THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

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

THE TRIBUNE.

OBSERVATIONS ON CORN LAWS, on Political Bravery and integrity, and on Clerical and Personal Slander: In the shape of a quick and modest reply to the Second Letter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, Waterford and Wexford—to Ambrose Lisle Phillips, Esq. By DANIEL O'CONNELL. Dublin. John Doyle, 139 Broadway.

This is the title of a pamphlet of 180 pages—and sufficiently describes its contents. It is written with all the power and bitterness of the great Repealer. Those who feel an interest in Irish politics, and especially the warm advocates of the author will find the work highly interesting.

☞ THIERS's History of the French Revolution No. 57, has just been published by Israel Post, 86 Bowery. Three more numbers will complete this excellent work.

☞ ISRAEL POST, 98 Bowery, has just issued the thirty-first number of the works of Lord BACON. The whole is to be embraced in thirty numbers.

☞ The MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE, for June has just been received by Israel Post, 98 Broadway.

SENTENCE OF TOPPING.—This wretched man, convicted a few weeks since of the murder of his wife under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, was sentenced to death in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Tuesday. We take the following report of the Sentence from the Express:

Mr. VANDEVOORT asked the prisoner if he had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him.

Prisoner—There are more persons here now than will be at my execution, I suppose. I know no more about it than the child unborn, with the exception of one thing, going into the room and coming out of it. I lay by her three hours and a half, and she dead. I got up from my place, and said to her, "rise; there has been no victuals cooked for two days," and I put my toe to her to wake her, but there was no reply: I rolled her over on her breast, and found she was cold—dead: I lifted her in my arms, and took her to the bed, and she appeared like a child—she fell out of my arms upon the bed. The stream was running warm from her head then, and I thought she was not dead, and I covered her so high (pointing to his chest) with the clothes. I put my head upon her bosom, and my mouth to hers—but so it was, and she was dead! When I was arrested, I said we had lived together 21 years; and were we to part that way, and I ought to remember something about it. I don't even remember her features; I only recollect that there was such a person. If I am to die, I hope God will give me strength to bear it.

Judge Kent—Thomas Topping, you were tried by a fair and intelligent Jury—you were defended by able and faithful lawyers—and your case received every attention which could be given to it; and it now becomes my duty to pass upon you the sentence of the law, which is the sentence of death. You must prepare to die!

Prisoner—I hope I am prepared.

Judge Kent—The Court is glad to see the state of mind you appear to be in, and hopes you realize your dreadful situation. Among the dreary list of crimes which it has been my painful duty to try, yours was the worst; it was a cruel and lingering torture of a human being, and that being the wife of your bosom for 21 years and the mother of 10 children.

Prisoner, your end is rapidly approaching, you will soon leave this world, and we shall have done all that human law can do. You have shed the blood of a human being, and the law pronounces that yours must pay the forfeit. This world is receding from your view, but there is another world and another tribunal at which you must soon stand. (The prisoner here made another remark which we did not catch.)

We hope you speak with sincere regret, for though mercy may be obtained at that tribunal, still it will punish if that mercy is not obtained by true repentance which alone can avail you.

Prisoner—The Court will give me time I hope.

Judge Kent—You will have all the time the law allows, and you will be attended by those better fitted than myself to counsel and advise you, but even I, a frail, erring being like yourself must direct your attention to Him from whom alone you can find mercy. Wrap not yourself up in imaginary innocence, for you are a very guilty man indeed—you have committed a dreadful murder on your wife, and the mother of your children. But I do not wish to harrow your feelings, I would only attempt to bring you to a proper sense of your situation, and urge you by sincere prayer to obtain mercy from the Almighty.

Thomas Topping, the judgement of the law is that, on the 2d of August next you be hung by the neck till you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul!

The prisoner was then remanded apparently little affected by the sentence. His sister was in Court during the morning sitting with him—she wept bitterly. The scene was truly distressing.

'GREAT BARGAINS!'—Comptroller Flagg is 'selling off' the property of the State at 'greatly reduced prices.' For those who can command ready money there is a capital chance for first-rate bargains. The Cattskill and Canajoharie Railroad, which stood the State in some *two hundred thousand dollars*, was 'knocked down' by Auctioneer Flagg at *eleven thousand*. The Ithaca and Owego, which cost the State *three hundred thousand dollars*, was sold for *forty-five hundred*. The N. Y. and Erie Railroad, in which the State has an interest of *three millions*, is also advertised to be sold *cheap*, and the purchaser to receive the Comptroller's '*thanks for the riddance*.' It is even rumored that the Erie Canal, which (according to the Comptroller) has '*not yet paid for itself*,' is next to be offered at public vendue, and sold out to the highest bidder. The State of New York must be doing 'a smashing business' to be able to make such 'sacrifices,' and yet prosper!

[Albany Evening Journal.

N. B.—For a good Fit and cheap Clothing, call at R. APPLETON'S Cash Tailoring Establishment, 394 Grand-street, corner of Attorney. my14 2m

JOHN McCABE & CO.'S Intelligence Office, 99 Nassau-st. REFERENCES—Hon. M. H. Grinnell, H. Brevort, Esq. W. Irving, Prof. Renwick. as 1t

TRUNKS, Improved Valises, Carpet Bags, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Water-proof Traveling Trunks and Hat Boxes. Also Merchants' Packing Trunks, manufactured and for sale at prices corresponding with the times, at E. H. NODYNE'S Trunk Repository, 219 Greenwich-street, corner of Barclay. je7 1m

BOYS' Clothing!—Childrens' Clothing A very large assortment—very good quality—very cheap—Geo. A. Hoyt & Co. No. 14 Bowery, would respectfully inform their patrons and the public generally, that they have again been making extensive preparations for the spring and summer trade; and have now on hand a much larger assortment of Boys' and Childrens' Clothing than they ever before have had. The public are invited to call and examine their goods with particular reference to quality and price. Terms cash. a4 3m*

ONE PRICE STORE.—It is generally known that some store-keepers ask double the price the article is worth; therefore any person wishing to purchase good cheap clothing can rely on being furnished with articles at the following prices:—Coats at $12; cloth jackets $3 50 to $5; cloth pants $3 25 to $4 50; satinet pants $1 75 to $2 50. J. COGSWELL, 139½ Chatham-st. my21 1m (Children's Clothes.

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, either at wholesale or retail at DOLSON'S new Clothing Store, No. 98 Chatham street, cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best that can be found in any other part of the city. je2 3m*

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. OFFICE NO. 30 ANN-STREET. FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

VOL. II. NO. 58. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1842. WHOLE NO. 370

FROM HAYTI.—We are indebted to a commercial house for Port-au-Prince papers to the 26th ult., from which we derive the following particulars.

PORT-AU-PRINCE.—The Chamber of Representatives, on the recommendation of the President of Hayti, has passed a law to exempt the inhabitants of the districts devastated by the recent earthquake, from Taxes. The Senate, at its sitting on the 23d May, concurred.

CAPE HAITIEN.—News had been received at Port-au-Prince from Cape Haitien, by the return of Capt. Faubert, and de-camp to President Boyer, who sent him on a mission thither. The disorders that prevailed in this unfortunate city in ruins, of which we have before heard so much complaint, have been consummated by the pillage, or rather theft of the public treasure, which had been hitherto preserved, it is said, by a guard. Letters announce the conflagration of the rest of the houses overturned, and not before burnt. The first fire consumed only a quarter of the city, and was extinguished by rain.

ST. JAGO.—Letters from this unfortunate city confirm the sad news of the overturning of all the houses built with masonry, and of all the public edifices. About two hundred persons have perished. The earthquake was perceived at the same time as at Cape Haytien. New shocks, very strong, having continued through the night and the following days, the rest of the population removed a half league from the city. At the first moment of this strong convulsion of the earth, the river Yaque was seen to go up towards its source, and to divide into two parts, leaving a dry passage in its bed; then, to descend with astonishing impetuosity.

The excesses committed here by the prisoners who escaped in consequence of the fall of the prisons, are deplorable—also, by some country people, and by some from the city, who thought they had a right to pillage. But it appears that the authorities have not fulfilled their duty in endeavoring to prevent this disorder. St. Jago is described as a very flourishing city that had just begun to acquire the prosperity due to industry.

ST. DOMINGO.—The powerful shock experienced here was preceded by a terrible noise coming from the East. The fine cathedral, commenced in 1514 and finished in 1540, had resisted every earthquake, especially those of 1684 and 1691. But it was considerably injured by that of the 7th inst. The sea was excessively agitated near the harbor. The injury experienced by the cathedral occasioned the fear of its fall, on which account the vicar-general Portez thought proper to take away the holy sacrament and carry it to the church St. Dominick, and afterward to a barrack constructed in haste.—A repetition of the atrocious piracies of Cape Haitien and St. Jago is expected at St. Domingo.

THE MINES.—The mines on the East of Hayti have recently been explored by an Englishman named Robertson, who is now going to England to solicit the patronage of English capitalists in the work. [Jour. of Com.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—From the Augusta Banner we learn that a little son of Capt. A. Marden, of Palermo, Me. aged 4 years and 10 months, named Ancel Wallace, was killed on Wednesday evening of last week, under the following circumstances. Having returned from school, he went out to the barn to salute his fond mother, who was engaged in milking the cow. In the barn was a leach-tub elevated nearly two feet from the floor, and filled with wet ashes, weighing probably four or five hundred pounds. From the upper edge of the tub a small chain hung, which the little innocent seized and swung round. This upset the tub, which fell directly upon the child and crushed him to death instantly. His father hearing the fall, ran to the barn, and beheld his little son, that one minute before was so lively and happy, lying dead with the blood gushing from his mouth and nostrils, like a stream from a fountain. He was a child of most amiable disposition and uncommon promise. [Boston Bee.

☞ No. 23 of the works of Sir WALTER SCOTT, has just been issued by Israel Post, 83 Bowery.

Important to Home Leagues, Agricultural Societies, Mechanics' Associations, and to the Friends of American Industry throughout the Country.

☞ **The American Laborer** is published on the first day of every month. The first number was published in April last. The whole work is to be completed in twelve numbers. The volume, when completed, will form a compendium of information connected with the *Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Trades* and *Commerce* of the *United States* not elsewhere to be found in any volume.

THE AMERICAN LABORER will affirm and maintain the policy of encouraging and fostering by wise legislation the establishment and growth in our country of new or yet feeble branches of Industry, such as the Culture of Silk, the Manufacture of whatever fabrics of Wool, Cotton, Iron, &c. may be necessary for the supply of our own wants and to secure and perfect our Independence. It will demonstrate that the true and permanent interests of all, but especially of the Agricultural and Working Classes universally, will be infallibly and signally promoted by adopting and carrying out the Protective Policy, and that the Wages of Labor, the average price of its Produce, and the aggregate Product of the National Industry, will be surely and largely enhanced thereby. In short, this work is intended to form a complete text-book for the friends of Protection, and a thorough refutation at every point, of the pernicious fallacies put forth by the foreign and misguided American apologists for the policy of unequaled Free-Trade.

THE AMERICAN LABORER will be published monthly in a large octavo form, each number containing thirty-two large double column pages of closely printed matter. Each number will contain one great Speech, Report, or other convincing document, and a variety of shorter articles. The work will form one complete and comprehensive volume of 384 large and fair pages, and will be afforded to single subscribers for SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS each, three copies for Two Dollars, five copies, for Three Dollars, nine copies for Five Dollars, or ☞ TWENTY COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS. ☞ Payment is required in advance, in all cases.—The lowest possible price has been fixed in order that its circulation may be rendered universal, should the work receive the approbation of the public.

☞ The July number will be ready for delivery on the first day of the month. The April, May and June numbers may still be procured. The following are the

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Post-Masters are authorised to remit money for subscriptions.

GREELEY & McELRATH,
No. 30 Ann st. New-York.

ASSOCIATION;

Or, Principles of a True Organization of Society.

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

☞ **The Fourier Association** will let their Lecture Hall three nights in the week for Lectures or to Societies. It is conveniently and comfortably fitted up, and will be let at a moderate rate. Apply to A. Brisbane, 76 Leonard-street.

Groups and Series.

There is one important fact, which Philanthropists and Intelligent Workingmen should keep in view, and that is, that the *Right of Labor* is not, in our false Societies, guaranteed to Man. The proof of this is, that there are thousands of persons in this city who are now out of employment, making every effort to find work, and are still unable to obtain it. These persons, with their families, are harassed by killing anxieties; they are exposed to want and privations, which engender a vast amount of disease, and premature death. The Right of Labor, or means of always obtaining employment, is not guaranteed to Man: he possesses merely the Right of going round and begging labor from his fellow man, and subjecting himself to his orders and caprice for giving it to him. Association will do away with this violation of Man's primary Right,—with this shameful subjection of the individual to the individual,—with the use and abuse of man by his fellow man. As the system of Groups and Series only can reform this state of things, the Reader will perceive how all-important it is to understand that system.

All occupations or branches of Industry will be carried on in Association, as we have explained, by a number of persons united together, and forming a Group,—each of whom would choose that detail of the work most suited and agreeable to him. Occupations would not be prosecuted by single individuals, working alone, and executing all the details of a work.

How will these Groups be formed, it will be asked?

We will explain the manner. Suppose three or four persons in an Association, who understand some branch of Industry—say saddle-making, cabinet-making, breeding horses, or care of fruit-trees—decided upon uniting for the purpose of prosecuting any one of these branches, from a taste for the occupation, desire of profit, and other reasons. They would make their intention known to the members of the Association, and would rally round them those persons who had any knowledge of the business—who would like to learn it, or might, from any other cause, wish to join the new Group. As soon as a sufficient number were united, they would form themselves into a Group; they would choose the most skillful and active persons among them as Officers,—such as President, Assistant President, and Secretary; they would divide the work into as many parts as it would admit of advantageously, and one, two, three or more of the members would choose that part or detail which they preferred, and could execute the best. Thus the Group would be composed of several sub-Groups, each of which would attend to one part or subdivision of the work. The great perfection which could be given to all branches of Industry by this system would be incalculable.

Suppose a Group were occupied with the care of a fruit-orchard. To graft and clean the trees would be one part of the work.—To dig, hoe or loosen the earth about the roots, and manure it, would be another part.—To collect, assort the fruit and pack it, would be a third part.—To take care of the implements, collect seed, &c., would be a fourth part. With each of these parts some members, but not the whole Group, would be occupied.

Suppose five or six Groups are cultivating five or six varieties of fruit-trees; they would form a Series of Groups of Fruit-Growers. A Series, as we see, is composed of a number of Groups, as a Group is composed of a number of individuals.

All branches of Industry will admit of divisions, which would be carried on by Groups. In the business of carpentry, for example, there would be window-blind makers, sash-makers, door-makers, &c., or some other divisions, which might be judged better. There would be as many Groups as there are divisions, and all these Groups united together, would form a *Series of Carpenters*. If there were three or four varieties of horses raised in an Association,—say the blood-horse, the Arabian, and the dray-horse,—there would be as many Groups as there were varieties, and these Groups combined would form a Series, devoted to the breeding of horses.

There would be in an Association Series of Carpenters—Cabinet-makers—Painters and Guilders—Saddlers—Shoe-makers—Hatters—Black and Whitesmiths—Locksmiths, &c., which would form the Series of Mechanics and Manufacturers. There would be Series of Gardeners—Grain-growers—Fruit-growers, &c., which would form the Agricultural Series. There would be Series devoted to the raising of Domestic Animals, and to other leading divisions of Industry. Series engaged in lighter occupations and suited to the tastes of women, such as confectionary, embroidery, &c. would also be established.

These explanations and details are all important to be clearly understood, as we shall refer to them constantly hereafter. The reader should have a distinct idea of the Mechanism of the Groups and Series, which he can do from what we have said and shall say.

To organize an Association, and make it move on successfully, there must be at least forty Series, and to form this number of Series, four hundred persons at least are necessary. Here is the reason why small Associations will not answer. In them Industry cannot be rendered attractive and a free choice of occupations and varied social relations cannot be offered to all, without which human nature becomes dissatisfied and seeks isolation.

Let us point out a few of the contrasts which will exist between the present system of Industry and that of the Groups and Series, and the Liberty and Happiness, which the Producing Classes will enjoy in them.

At present the Workingman must beg of his fellow man—of Employers or Capitalists—the privilege of laboring; he must toil *at one kind of work*, which may not be suited to his tastes or to his habits; and which he cannot change, because he learned but one branch while young, and he must keep at it from necessity.

In Association, a large number of occupations will be open to every individual. Every person (male and female) can take part in those Groups which he prefers; he has only to testify a love or attraction for the work to be admitted a member. Every person as a consequence can choose those occupations, which his inclinations may dictate, and which are suited to his health. (We will remark that an individual, in a Group, will attend to but one detail of a work, whereas at present he must execute all parts of it. If a superior practical or industrial education were given to children, they could learn with ease a detail in the several branches of Industry.)

At present, the Working Classes must submit to the control and dictation of Capitalists and Employers who can give them employment. The hours they must devote to Labor, the occupations at which they must work, and the time they can take for their meals, are pointed out to them: in many manufactories and workshops, they are forbidden to speak to their fellow workmen around them, and are rung up in the morning like animals. Here is a tyranny in Labor which is more keen than the political tyranny of the worst Despotism. Now, if it be important to introduce Liberty in Politics or the Government, is it not also important to introduce it into Labor, which is the daily occupation of the majority of men? It seems to us that it is.

In Association, the members of a Group would be equal, associated partners: they would elect their industrial officers as people now elect their political officers; by this means the right of voting is extended to Labor—a thing of which politicians do not now dream. There would be no Employers and Hirelings—no arbitrary control and dictation: the individual would be governed by laws and regulations which he himself had aided in framing and establishing. The principle of Democracy would by this means be applied to Labor, from which it is now banished. An Employer is, in this Democratic country, as absolute as a Turkish Pasha, and exercises much more tyranny in Labor and Industry than the Pasha does in politics.

At present, Capitalists and Employers fit up workshops and manufactories as they wish. If they are dirty, gloomy and unventilated, the dependent Laborer must submit, and work in them.

In Association, the Groups will have the manufactories and workshops fitted up as they wish; and as they are to work in them, they of course will desire them airy and elegant. They will also have tools and machinery of the best and most convenient kind.

There are a great many other contrasts which we could mention, but these are enough for the present.

WANTED—By a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general house work. Apply City Office 75 Canal-st., or 96 King-st. Good city reference given. je15 2t*

WANTED—By a young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or general housework. The very best of city reference given. Please apply at City Office 75 Canal, or 16 Jane street, up stairs. je15 3t*

WANTED—By a man and his wife, situations, the man as gardener or farmer, and the wife as cook or to attend a dairy. Can produce good testimonials of character. Please apply at City Office 75 Canal st. or 43 Cherry-st. Free. je15 3t*

WANTED—Good Protestant Servants, male and female, capable of filling any situation, with good city references, at City Office, 75 Canal-street—free of charge. je14 8t*

WANTED—By a young man of unquestionable reference, a situation as waiter or porter in a store—can be useful in almost any capacity. Please apply City Office, 75 Canal-st. je14 3t*

WANTED—A partner with a capital of $2,000 to engage in a profitable and permanent branch of Manufacturing business in the city. The article manufactured has been long and favorably known in the market and continuously a ready and extensive sale. Ample references will be given and required as to character, &c. &c.—or should it be preferred, a silent partner would be admitted. Direct Manufacturer at the office of this paper. je14 2w eod*

BOARDING—Good Rooms with Board can be had where there are few and pleasant boarders, by applying to the subscriber at No. 20 Reade street, a few doors east of Broadway. DAVID OLIVER. je3 14t

BOARDING.—A Family, together with a few single Gentlemen, can be accommodated at 75 Beekman-st. a23 1t

ROOMS, with or without Breakfast and Tea, at 113 Leonard-street, at from $2 50 to $6 a week in a small family. m6 1t

BOARDING—Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant parlors and board at 26 Cliff-street. Also two or three single gentlemen. m6 1t

BOARDING.—Mrs. J. Wilson begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally that she has removed to the brick building 71 and 73 Catherine-st. entrance No. 1 Monroe-street, where can be accommodated a few respectable Boarders by the day or week, on the most reasonable terms. The location is very desirable situation, and every attention paid to comfort and convenience. my21 1m*

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FOR SALE—Forty Knapsacks and 40 Cartridge Boxes, nearly new, and in excellent condition for use. Will be sold very cheap. Inquire at this office. my16 1st

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.—A first-rate Instrument, nearly new, by a first-rate maker, will be sold low for cash at 32 Governeur, corner of Madison-street. a20 1m*

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 17th, 1842.

THE President and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of seven per cent. upon the new capital stock, for the last six months, payable on and after the 20th inst. LEWIS PHILLIPS, Sec'y. m19 1m

BE WATCHFUL of your Health.—Dr. Brandreth's Office is now 274 Bowery, having removed it from 276. He requests his friends to be careful of rogues and impostors, who are anxious to deceive the unwary. Remember Dr. Brandreth's Office is 274, not 276 Bowery. m18 1m*

HAIR COLORING.—J. P. Maby would inform those who used his celebrated Essence of Tyre, for changing red or grey Hair to a permanent brown or black, that he has returned to his old stand, No. 76 Division-street, where he offers it in packages of 25 cents, 50 cents and $1. This Hair Dye has been long in use, and never failed to give entire satisfaction. Those doubting its efficacy will be readily convinced by calling at the above place, and if on trial they are not satisfied, the money will be refunded. je1 1m*

HOVEY'S TRUNK REPOSITORY, No. 196 Pearl-st. opposite Cedar.—R. HOVEY manufactures and keeps constantly on hand every description of Traveling and Packing Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash or approved paper. ma 5m

PERSONS TRAVELING are reminded that the Roxbury India Rubber Establishment, No. 17 Maiden-lane, have now a complete assortment of Life Preservers, Belts and Jackets, air Cushions, stage pillows, air beds and pillows, water proof coats and pants, wading boots and pads, over-shoes, &c. &c. Orders for every article in the line executed with promptness by

HORACE H. DAY, successor to
je14 Roxbury I. R. Company.

LOST—On Saturday, the 11th instant, in the City Hall, a small bundle of papers, containing an assignment of judgement, and sundry other papers of no use to any one but the owner. The finder will confer a favor by leaving the same at the office of the subscriber.
JOHN D. HOYT, Attorney at Law, 9 Chamber-st.
je14 3t*

HOUSEKEEPERS' Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.—The subscribers are receiving fresh supplies, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of Housekeepers' Hardware, such as common and ivory handle Knives and Forks in single dozens or sets, and in sets of 51 pieces. Also, Tea Trays, Spoons, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Coffee Mills, Shovels and Tongs, Hollowware, &c., &c., all of which they offer at market prices.
my24 1m OSBORN & LITTLE, 53 Fulton-st.

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S. J. SYLVESTER'S 22 Wall street,
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ETNA Fire Insurance Company of N. Y.—Office No. 57 Wallst.—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.

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Theod's Anthony, Daniel L. Gray, William H. Fleetwood.

CHARLES TOWN, President.
HENRY LEFF, Secretary.
ap8 6m RICHARD P. DUNN, Surveyor.

THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY—Capital $300,000, Office No. 54 Wall st. This Company continue to make insurance against loss or damage by fire, on liberal principles.

DIRECTORS.

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J. Phillips Phoenix, William Cutter, Micah Baldwin,
John Morrison, Rich. Wheeler, Nathaniel Weed,
Joseph S. Yoe, Fleming G. Tucker, John Rankin,
David Lee, Shepherd D. Benjamin, John D. Wolf,
Ralph O. Shipley, William W. Tooker, Ferdinand Suydam,
Hooper C. Pleasants, H. HAVENS, President.
LEWIS FITZGERALD, Secretary.

JEFFERSON INSURANCE Company. ☞—No. 47 Walkstreet, corner of Hanoverstreet. This Company continues to insure against loss or damage by fire, on buildings, goods, wares or merchandise generally; also, on vessels and cargoes against loss or damage by inland navigation, on as favorable terms as any other office.

DIRECTORS.

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Thomas T. Woodruff, Moses Tucker, Thomas Price,
Benjamin B. Disosway, Francis P. Sage, John G. Lee,
John R. Davison, Elisha Riggs, James S. Holmes,
Amos Baker, Wm. K. Thorn, John P. Moore,
Martin Hoffman, James R. Whiting, Samuel Unterhill,
Joseph Allen, Joseph Drake,

THOMAS W. THORNE, President.
GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary. 1m 11

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 Merchandize.

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 returned 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 Stores, 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, E. A. Robertson, Stephen Cambreleng,
Robert Rogers Lenox, Samuel Martin, Frederick Depeyster,
William H. Hudson, Frank Schieffelin, Daniel Seymour,
A. R. RODGERS, President.
my12 4m D. C. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' FIRE Insurance Company—Capital Half a Million of Dollars—Office No. 30 Wall-st. This Company continues to insure against loss or damage by Fire, dwelling houses, stores, 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.

Jonathan Lawrence, Henry K. Bogert,
Thomas Bloodgood, Anthony C. Rossaire,
Jesse A. Spencer, Moses Taylor,
Robert Greenleaf, Oliver Corwin,
Francis H. Nicoll, John L. Lawrence,
Thomas Lawrence, Charles Cagory,
James Boyd, Jr., Charles N. Talbot,
William W. Fox, James G. Stacey,
George Barclay, Asaph Stone,
Jacob P. Grand, Joseph Hudson,
David M. Prall, Andrew Fosser, Jr.,
Ephraim Holbrook, Moses H. Grinnell,
Oliver H. Gordon,

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

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, at the Pine Orchard—1842.—This romantic and fashionable resort will be conducted during the present season under the direction and superintendence of the subscriber. It has undergone a complete and thorough repair, and is now open for the reception of visitors. No effort will be spared to maintain the deservedly high character which it has heretofore sustained. As heretofore, its tables will be furnished with every delicacy that the New-York market can afford; and every possible attention that can promote the convenience and enjoyment of its patrons will be promptly bestowed. The road leading to this establishment and especially that part of it on the mountain, has been rendered perfectly smooth and safe.

Messrs. A. F. Beach & Co's. excellent line of stages will run as heretofore regularly between the Landing and the Mountain House, on the arrival of the boats.
je14 3m C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

THE PASSIONS, Illustrated with Dramatic Readings.—Mr. FITZGERALD TASISTRO begs to inform the public of New-York, that, at the earnest solicitations of a large number of his friends, he proposes to deliver a brief course of three Lectures on the Cardinal Passions, as given by him with so much success in Boston and all the eastern cities.

The first Lecture will take place at the Society Library, Broadway, on Tuesday, the 14th inst. Subject—Love, in illustration of which recitations will be given from Shakspeare, Hamlet, Milton's Paradise Lost, Byron's Childe Harold, Corsair, and the Lament of Tasso, Venice Preserved, William Tell, the Hunchback, &c. &c.

The second Lecture will take place on Thursday, the 16th instant. Subject—Jealousy, Hatred and Revenge, in illustration of which recitations will be given from Hamlet, Othello, Paradise Lost, Pollock's Course of Time, Cairn, Manfred, Merchant of Venice, The Revenge, &c. &c.

The third Lecture will take place on Tuesday, the 21st.—Subject—Pride and Ambition, in illustration of which recitations will be given from Macbeth, Richard III., Henry VIII., Byron, Moore, Campbell, Paradise Lost, Pollock's Course of Time, Percival, &c.

Tickets, admitting one person to the Course of three Lectures, one dollar each, to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. Colman, Appleton, Wiley & Putnam, Broadway, Messrs. Langley, Chatham street, Mr. Nesbitt's, corner Wall and Water streets, and at the bar of the United States Hotel.

Single Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at the doors of the Society Library on each evening of lectures.

Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. No postponement on account of weather. je14 1t

REMOVAL.—The subscriber has removed from 130 Water to 272 Pearl-street, where he is selling off his stock at very reduced prices—consisting in part of

Coach and Barouche Springs
do do Axles
do do Patent Mail
do do Bows, Bands and Lamps
Oil Cloth and Brussels Carpet
India Rubber Cloth
Patent Leather
Laces, Spanning Cord
Saddle Trees, Horsehair
Wood and Iron Hames
Buckles, Bits, Stirrups, Webbs,
Silk, Claims, Trunk Locks
Handles, Plush, Thread

and all articles in the Coach or Saddlery line, &c &c
m4 2m JNO. S. SUMMERS, 272 Pearl, above Fulton-st.

Tuesday Published,

LAW REPORTER for June.—CONTENTS.—Greenleaf on Evidence; Bankrupt Law; Expante Foster, wherein the validity of attachments of the property of bankrupts, on mesne process, is discussed with the legal ability and discrimination of that learned Jurist, Judge Story; Washington Bank vs Stimpson, United States vs Dashiel; Digest of English Cases; Intelligence and Miscellany; Bankrupts in Maine, including all who have petitioned to be declared Bankrupts in Maine up to May 20th, 1842—whole number 1263; Bankrupts in Massachusetts continued, including the names of petitioners from April 20th to May 20th, 1842; N. Y. Bankrupts; Ordinary Notices; The List of Bankrupts in New-York will be continued in next number. BRADBURY SODENA CO.,
je8 147 Nassau-st. New-York, and 10 School st. Boston.

William H. Franklin, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—William H. Franklin will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 21, 1842, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, all that certain House, with the Lots of Ground thereunto belonging, situate on the northeast corner of the Fifth Avenue and one hundred and twelfth street. The House is of brick, neat and substantial, 25 feet front, Lots of Ground, each 25 feet wide by 100 feet deep. There is a good Stable in the rear of the House, and the lots of the streets have been set out with trees. A good pump of excellent water near the door. Title indisputable. Terms will be accommodating and made known on the day of sale.

For further particulars, apply to
J. & J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Counsellors at Law,
my27 1t22 No. 15 Cherry-street, N. Y.

TO PAINTERS—To Painters.—Cheap Paint Store, by A. SCHANCK, 86 Division-street.—
200 kegs pure American White Lead;
100 casks do do do;
50 do do English do;
2000 lbs Paris Green;
2000 do Chrome Green. je11 6t*

ROLLED GERMAN SILVER.—JAS. G. MOFFETT, 121 Prince-street, near Wooster, would particularly call the attention of Hardware Dealers and Manufacturers to his superior article of German Silver, which he offers for sale wholesale and retail, of all thicknesses, and warrants it equal to any, either Foreign or Domestic, for use and settings. a22 1t

ECONOMY and FASHION.—Gentlemen's handsome and durable Hats, warranted for beaver, at the low price of $2 50. Fine Moleskin Hats $2 25 to $3. Elegant drab and black Cassimere and fine Nutria Hats, from $5 to $1. The above Hats (for the price) are unsurpassed by any manufactured in this city.
J. W. KELLOGG, 152 Canal-st.
je7,1m* corner of Thompson.

GOSHEN MILK DEPOT, No. 193 Rivington and 201