NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, at the Tribune Buildings, corner of Spruce and Nassau-streets, opposite the City Hall.

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MARRIAGES, FUNERAL NOTICES, &c. not exceeding five lines, 25 cents.

☞ All Advertisements inserted in this paper appear both in the Morning and the Evening editions.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, is published every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings. Price $5 per annum. Two copies for $8.00.

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THE TRIBUNE.

Summer at Saratoga.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Congress Hall, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Thursday, July 24.

Though the intelligence of the 'Great Fire' in New-York is said to have hurried away many business men and capitalists who were enjoying themselves here, their temporary absence creates no apparent void in the throng which still streams into this famous summer receptacle of the seekers of health and pleasure. Arrivals vastly exceed departures, as it is scarcely yet 'the hight of the season.' The trains of to-day brought in one of the largest crowds of passengers known this season; and notwithstanding two cloudy days, rather unpleasantly cool, the place never wore an aspect of more complete and lively enjoyment.

The company is excellent as well as numerous, if not though animated and joyous, decidedly less gay than during the last and other seasons. This circumstance will not, however, which for a whole generation has sustained such a fame as the scene of fashionable recreation, is filled nearly to its utmost capacity with a collection of visitors from nearly every portion of the Continent, from Mexico to Canada. 'CONGRESS HALL,' though in these latter years confronted by a powerful and splendid competitor for public favor, presents all its original attractions, greatly improved under the management of one experienced and well qualified master, Mr. C. MUNGER, who is even more than usually successful this season in maintaining the high character of the house. He is now assisted by Mr. FOKN, long well known as the keeper of the Mount Washington Hotel, an elegant establishment in Boston. With him and the courteous clerk of the Hotel, Mr. Munger keeps up the race for public favor.

It is noticeable that this house is very regularly occupied by many of the most experienced visitors at the Springs, who have tried all places in their turn, and know very well the rights and reasonable comforts of sojourners in Hotels. The good size and convenience of the private apartments, and the peculiar dark and coolshade thrown on the Hall by the stately trees and dense shrubbery which surround it are decisive causes of the preference given it by its annual visitants. The fare too is unsurpassed by any hotel in the interior of the State.

The 'United States Hotel,' as usual, overflows with a brilliant assembly of fashionable and distinguished guests and justifies the high reputation which it owes not more to its elegant construction, than to the excellent arrangements of its gentlemanly proprietors, the Messrs. MARVIN.

A passage from New-York City to 'the Springs' seldom furnishes an incident worth notice; but yesterday on the Railroad we were excited by an occurrence which, though Providentially not painful or serious in its results, was startling enough at the moment to stir the taste of the most adventurous. On our passage from Troy, on the morning train, about seven miles beyond Ballston, we were suddenly alarmed by some singular irregular movements of the car next in front of ours, and in a moment afterwards a rude knock at the front door of our car was followed by the forcible entrance of a large iron rail, which pierced the door apparently with great velocity, and then quietly and carefully laid itself down on the floor of the car between the two rows of seats, without doing any injury to the car except by breaking a small hole in the door barely sufficient for its own admittance. The only damage done to any person was the tearing of the coat-sleeve and shirt sleeve of a quiet man who sat next to the door with his back toward the front of the car. He bore the shock very handsomely, and without any stir or noise whatever though a little confused, of course, at first, by the formidable intrusion of the mutinous rail, in such ticklish proximity. It did not touch his skin, though the variation of an eighth of an inch would have caused a sad bruise, and might have broken his arm. The force of the movement was shown to be entirely spent, by the manner in which the iron fell to the floor, so that it is not probable that any lives would have been endangered even if it had come in contact with the persons near it, though serious injury and great alarm would have been the result.

The cars stopped at this moment; and on alighting we found that the mischief had been occasioned by the forward car running off the track, in doing which the flange of one of the wheels tore off the rail and threw it up over the platform of our car. It was not, therefore, a regular 'snake head,' as was at first supposed. The opposite side had just been repaired by placing a new sleeper under the rail, which probably either was a little too high or so firm as to depress the other side of the car and drowd the wheels over the rend. In about fifteen minutes the cars were replaced on the track; and the train proceeded without farther injury.

The attentive and careful Superintendent of the Troy Railroads, Mr. L. R. SARGENT, was at the Depot in Saratoga, and on being informed of the occurrence, instantly took measures to ascertain the cause and prevent a repetition of the accident.

It is much to be regretted that the two or three months' good travel upon which alone this road depends for support, does not furnish to the company means to compensate for the expense of laying down a T rail, like that on the splendid road from Troy to Schenectady. The public can hardly expect it under any circumstances, as all the travel on the great chain of railroads from Albany to Buffalo is not deemed sufficient to warrant the laying of the T rail on a single mile of any of them. The Trojans deserve great credit for the enterprise which they have displayed, at so great a sacrifice, in providing new and improved facilities for the "traveling public." To them we owe not only the shortest route to Saratoga and the only solid iron rail-road anywhere between the Hudson River and Lake Erie, but also the great and long desired improvements in the Mohawk and Hudson road by the removal of those frightful inclined planes, which but the Trojan competition might have continued to be the terror of travelers and the opprobrium of American engineering.

"Competition is the life of business," and of no business so much as that done by railroad corporations, who, by their insolent exactions and reckless indifference to the public good and all objects but large dividends, have done so much to outrage public feeling and aggravate popular prejudice against all corporations as "monopolies." Whenever, on all the great routes of travel, there can be furnished two parallel lines of railroads in the hands of different and successful corporations, with a free competition, then, and then only, the public will be well used by "soulless corporations." When such a route can be started from Schenectady towards the West, the public will feel the difference, and corporations, now odious in the aggregate for the sins of many, will feel the benefit in the abatement of the prejudice under which they all suffer.

Put the North River under the absolute control of one money-getting company, as was once attempted, and what would the public expect to receive in accommodation, courtesy, speed or cheapness? Just exactly what they now receive on some parts of the route from Schenectady to the West.

If the high-spirited Trojans or Bostonians could be enabled to continue their healthful competition in that direction, the abused traveling public would be much benefited, however the pockets of stockholders might suffer. As things are, and are likely to be, much improvement in arrangements for the security of baggage and the civil treatment of passengers might be made, by sending some of the Superintendents and conductors on other routes to take a course of lessons from the gentlemanly Superintendent and agents of the Troy roads. It is time for this class of people everywhere to understand that, if not public servants, they are not the public's masters, and that they are bound in their intercourse with travelers to treat them with at least the courtesy which merchants and tradesmen employ in their ordinary dealings with their customers. To this end, when they are heedless and insolent let them be publicly exposed, and when they are active, faithful and civil, let them be heartily commended by the public, whose praise is profit.

G.

GEN. BRADY.—At a dinner given by the Brady Guards to Williams's Light Infantry, among other toasts, was the following by Gen. C. Estes, Esq.

"Gen. *Hugh Brady*: May we all, like him, ever have our knapsacks ready, either to do battle with the enemies of our country, or the King of Terrors himself."

The felicity of the compliment can hardly be appreciated without understanding the allusion. Gen. Brady, though far advanced in years, has seldom seen a sick day, thanks to a hardy frame and a life of temperance and of exposure and hardship. But a year or two since he became seriously and dangerously ill, and his friends believed that his last hour was at hand. The family clergyman was sent for to break the tidings to the unconscious dying man. The duty was discharged kindly and tenderly. Instantly the old soldier raised himself in his bed, and exclaimed, "WELL, SIR, LET THE DRUM BEAT—MY KNAPSACK IS SLUNG!" [Detroit Adv.

☞ Our village is full of persons who have come hither to enjoy the benefits of Dr. Wesselhoeft's Water Cure. Places of accommodation cannot be had to meet their wants. It is a shame that Brattleboro' is not better supplied with good boarding houses. There was a great want before the water cure was established, and now there is no telling the amount of inconvenience that is suffered. [Brattleboro' (Vt.) Phoenix.

Letter from J. H. Green, the Reformed Gambler.

BUFFALO, June 21, 1845.

MR. GREELEY:—Dear Sir—Upon examination I find that many of my papers, which would be highly important to a complete account of my receipts, expenses, &c., are mislaid, and as I have not all the items correct, it may be better to take a cursory view of the whole up to the 11th May, from which time I can give every particular.

I arrived at New-York on the 18th January, from Boston, where I had been lecturing at intervals since the first of October, and, to the praise of that city, I was well sustained. The Washingtonians, as a Society, were benevolent as usual; the legal profession treated me courteously, though the principles of the former I believe to be correct. Yet many valuable Temperance men, as well as Christians, are to be found in these Boston Societies. I might speak in praise of many, as Deacon Grant, Edmund Burke, Editor of the N. E. Washingtonian, J. B. Gough, Jr. F. Coles, Dr. Channing, and others. I left a home when leaving Boston, although expecting to be but a few weeks absent; my business still urges my return, but my movements of reformation cause me to visit various other places before doing so.

In New-York I spoke some forty-two times, commencing immediately after my arrival, twice in the Tabernacle in conjunction with my friend, Mr. Gough, once for the benefit of the Boston Quartette Club, and twice for the benefit of the Temperance Union, for which latter I received ten dollars; at the Green-street Church I received five dollars, and at Chelsea ten. These are the only instances in which I was paid for my services. I several times attempted collections at the close of my meetings, but always sunk money instead of making it. I was poor, both in credit and purse, and worked day and night against contention more than tongue can describe. The conduct of the press towards me, however, with some few exceptions, has been always encouraging. I need not specify any—all concurred in aiding me in my efforts at exposing the evils of Gambling.

I left New-York on the 1st of March, in company with the Boston Quartette Club, who consented to give concerts in connection with my lectures. On week-days I received pay—when I could get it; and Sundays lectured free. But the weather being unfavorable, constant failures were the result of my attempts, and advertising and traveling expenses were large.

Three times a week was the average number of my lectures, endeavoring at the same time to promote the cause of Temperance, but failed to make my living. I have found by experience that Temperance pay-meetings and constant collections for the cause have worn the Temperance people thread bare, and they would not give for that or for the suppression of Gambling either.

I therefore, after being connected at times with the Club for six weeks, thought I would work for the people gratuitously, and accordingly commenced at Syracuse, went thence to Auburn, and returned to Syracuse, where I found a pressing invitation to Canandaigua. I went, and spoke three times to large audiences, who made a collection, and gave me nearly *four* dollars. Thence I went to Baldwinsville, spoke twice, and received two dollars. I went to Oswego, and received $6 75.

I then lectured at different places some fourteen times before going to Rochester, my bills amounting to thirty-one dollars more than my income, and which I got from the sale of my books. I will give a more accurate account in my next.

J. H. GREEN.

New-Jersey Railroad and Passengers' Rights.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

On my return home this morning from a short journey, I found the *Newark Daily Advertiser* had been left at my house, containing an article in answer to the one published in your paper of the 18th inst. That article is so full of misstatements, false reasoning and gross absurdities, that I feel bound to reply to some of them. In the first place, this very profound reasoner and *disinterested* adviser of Mr. Grinnell commences by saying that Mr. G. complains because the Company charged him full fare from Philadelphia to New-York. This statement I pronounce false. Mr. G. does complain that these rates of fare are unreasonably high, and that they excuse themselves for the unreasonableness of their way-fare by saying that the distinction is made to favor their own citizens. Is not Mr. G. a citizen of New-Jersey? Is he not traveling over their road nearly or quite once a month? Has he not always paid them what they term full fare (four dollars) except in the present instance? And for what reason did he choose to avail himself of these rates of way-fare, made especially to favor *our own citizens*, of whom Mr. G. appears to be an exception? A plain statement of the circumstances may not be out of place. Mr. G. carries with him a pretty heavy trunk, but not heavier than is often carried over the road without extra charge. Some few months since, the baggage-master demanded extra pay for the trunk. The demand was made in so coarse and disrespectful a manner, and at the same time was so new and strange to him, although in the habit of traveling over their road at times ever since its construction, that he remonstrated with the baggage-master for the unjust charge, for which his trunk was cast aside with the gruff reply, "Then it *don't go*." This coarse treatment and unreasonable exaction from one paying them nearly one hundred dollars a year, was not to be submitted to by the native Yankee so odious to the writer of the article to which this is a reply. This is the origin of the trick, and the author is not *ashamed* of it. Besides, he considers he has a perfect right to take the extra trouble of purchasing different tickets, as much so as they have to make their rates of fare unequal and unjust. The supposition of a Railroad accommodating the domestic intercourse between neighboring towns, giving every body free passage, is supremely ridiculous. Did the New-Jersey Railroad Company ever show themselves thus patriotic? And the idea that Mr. G. would avail himself of such an unheard-of liberality, by hopping in and hopping out to go *scot free*, is an imputation upon the character of one that the writer of the article is yet to become *acquainted* with. The writer says their fare is from Philadelphia to New-Brunswick two dollars, and from New-Brunswick to New-York seventy-five cents.—Mr. G. paid two dollars and fifty cents from Philadelphia to New-Brunswick. It appears he then paid them in that portion of their route fifty cents more than their regular fare.

Now I contend that having paid their regular fare on one Railroad does not exclude one from taking passage on *another* Railroad at its regular fare for the route. I chose to avail myself of the inequality of these rates; but, as there is some difference of opinion between us, a third party will have to settle the matter before I shall yield my individual opinion. Mr. G. does not doubt the ignorance of the writer on matters of law as well as common reasoning; therefore his stating the fact was quite unnecessary. The writer thinks the eminently Yankee spirit of our people ought to meet with no severe rebuke, it having become odious to the New-Jersey Railroad Monopoly. Will the spirit down at his bidding? G.

Life Insurance.....[Copy of a Private Letter.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 28, 1845.

DEAR SIR: An incident took place at Cape May a few days since, which forcibly illustrates the benefit of Life Insurance even for young men in full health. Mr. Troubat, a young merchant, highly esteemed here, was drowned while bathing. It now appears that his life was insured at two offices for ten thousand dollars each. His family are thus instantly placed in independent circumstances, whatever may be the situation of his affairs.—He is said to have paid insurance for only two years. I have not inquired whether he has left other property, but that circumstance does not affect the question as to the propriety of every man in business applying a portion of his profits to this mode of securing his family from want. The practice of insuring life is becoming every day more common among our men of business, salaried clerks and mechanics. The general principle that insurance against loss of property by fire or the dangers of the sea is a positive duty, is pretty well understood already. The extension of this principle to insurance on the life, upon which the income of a family depends, is not so generally recognized; but a few examples like this of Mr. Troubat would do more to awaken public attention to the subject than whole volumes of reasoning. It brings the case "home to men's bosoms and business."

You are fortunate in having among your other Life Insurance Offices, a branch of the National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, with its capital of two millions and a half, which is so liberal as to allow the insured a share in the profits and several other important privileges, which place its advantages within the reach of persons with very limited incomes.

WILBRAHAM ACADEMY A LITIGANT.—We see by the last annual report of the visiting committee, that this institution is in some danger of losing a portion of its funded property, valued at $10,000. The facts, as we gather them from the report, are briefly these: A few years after the Institution was founded, to relieve it in part of a debt which was becoming somewhat embarrassing, and in redemption of a pledge, Col. Amos Binney caused the Methodist Religious Society at East Cambridge, which was indebted to him, to lease for 999 years, to the Trustees of the Academy, a tract of land with a school-house and a dwelling-house thereon, conveyed previously to the society by the proprietors of the Canal Bridge in East Cambridge. The proprietors of the Canal Bridge now claim the property so leased, on the ground that the lease to the Trustees of the Academy is a breach of the conditions on which they conveyed it to the Religious Society in East Cambridge, and have brought their suit at law accordingly, to recover it back. [Springfield Post.

WHITTLESEY MEETING.—We perceive in the New-York Evangelist a request to all the members of the Whittlesey family residing in the United States, to meet at the house of Dea. Chas. B. Whittlesey, State street, New-Haven, on Wednesday evening preceding the commencement at Yale College, to include those ladies who have lost the name by marriage, as well as those who have not. It is thought that those who meet will be able to trace their relationship to each other, as well as their common descent from John Whittlesey, who died at Saybrook, in 1650.

NEUROLOGY.—This doctrine appears to be gradually making progress. Dr. Buchanan is preparing for the press two volumes of Lectures, &c. in which his views will be fully presented. His experiments, which are still prosecuted as at first, for the sake of discovery and systematic knowledge, are said to impart a vivid interest and conviction to those by whom they are witnessed. [Louisville Journal.

Something New—Improvements in the Typographical Art.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

When Solomon said there was nothing *new* under the sun, he referred to the age in which he lived, and not to this go-ahead age of progressiveness, when nothing new can long remain new, for even you and I are growing old.

But before I get any older I am going to describe to you "something new," and useful, too. But I shall take my own way to do it.

When I was on my way home from the land of cotton bags, I made a small detour from my route for the sake of calling on my old friend, Josiah Warren, at New-Harmony, Indiana, who, whatever may be said of him by those who know least of him, about "his visionary notions of reforming society," has an abundant share of the inventive genius that is inherent with the "sons of New-England."

I found friend Josiah in his laboratory, sanctum, or work-shop, which undoubtedly bears a very strong resemblance in many particulars to the shop of that other ingenious Yorker, that Washington Irving immortalized, Jabez Doolittle, just before the first locomotive started upon its never ending journey over the face of this continent. That was 'an experiment.' What was ever accomplished without an experiment? For 17 years Josiah Warren has been an experimenter, and mostly with one object in view—the cheapening the printing power. For a while he thought to effect this by cheapening the press—being one of the means necessary to effect that benevolent object. At length he became convinced that this would not produce the desired effect, and he then turned his attention towards discovering a substitute for type metal, which he has at length done, and by which a complete revolution will be produced in the typographical art, particularly in the stereotyping process: though I do not wish to be understood to mean that this discovery is confined to the stereotyping process. He has discovered a new material for matrices, and a new method of making them, as well as a new material of which to form the plates. And what is remarkable is, that his process is so simple that you can, in your office, form an original design of any subject capable of being illustrated by letter press printing, as well as taking a cast of any thing you may choose to put in form with type, which is done in a few minutes; and after the matrix is made you can cast a plate by the heat of the common stove, and within fifteen minutes from the commencement of the operation have a perfectly finished plate perfectly fitted to a block and on the press taking off impressions. And what is still wonderful, the blocks do not require any perfect fitting; and the plates made from this new metal are more hard and more tough, and will wear as long as those made from common type metal, and do not cost one fourth as much. Finished plates and blocks to stereotype pages 5 by 10 inches, the inventor will contract to furnish and warrant for a sum not exceeding perhaps five cents each.

But the great benefit that will accrue to the craft, arises from the fact that every printer can make his own stereotype plates, as well as plates from original designs, at a very trifling expense in his own office. Steps are already taken to secure the patent, when the invention will be offered to the public. An agent is also on his way to Europe to secure patents there. So that after years of toil and expensive experiments, a result has been achieved that I hope will not only be beneficial to the craft, but the whole human family, and that some of that same family will amply remunerate the inventor for the benefits they may receive from him.

I send you enclosed four imprints of a picture.—Three are from the original stereotype plate, and the other is from a plate made from the original in the new type metal. Will you please to state if there is any and what is the difference—(allude to Nos.) I expect to be in Cincinnati in a few weeks, and I shall then make known to you many other things connected with this subject, and get you to put the new metal to the test of such proof as will enable you to speak advisedly upon the subject, and if you then become as well satisfied of the value of the improvement as I am, I am sure that you will lend your influence not only to promote the welfare of society, but to reward a worthy artisan who has spent the best years of his life in accomplishing this improvement. If we find the freight is worthy of such a conveyance, let us load the invention upon the never ceasing, ever-running locomotive of Jabez Doolittle, and send it forth to do much good as it speeds through the wide world.

July 1, 1845. SOLON ROBINSON.

THE CAPTURED OHIOANS.—The story of the capture of three citizens of Ohio and their incarceration in the jail at Parkersburg, Va. is confirmed.—The Cincinnati Herald has a report of their trial, prepared from the written statements of a magistrate of Ohio, who attended all the proceedings.

The prisoners are all married men. One has a wife and five children. They are all poor men, with families dependent upon their labor.

The trial came on July 19th, before a called Court of the county of Wood, in the State of Virginia.

The evidence offered was substantially this:

Six citizens of Virginia, on an intimation that certain slaves would attempt to escape on the 9th July, crossed the Ohio river on that day, after dark, and secreted themselves in the bushes near the bank of the river, close by a road running along the bank, and a road leading back into the country.

After a few hours, some six or seven men passed down the road; and soon, a canoe, coming from the Virginia shore, passed below the men in ambush, who immediately rose and followed it down till it landed. Here they saw a crowd of people, upon whom they immediately rushed. They met, part of the way up the bank, 25 or 30 feet from the water's edge, the three prisoners, whom they immediately seized. One of these professed his innocence, and offered to prove his character if they would conduct him before an Ohio Justice of the Peace hard by.

The three men were forcibly taken on board a boat by the captors, and conveyed to Parkersburg, Va. where they were committed to prison by a magistrate. It was also in evidence that two of the prisoners were seen going up the bank, with bundles or bags belonging to the colonnade.

Mr. McCarty has the pleasure to announce to the families of New-York that he has for this week made an engagement with the celebrated Operatic Brothers and Sisters, led on by that justly celebrated and famous Dan Gardiner, known as one of the great of Negro performers of the present times. The following are the names of the unequaled Band:

1. Old Dan Emmit, a Virtuoso of great note.
2. Billy Whitlock, the only real Banjo player living.
3. Charles White, the can't be beat Accordian Artist.
4. Barney Williams, master of the Tamborine.
5. Old Dan Gardiner, the terror of all Negro Dancers.

The visitors at the Elysian Fields are most respectfully informed that this week they will be entertained with the beautiful music of this popular Band. They will appear in all their Original Songs, Glees, Choruses and Dances, in which they bid defiance to all competition. jy29 3t

☞ **Psi Upsilon Convention.**—The annual Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity will be held at Yale College, New-Haven, on Tuesday, August 19th, 1845. All members of the Fraternity are requested to attend, as important business will be laid before the Convention for its action.

The members will assemble at 5, P. M.

E. N. Littlejohn.....	Theta chapter	Union College.
Francis N. Bangs..	Delta "	N. Y. University.
David Hawley.....	Beta "	Yale College.
Isaac T. Cady.....	Sigma "	Brown University.
Josiah Long.....	Alumna "	Amherst College.
Ed. H. Parker.....	Zeta "	Dartmouth College.
J. J. Elmendorf....	Lambda "	Columbia College.
Fred. L. Washburn.	Kappa "	Bowdoin College.
Chauncey L. Hatch.	Psi "	Hamilton College.
Jos. Jameson Lane.	Xi "	Wesleyan University.

jy26 2aw3w

☞ **Alpha Delta Phi.**—The different Chapters of the Alpha Delta Phi Society, will hold a Convention in New-Haven, on the Wednesday preceding the annual Commencement of Yale College, (August 20th.)

New-Haven, July 22, 1845. jy25 1t

☞ **"No Charge until the Hair is Restored."** Emanating from a regular Physician, and applied on the above terms, Beale's Hair Reparative stands alone, free from quackery or humbug. Personal reference is given to some of our first citizens as to its success. Office 184 First avenue. Depots 175 Broadway; Ladies' Depository 374 Broadway; 2 Milk-st. Boston; 71 Locust-street, Philadelphia. jy29 3t

☞ **Beekman's Original Genuine Pulmonic** Syrup.—This celebrated remedy for the cure of consumption, colds, coughs, diseases of the lungs, liver complaint and dyspepsia, can be had, as usual, at the old established office of the proprietor, No. 194 Courtland-street, one door below the corner of Greenwich-street.

Please bear in mind that No. 194 Courtland-street, is the only place in the city of New York, where the genuine medicine can be obtained. jy24 1t F. S. BEEKMAN.

☞ **J. D. Wheeler,** Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Commissioner of Deeds, &c. will attend in the Reading Room of Tammany Hall at all hours of the day and evening. jy15 ostf

☞ **The Mercantile** Mutual Insurance Company, No. 64 Wall street, inform the public that they are prepared to meet all claims promptly, and their assets are as far unimpaired by the recent fire, that they are enabled to take Marine and Fire Risks as heretofore on the most reasonable terms.

L. GREGORY, President.
JOSEPH HOXIE, Vice President.
ELLWOOD WALTER, Sec'y. [j22 1m] July 21st.

☞ **Life Insurance!**—NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON—NEW-YORK BRANCH.—The public are respectfully informed that Dr. Rodgers, or Dr. Hosack, will attend at the Society's Office, 74 Wall-st. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock, P. M.

And that—with a view to the convenience of the French and German part of the population of New-York—Dr. Arnoult will attend, daily, at the office at 12 o'clock, noon; each physician devoting one hour to his duties as medical examiner. Examinations will be conducted at their respective places of residence (if preferred) during the hours usual for receiving patients.

☞ Fee paid by the Society.

Dr. Rodgers resides at 110 Reecker-street.
Dr. Hosack " " 101 Franklin-street.
Dr. Arnoult " " 366 Broadway.

JACOB HARVEY, Chairman of Local Board.
J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent.
je20 3taw ostf

☞ **Water Cure at Lebanon Springs.**—This very beautiful, romantic and healthy place is easy of access, being situated only 25 miles East of Albany, 30 miles N. E. of Hudson and 7 miles West of Pittsfield, Mass. and presents natural advantages for purposes of health seldom equaled. For particulars address (post paid) David Cambell, "Lebanon Springs, Columbia Co. N. Y."

The Water-Cure Journal and Teacher of Health, Joel Shew, M. D. Editor, Campbell & Whitmarsh, Publishers, can be obtained of Wm. H. Graham, Tribune Buildings, 160 Nassau-street, New-York. City subscribers will hereafter receive their numbers at this place. Terms: $1 per volume of 24 numbers, in advance. my31tf

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And every description of *Plain* and *Ornamental Job Work*, executed with great neatness and punctuality, at the Office, No. 7 Spruce-street.

The improved POWER PRESSES, for BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c.

All work on the above Presses will be done at extraordinary low prices. jy11 tf

TRIBUNE BOOK-BINDERY.

NO. 7 SPRUCE-STREET, (Third Story.)—GAYLORD & ALEXANDER, are prepared to execute Binding for Booksellers, Public Libraries, and private individuals.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to re-binding old Books, Periodicals, Music, &c. in good style and at reasonable rates.

Persons visiting the City can have their books re-bound at short notice. jy21tf

EDUCATION.

REV. R. T. HUDDART'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL.—Four-street, between Houston and Bleecker, Fifth Avenue.

This Establishment, which has lately been removed from Houston-street, is now prepared for the reception of an increased number of Boarders. No expense has been spared to render it a complete, well arranged school for boys. It has been built expressly for the purpose intended, under the direction of one of the first architects in the city, and Mr. Huddart has much satisfaction in presenting to his friends and the public, an Institution in which every requisite for the accommodation, convenience, and comfort of his pupils is combined, and such as the experience of many years has suggested. The situation is, perhaps, the most eligible which could have been selected for the purpose as regards health and facility of access. All the advantages of the best Instructors and Professors are available, while the benefits of a country residence are gained by the out-door athletic exercises which can be enjoyed in the spacious play-ground.

Further information as to course of study, and other particulars, intending to parents, may be obtained on application to Mr. Huddart at his residence in 14th street.

N. B.—The regular Academical Year will commence on the 1st of September, after the Summer vacation. The number of Pupils being limited in the *Day School*, vacancies will be filled as they occur.

For BOARDERS and DAY BOARDERS, who are entirely distinct and seperate, applications will be received at any time.

TERMS—For Boarders $300 per annum (without accompaniments;) Day Boarders, $80 per quarter; Day Scholars, $30 per quarter. jy24 3mos M.W.A.F.

AWAY to the Elysian Fields, Hoboken—the only fashionable Resort on the banks of the beautiful Hudson. Entire change of novelties for this week, commencing on Monday, July 28th. Free Exhibitions every afternoon at 3 o'clock, on a stage erected for the purpose, in front of the Colonnade.

Mr. McCarty has the pleasure to announce to the families of New-York that he has for this week made an engagement with the celebrated Operatic Brothers and Sisters, led on by that justly celebrated and famous Dan Gardiner, known as one of the great of Negro performers of the present times. The following are the names of the unequaled Band:

1. Old Dan Emmit, a Virtuoso of great note.
2. Billy Whitlock, the only real Banjo player living.
3. Charles White, the can't be beat Accordian Artist.
4. Barney Williams, master of the Tamborine.
5. Old Dan Gardiner, the terror of all Negro Dancers.

The visitors at the Elysian Fields are most respectfully informed that this week they will be entertained with the beautiful music of this popular Band. They will appear in all their Original Songs, Glees, Choruses and Dances, in which they bid defiance to all competition. jy29 3t

CAUTION.—Kentucky Bonds missing.—The following Bonds of the State of Kentucky were forwarded by the subscribers on the 22d inst. addressed to John Potter, of Princeton, Ky.

No. 1400 for $1000, dated 1st March, 1844, issued to T. S. Goodman & Co.

No. 252 for $1000, dated 4th Nov. 1840, issued to J. T. Moorhead.

No. 563 for $1000, dated 4th Nov. 1840, issued to J. T. Moorhead.

No. 563 for $1000, dated 5th May, 1841, issued to J. H. Wood.

No. 656 for $1000, dated 20th May, 1841, issued to R. Dorris.

Bearing interest at six per cent. with coupons attached, and redeemable in 20 years from their respective dates.

The Bonds not having come to hand the public are cautioned against negotiating them. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by

jy28tf S. JAUDON & CO. 34 Wall-st.

$3,000 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the following sums of Money—or in proportion to the amount recovered—which was stolen from the Barge Clinton, of Poughkeepsie, at the foot of Murray street, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. on Monday, the 7th instant, or on the passage to Poughkeepsie, viz:

$10,000 of the bills of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York.
$4,200 of the bills of the Bank of Poughkeepsie.
$12,300 of the bills of the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank of Poughkeepsie.
$500 of the bills of various other Banks.

E. P. BENJAMIN, Cashier of the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank, Poughkeepsie.
R. NORTH, Cashier of the Bank of Poughkeepsie.

Any information may be given to the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York. je23 ostf

NOTICE.—Memphis and Wolf River Canal.—The time for receiving proposals to contract the Memphis and Wolf River Canal is extended to the 15th day of September next.

This extension of time has been caused by unavoidable delay in procuring a final survey and estimates of the work to be made.

Correspondents upon this subject, and those who have come in person to examine the works, shall have the estimates, specifications, profiles, and blank propositions for the same, forwarded to them in time to send in their bids in the period designated in this advertisement.

jy28 1815 E. J. FINLEY, Mayor of Memphis, Tenn.

REMOVAL.—SHERMAN ATWATER & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Iron Co., have taken the store recently occupied by Phelps, Dodge & Co., corner of Cliff and Fulton streets.

They are now receiving from their works Round Iron, Sheet Iron, &c., and are prepared to execute orders for every description of American Iron. jy25

REMOVAL.—Sherman, Atwater & Co. have removed to the store corner of Fulton and Cliff streets, formerly occupied by Phelps, Dodge & Co. jy29

CROTON HOSE.—Those in want of Hose for street and window washers, call at DAYS, 25 Maiden-lane, and examine the only good article of Hose ever manufactured. jy21

$6000 AND $3000—To loan on bond and mortgage on real estate in this city. The sums may be divided to suit applicants. Apply at the store 279 Spring street. jy19 4t*

STEEL PENS.—An extensive assortment of pens of every description, comprising over 100 kinds of Perry's, G. Motts, Windle, Mosely, and Wrights', manufacture for sale by jy8 FRANCIS & LOUTREL, 77 Maiden Lane.

Patent Medicines.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM.

The operation of this preparation is three-fold. It acts as a tonic, strengthening the digestive power and restoring the appetite, as an aperient, peculiarly suited and gentle in its laxative effect, and as an anti-septic, purifying the fluids of the body, and neutralizing in the blood the active principle of disease. The many well authenticated cures of Scrofula of the most malignant character, wrought by Sands's Sarsaparilla, have given it a wide and deserved celebrity. But it is not alone in Scrofula nor in the class of diseases to which it belongs, that this preparation has been found beneficial. It is a specific in many diseases of the skin, and may be administered with favorable results in all; it also exercises a controlling influence in bilious complaints; and when the system has been debilitated either by the use of powerful mineral medicines or other causes, it will be found an excellent restorative.

The following certificate exemplifies, in a most remarkable manner, the great medical value of the Sarsaparilla in a severe case of Scrofulous affection:

NEW-YORK, July 4th, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: It is impossible for me to describe the value and benefit your Sarsaparilla has been to me. I have been afflicted with virulent ulcers, more or less, for the last seven years, especially in the summer season. At first they appeared in small bunches on various parts of my body, and then increased in size, attended with acute pain, until they at last would break and discharge large quantities of matter, forming ulcers, which soon ate small holes down to the very bone. My sufferings were intense. I consulted the most eminent physicians in the city with but very little benefit. During the winter I would get some better, but when spring came they returned as bad as ever, and I felt convinced in my own mind that it would be impossible for me to live under such sufferings for one as much as I did the last, but the Lord has spared me from one year to another until I at last heard of your Sarsaparilla.—For about four months previous to my taking your Sarsaparilla, I could not sleep, but a little while at a time, either day or night, and at times it seemed as though I should die with pain and for the want of sleep. I dreaded the return of night, being obliged to sit up most of the time, and frequently on retiring to rest, I thought my children would find me dead in the morning. After I commenced using the Sarsaparilla, and before I had quite taken the third bottle, I awoke one night, and feeling no pain, I thought I was dying, and resolved in my mind to rise up to see if I had any strength. Finding no difficulty in doing so, and after sitting up a short time, I found that I felt much better and I continued to improve until there is now not a pain about me, while before it seemed as if my joints would part with pain. My appetite and strength are good, and I was soon able to attend to my domestic duties and now my sinews are all healed, and my general health and strength is fully restored, all of which I ascribe to the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your obliged friend, SARAH ELLISON.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficiency, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton-street, New-York.

Sold also at 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers—77 East Broadway.

Sold also by druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 per bottle, 6 bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sand's Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla and take no other.

THE WONDER & BLESSING OF THE AGE!

"The only Cure for Consumption."

LET EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD, who is afflicted with *Coughs, Colds, Spitting Blood, Liver Complaint*