East, West, North and South. Let all the records of the Church, of the different Religious Denominations, and of our Colleges, Literary Institutions and Theological Seminaries be examined. Let the mental structure, the theological views and measures of the victims of vice be carefully noted, and the connection between their peculiarities of mind and religious speculations and the commission of their crimes traced. We are aware that this will be a laborious, expensive and disagreeable undertaking; but we should never shrink from toil, expense and self-denial, when so great public good is at stake. If the result should sustain the position of the Observer, I conceive it would be one of the most valuable books ever compiled or issued from the press; one, whose sale would be unparalleled, and, if the copy-right should be secured to any one of our Benevolent Institutions, it would make it for ever independently rich. Why, Mr. Editor, the book, in the mental, moral and theological world, would be one of the greatest labor-saving machines ever invented.

First: how much it would save to our Education Societies and Churches. Now they frequently bestow their labors and charities upon unworthy objects. The men whom they have cherished and sustained turn and stab the Cause they were set to defend. With this book in hand, the evil may be avoided. Let the mental structure of every candidate for the Holy Ministry be examined, and all the apostate class of mind be rejected, and *we shall infallibly have a pure Ministry*.

Again: Such a book would be the end of all ethical and theological controversy. It could all be settled by arithmetical numbers. The only thing necessary to ascertain what is right and true will be to turn to our book and fix the relative number of those have apostatized holding the different sentiments contended for. Where you find the fewest apostacies, there is the truth; all is settled; no more argument is necessary. In the same way, the contests that have raged in the Church in reference to measures may be disposed of.

Again: That favorite word, to some Editors above all others in the English vocabulary, Atheism, would be accurately defined,—a great desideratum to the public mind; for I confess, as used at the present day by most writers, I can give it no intelligible meaning, though in this respect I clear the Observer of fault. I have always considered its conductors to use it in a perfectly definite sense, meaning by it any *ism* but our *ism*; but when our book is published, we shall find it means any system of doctrines or measures which "a peculiar class of minds have an innate tendency to embrace, and which naturally lead to apostacy."

Again: This book will infallibly tell us what instruction to place ourselves and families under, what Churches to attend, what Publications to patronise, what Theology to embrace. Can any one doubt the run and usefulness of such a book? Then, we repeat it, let us have the book.

There is another point in which these Editors must be right. It is in comparing the measures and efforts of the Moral Reform Society to the Homœopathic system of Medicine. The Moral Reform Society think that the way to stay the tide of Licentiousness and roll back its polluting current, is to oppose to it the Law of God and the Gospel. In one word, to meet it as other sins are met, by "the sword of the Spirit," which is the word of God.

This, say the Editors of the Observer, is homœopathy—"a medicine calculated to produce an effect similar to the disease itself." Well, they must be right, for they belong to the conservative class, and their sentiment is the "vox populi," and you know that the "vox populi is the vox Dei."—We have never yet met with any licentious individuals who were not horrified at the thought of a sermon on the 7th commandment, preaching against licentiousness, and for the same reason given by the Observer, that it would enhance the evil. So says the rumseller when Temperance is preached; so says the slaveholder when Slavery is denounced—you are riveting the poor captive's chain tighter, and putting off his release hundreds of years; so says every sinner in reference to his peculiar transgression. Come, let us turn conservatives and burn the Bible, for it is nothing but a homœopathic humbug; and, with the Editors of the Observer, search creation around for some allopathic system, or let-alone system, by which to remove these direful evils.

In conclusion, let me say to that noble, philanthropic band of Christian women, scattered throughout our whole nation, sighing and crying for all the abominations done in the midst thereof, and doing what they can to resist and curb them, Fret not yourselves because of evil doers, neither be ye envious against the workers of iniquity. Persevere in your work. Continue to bring the truth of God to bear with focal power upon the heart of this nation in reference to the sin of licentiousness, the stronghold of Satan in the human mind. Your labors in the Lord are not in vain. The body politic feels the impression. The public pulse is already beginning to beat with a healthy action. Legislators are moving and beginning to throw the salutary influence of righteous laws around the domestic circle. The public Press, which hitherto has been upon this subject both deaf and dumb, is beginning to hear and speak out in thunder-tones, and its voice is echoed and re-echoed from hill to valley throughout the length and breadth of the land. Persevere, then, and I trust the day is not far distant when the conductors of no religious journal will confess that they have dipped themselves so slightly in that fountain opened for the washing away of all uncleanness that they cannot read such a book as the Lectures of Dr. Wardlaw, the Memoirs of Miss Prior, and the Advocate of Moral Reform, without receiving, "necessarily and universally," the personal injury complained of by the Observer. O, what a humiliating confession! what a loathsome picture of our purity it presents! V.

FROM THE MOUNTAINS.—Six Mackinaw boats, belonging to the trading Company of Pratte & Cabanne, arrived here yesterday from Fort Platte, on the North Fork of Platte River, which place they left on the 23th of April.

They brought down seventy-eight packs Buffalo Robes, and two and a half packs Beaver, under the charge of Mr. Saville. One boat was sunk on the 14th May, by which accident several packs of robes were lost.

About twelve days ago, (being weather-bound at a Pawnee village,) a large body, some two or three thousand Pawnees, came to the boats, apparently in a friendly manner, but soon sought a quarrel with some of the traders, and immediately began to plunder the boats, under the pretext that they were in a starving condition and wanted food—carried off all the provisions, utensils, arms and other articles they could find, leaving the traders in an almost destitute condition. No personal violence was committed on the traders, they being too weak to offer any resistance to the plunderers.

The winter is said to have been mild, and until a few days before they left the Fort, very little snow had fallen. The Platte River was low. The hunters had brought more buffalo robes into the Fort than at any previous season. [St. Louis Rep. 22d.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—RUNNING THROUGH A TOWN.—The steamer Belle Air on her trip from St. Louis did a feat seldom done by steamboats—she run through the town of Chester, below St. Louis, passing over some of the house tops. In her course she ran into a brick house and demolished it! About one square below she ran into a *stone* house, shipping an immense quantity of stones on her bow, tearing off her guard from the bow to the wheel-house, and demolishing her kitchen, beside doing much other damage. One man was knocked overboard, but finally saved. The accident happened about 12 o'clock on Saturday night last.

RIVER ACCIDENT.—The Yazoo Belle descending the river ran into the Queen of the West at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, near Ghent, Ky, and was so much injured that she sunk immediately. She was under water up to the cabin. No lives lost. The Queen was not injured. [Cin. Gaz. June 27.

☞ A messenger arrived at St. Louis one day last week, from Chouteau's Island, a few miles above, for help from the citizens and a steamboat to carry the unfortunate inhabitants to land, they having been compelled to take to the trees, after having suffered every privation and misery from inundation.

DROWNED.—Mr. B. H. Bryant, one of the most respectable citizens of Franklin county, was accidentally drowned in the Kentucky river one day last week. He left behind him a young wife and child.

☞ Col. LEROY POPE, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Huntsville, Ala. on the 14th ult. in the 85th year of his age.

"SHE IS DEAD NOW!"—Geisler, the German, who was executed the other day in Suffolk County for murder, although callous in all else, betrayed strong emotion when his family was alluded to. On the morning of his execution he told the priest who attended him that immediately after his conviction he wrote to his mother a full account of his wretched situation; "and," said he, "she is dead now!" A volume could not more strongly and vividly express the exceeding depth of a mother's love. The miserable son expressed no *fear* that his mother *might* have fallen under the blow. He had told her the story of his shame and apprised her of his doom, and he *knew* that she was dead. [True Sun.

THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY make insurances against loss or damage by fire and inland navigation, on terms as favorable as any other similar institution in the city.
Capital, $300,000—Office, No. 54 Wall street.
DIRECTORS.
R. Havens, Caleb S. Halsted, John Rankin,
Noah Taylor, William W. Todd, Meigs D. Benjamin,
J. Phillips Phoenix, William Couch, Nathaniel West,
Fanning C. Tucker, B. L. Woodley, Ferdinand Suydam,
David Lee, J. B. Varnum, Henry G. Thompson,
John D. Wolfe, Michael Baldwin, Peter L. Nevius,
Edward Anthony.
R. HAVENS, President.
LEWIS PHILLIPS, Secretary. d18tf

LACKAWANNA COAL.—The Del. & Hud. Canal Co. are now receiving into yard, their supply for the present year of newly-mined Coal, which they offer at the following prices:
BROKEN AND EGG.....$5 00 per ton, delivered.
STOVE.....5 00 do
NUT.....4 50 do
LUMP.....4 50 do
Orders received at their yards in New York,
Corner of BEACH AND WEST STS.
" KING AND GREENWICH.
" GOVERNEUR SLIP AND FRONT ST.
In Brooklyn at 113 Adams st. and
Corner of STATE AND FULTMAN STS.
Also at their Bank, cor. William and Pine sts. N. Y. jy1 tf

$4 25 TO $4 75 PER TON.—The subscribers are constantly receiving, fresh from the Mines, the first quality of Peach Orchard Coal, of the various sizes, which they will deliver at the above prices, free of charge.
CROLIUS & RIPLEY, 73 Wooster, near Spring-st.
je26 1m*

RANGE COAL.—The subscribers have made arrangements for a supply of Peach Orchard (Red Ash) Coal, well adapted to Kitchen Ranges or Stoves, as it burns free and makes no clinker. W. & T. TRUSLOW, 223 Cherry st., and 170 Mulberry-street.
je28

COAL.—At the Coal Office, No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) opposite City Hall, V. B. PALMER respectfully offers for sale every variety of Coal of the best quality, *carefully* adapted in *kinds* and *sizes* to the uses of purchasers, viz:
Red Ash Peach Orchard, Broad Mountain,
" and Peach Mountain, Tuscarora,
White Ash and Grey Ash Schuylkill, Lehigh, &c.
Besides Liverpool, Newcastle, Sydney, Picton, &c
☞ At the lowest cash prices. je20

COAL, COAL!—Superior Peach Orchard Red Ash Coal, from the Spoon and Salem veins—Egg and Broken, $5. Stove, $4 75. Nut, $4 50, well screened, weighed by a city weigher, and delivered, cartage free, to any part of the city.—Apply at the yard, cor. of Greenwich and Christopher streets, or at 106 Amos. Coal by the cargo—Pea and dust, cheap.
mn6 6m JAS. FERGUSON.

COAL! COAL!—All kinds at Summer prices for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to
P. STOKES DICKERSON,
my9 tf No. 107 Anthony st. near Broadway.

PAUL JONES'S QUADRANT—For sale the "very identical" Quadrant used by Paul Jones, the celebrated Smuggler, may be seen on board ship Hannibal, foot of Dover street.
W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT, 76 South st.
jy12 cor. Maiden Lane.

DORIC LAMPS, for burning Camphene.—These Lamps are simple in their construction, easily trimmed and give a very brilliant light at a cost of one cent an hour. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
DIETZ, BROTHERS & CO. No. 12 John-st. New-York,
14 6m* and 5 Hicks-st. Brooklyn.

10,000 REAMS STRAW WRAPPING PAPER.
5,000 reams Rag do do.
1,000 do White Tea do do.
1,000 do Assorted colored Shoe do do.
For sale by CYRUS W. FIELD, 9 Burling slip. s25

PAPER of all kinds constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by CYRUS W. FIELD,
mh1 3m No. 9 Burling slip.

SHEATHING COPPER—100 cases best brands English, 16 to 32 oz., for sale by
a15 GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., 78 South st.

ANTHRACITE PIG IRON—500 tons, for sale low to close an account, by MURDOCK, LEAVITT & CO.,
m17 27 West street.

RAGS.—White and colored old sails; do country mixt. wanted for cash in any quantity, by
au13 GAUNT & DERICKSON, 159 South-st.

RIO COFFEE—200 bags prime ordinary, for sale by
a15 GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO. 78 South st.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MATTERS

Sales at the Stock Exchange, July 2.

$5,000 Ohio	s10 97¼	50 shares Reading	50⅞
5,000 do	97¼	50 Canton Co	tw 37
5,000 do	cnr 97½	100 do	s3 36¾
5,000 do	b10 97½	50 do	btw 36¾
20,000 U S Fives	⅛d	25 do	btw 36¾
1,000 Kentucky	101¼	150 do	36
11,000 do	div off 100¾	50 Mohawk	s3 22½
3,000 Kentucky 6s	90	50 do	23
2,500 Illinois	49¾	50 do	s30 23
100 shares Farmers' Tr	b3 49	100 Harlem	7½
75 do	49¾	300 Norwich and Wor	55
150 do	20ds 49	200 do	b30 55½
135 do	49	300 do	55½
100 do	49¾	100 Long Island	8½
20 Mechanics' Bank	120	100 do	b60 8¾
14 U S Bank	¾	100 Paterson	41½
50 Vicksburg	8	50 Stonington	b30 41½
75 Reading	51	125 do	44
100 do	50½		

SECOND BOARD.

50 shares New & Wor	55¾	100 shares L Island	8½
100 do	b3 56	100 do	b30 8¾
25 do	b4 56¼	25 Stonington	44
25 do	s3 56	150 Farmers' Trust	49½

Public Stock Exchange, July 2.

$1,000 Illinois 6s, '70	b10 45	25 shares Canton Co	b60 37½
1,000 Indiana 5 bonds	44½	75 do	b3 36¾
1,000 do	44	25 do	b10 36¾
50 shares U S Bank	¾	25 do	s10 36½
10 Illinois Bank	7	25 do	s10 36
5 do	s3 25½	100 do	b15 36¼
50 Vicksburg Bank	b4 8	100 do	s3 36½
150 Farmers' Trust	b30 41	25 do	36
100 do	b60 42½	25 Paterson	b3 82½
25 do	42	50 New-York and Wor	55
25 do	s60 39	25 do	b3 55½
25 do	38½	25 do	55½
25 do	s3 37½	10 Erie	22½
50 L Island	s30 8	50 do	b30 22½
25 do	b3 8½	50 Stonington	44
100 do	b60 8¾		

Passengers Arrived.

In the bark Wilhelmina from Greenock—J Chalmers and lady, W Steel, W Henry—136 steerage.

Passengers Sailed

In the ship Victoria for London—Mr Schroeder of the Royal Artillery, Mr Hutchins and lady, Miss De Barnaben and servant, of England; Mr William, lady, two servants and two children, of Germany; Wm Wirz, and G B Elliot of Jamaica; Rev F A Rivermore, of West Indies; Mrs De Hook, Mr Justice Macauley, and lady, Miss Macauley, Miss Catharine Macauley, Miss Louisa Macauley, of Canada; O Leonidas of New Orleans; Rev Emanuel Hermont, of Dayton, Ohio; Rev Thomas Hayden, of Bedford, Ohio; George Wheeler, of Derby; Rev Leo Wolf, lady and two children; Thomas Doughty and lady, Miss Doughty, Miss Florence Doughty, T Doughty, Jr, Miss Fanny Leo Wolf, Mr Hedges, Miss E Hedges and servant, F R Tillou, Mr C Tillou, Jr, George Curtis, Mrs W H Talliman, A S Chittenden, and Mr H Blank all of New-York.

In the ship Oxford for Liverpool—E Adolph and lady of Germany; J Stockley, Esq., of the Royal Artillery of Canada; Mrs Gust, Miss Cunningham, and C G Hill, Esq. and lady, of Montreal; J Dunbar, of New-Orleans; Mr Chas Melloy, of St Louis; James McFarland of Cincinnati; James B Clough, of Charleston; Mr Theodore Chadwick, Mr Charles Edwards, Mr William Robbins, Mr William Green, Mr A Kirkland, Mr Charles Rutherford, and Mr Alex Thompson, Jr, all of New-York.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, JULY 2—2 P. M.

Cleared.

Ship Sutton, Galloway, Charleston.
Barks Iphia, Tripo, Rotterdam, Grinnell, Minturn & Co; St Jacob, Neil, Richmond, J Robinson.
Brigs Rutland, Lewis, Philadelphia, Nesmith & Walsh; Ann Eliza, Hunt, Rappahannock; Sterling, Murray, St Marys, Ga, Taylor & Rich; Homer, Jones, St Marys, Ga, Nesmith & Walsh.
Schrs Vandalia, Arents, Philadelphia; Orator, Ash, Providence.
Sloop Rienzi, Durfee, Providence.

Arrived.

Bt bark Wilhelmina, Alexander, from Greenock, May 19th, mdse to Goelleer, Cattison & Co.
Brig Genius, De Wolfe, Sagua la Grande, Cuba, June 22d, sugar to Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Brig Maria L Hill, Hill, of Eastport, 13 ds from Gonaives, St Domingo, logwood to Depeyster & Wstmarsh. Left sch Waldo, Tilden, Boston, soon.
Brig Pedraza, Hutchinson, 14 ds fm Porto Cabello, coffee to P Harmony, Nephews & Co.
Norwegian brig Tricolor, Overvien, 44 ds fm Dammen, Norway, ballast to order.
Brig Iconi, Steel, 12 ds from Turks Island, salt to G & J Lourie.
Schr Henry Brown, White, fm Apalachicola and Key West cedar to M Emmons.
Schr South Carolinian, Chadwick, fm Beaufort, NC, naval stores.
Schr Margaret Ann, Hammond, fm Swansboro, NC, naval stores.
Schr Excel, Lovell, Boston, mdse.
Schrs Regent, Tuttle, Machias, lumber.
Schr Lonchburg, Mathews, Richmond, flour.
Schr Eliza Reeves, Taylor, Virginia, corn.
Sloop Passport, Lewis, James River, fruit.

Sailed.

Ship Sutton, Charleston. Bark Eagle, (Br) Glasgow, Reid. Ottawa, Marseilles. Eagle, Wilmington; Tom Paine, do.—Schr E Rodman, N Bedford, and others.

Disasters, &c.

The brig Genius, arrived yesterday, sprung aleak on the 22d June, and had to throw the deck load overboard; has made 1800 strokes per hour; the crew were all wearied out from working.
The brig Brandywine, Smack, on her passage from Philadelphia to Pernambuco, fell in with, April 12th, lat 37, lon 59 04, schr Tom Wood, of Bath, long since abandoned.
The brig Gordon, of Biddeford, Clarke, from Frankfort for Charleston, fell in with, lat 40 42, lon 71 30, shipped a sea, which shifted the deck load, stove bulwarks, stanchions, and started plank shear, and caused the vessel to leak badly—put into Boston for repairs.
Key West, June 23—The brig Cashier has been hove out and her keel found to be almost entirely gone. A temporary keel will be put on her, and then she will be ready to take in her cargo and proceed on her voyage, after paying salvage and expenses.

Spoken, &c.

June 4, lat 41 33, lon 42 12, Swedish bark Juno, from Norway for N York.
Lat 29, lon 79 40, saw ship Canton, of Wiscasset, from Cuba, bound N.
June 25, lat 34 31, lon 63 27, brig Souther, Hardy, 6 ds fm Boston, for Cape Haytien.
June 29, off Cape May, Fancy, of Liverpool, 24 hours from Philadelphia for Quebec.
June 30, Cape May, W 45 miles, Falcon, of and from Boston for Havre de Grace.
June 30, Cape May WNW 40 miles, Herald, 2 ds from Baltimore for Boston.

Foreign Ports.

At Macao, March 9, ship Clarendon, Stoddard, from Boston, the crew of vessels brought by the brig Argyle, must have been a bugging one—both the Clarendon and the Bazaar were in port when the A. sailed, but no mention was made of them. The ship Huntress, Lovett, for N York, it was expected would sail early in April; the Eliza Pratt, Kene, would sail in a few days after the Probus, both for N York. The P. was to sail on the 16th, wind and weather permitting.
At Aux Cayes, June 10th, brig Annawan, Downs, for New-York, 25th.
At Port Republican, June 16, Republic, Smith, for N York, wtg freight.

EXTENSIVE WATER POWER FOR SALE, adjoining the New York and Erie Railroad, on the Ramapo River, 35 miles from the City of New York, capable of driving Machinery to almost any extent, as there are four or five falls and a great body of water; together with the whole part of 11,000 acres of land, heavily timbered with wood of 25 to 40 years growth. There are also on the tract extensive iron mines of the first quality, limestone possessing great strength; a canal enable part of the land is cleared and cultivated, and there might be made some excellent farms, by clearing. Tuxedo Lake, two miles long and one mile wide, lies in one part of the tract, the scenery of which is beautiful. The place is remarkably healthy. It is known as the Augusta tract, and is three miles above Pompton Lake, N J.
Access can be had to it in three or four hours from the city of New York by the New York and Erie Railroad, or in five or six hours by the way of Hackensack and Orange Turnpike, or or by the way of Nauck or Haverstraw on the Hudson River. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham st.
je29 6m

WATER POWER FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—On the Wallkill River, at Dashville Falls, Ulster County, New-York; 36 miles from the City, 5 miles from Eddyville, the nearest point of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and 10 miles from Kingston. This power is unsurpassed by any fall within 100 miles of this city, being a natural rock dam of 40 feet in hight and affording a supply of 2,000,000 cubic feet of water per hour during severe drought. A stone building 100 feet in length, 40 wide, and 4 stories high, used as a Cotton Factory, will be sold with or without the machinery. Building stone of the best quality in abundance on the premises; lime, lumber, &c. at low prices; the latter brought to present the cost of the bars apply to GEORGE BUTLER, 4 Vesey st.
jy8 1m

WATER POWER.—For sale or to let, in large or small quantities, first rate hydraulic privileges, at the lowest prices, suitable for any kind of Mills or Manufacturing establishments, at Somerville, New-Jersey, only three hours' ride from New-York. Apply to LOUIS & LYMAN, No. 24 Wall st. upstairs
j w3t 1m

HEALTH, RECREATION AND COMFORT to be enjoyed for the season their Hotel at Long Branch. N J. so well known to the citizens of New-York and Philadelphia in past years, with great approbation, as being decidedly the best Hotel and sea-bathing establishment within a hundred miles of either city. The Hotel and grounds will be in readiness for the reception of visitors on the 1st June.
The advantages of sea bathing during the summer months are apparent to all, and Long Branch furnishes every indulgement to families and individuals for health, recreation and comfort. To the greatest lover of fishing, the vicinity of the ocean affords great sport; and the sportsman will find no lack of game.
The steamer Orus, from Fulton Market wharf, and the Shrewsbury, from the foot of Catharine Market, go to and return daily from the Ocean House; from the latter place, passengers are conveyed to the Branch (seven miles) in good carriages. J. BARCLAY & CO.
Long Branch, June 24, 1844. je26 2w*

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Thirty-two Lots of Ground for sale or Hire, on Newark, N. J. bounded by Jersey Avenue, and Erie, Harrison, and South-streets, about one mile from Jersey City. For particulars, inquire at 42 Courtlandt-street. je29 4m*

SIMPSON'S HOTEL.—The subscriber tenders his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage received at his old establishment in Main street, and begs to inform them that he has removed therefrom to his present desirable hotel, No. 30 Market street, which has been thoroughly renovated and enlarged to meet the requirements of families, and gentlemen desirous of a comfortable residence in a quiet and central situation, with all the advantages of a private dwelling-house, the present location offers every inducement. The parlors and bedrooms are airy and convenient, and the terms such as the times demand. ALANSON SIMPSON,
Poughkeepsie, May 8th, 1844. my29 3m

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A very desirable farm situated on the North River, opposite Hyde Park, containing 123 acres, now occupied by L. M. H. Butler.
The house is large, well calculated for a genteel residence, and commands one of the finest views on the North River.—Barns and outbuildings in good repair and conveniently arranged.
The farm and garden are in excellent condition and well stocked with a variety of fruit trees, grapes and small fruits.
A large proportion of the purchase money, if sold, can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.
For further particulars enquire of
H. M. SMITH & WOOLSEY, 53 Wall-st.
je8 1m or GEORGE BUTLER, 4 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 125 acres, pleasantly situated in a healthy location, in South Brunswick, N. J., near the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad, 38 miles from New-York. About 70 acres are in a high state of cultivation, in good fence, apple and peach orchards, timber land, &c.; house, barn, shop and other out-buildings, good and convenient, with good water—pump near the door. Also, the stock, crop, tools, farming utensils. Among the stock are Durham and Berkshires of the first pedigrees. The farming utensils are good and sufficient for an improved system of agriculture.—Inquire of M. PALMER, 11 Mott-street, or
je28 1m* A. P. SMITH, 85 Liberty street.

ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE FARMS IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, is now offered for sale on very low terms. It contains 130 acres of highly cultivated land, and on the premises is a large dwelling house in excellent repair, together with all other necessary outbuildings. It being situated within 5 miles of New Haven and 70 of New York, the location will be found to be exceedingly desirable. For further information apply to
RUSSELL SMITH, Attorney and Counsellor,
je10 tf 51 Liberty-st. N. Y.

LOOK, PHYSICIANS!—For sale, a Farm of 60 acres, in first rate order, situated on Long Island, at present occupied by a Physician, who wishing to retire from practice, would sell said farm and introduce a purchaser into a good practice. For particulars, inquire of
je29 1m* CHARLES BAKER, 36 Montgomery-st. N. Y.

NEW-YORK, ALBANY AND TROY STEAMBOAT LINE—FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—