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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.

THE DIAL. A MAGAZINE FOR LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION, July 1842. Boston, E. P. Peabody; N. York, C. S. Francis.

The admirers of this most able magazine and of its Editor, Mr. EMERSON, will be glad to know that the series of Lectures upon the Times which awakened so much interest in this city during the last winter, is about to be published in its pages. The July number contains the first. How much fault soever either in style or in sentiment, may be found with them, no one can read them thoughtfully without being strengthened and built up in all the elements of a moral and intellectual character. They are full of sound instruction and will work essential good among the scholars of the land. Following this is an excellent article on the 'Natural History of Massachusetts,' written in the spirit of a poetic philosopher. 'Entertainments of the Past Winter, is the title of a thoughtful review of the Lectures, Concerts, Theatrical performances, &c. which have engaged the attention of the Bostonians during the last winter. It is well written and is exceedingly valuable and interesting. The criticism of the musical concerts is especially profound and instructive. 'Fourier and the Socialists' is the title of an article partly editorial and partly contributed by Mr. Brisbane. An article from Mr. N. H. Whiting, of South Mansfield, is said to embrace the substance of some remarks made by him at a meeting held during the past year in Boston to discuss the 'Credibility of the Bible:' it is prefaced by some remarks by the Editor, and a historical sketch of the different Conventions that have been held in that city to discuss the same subject. 'The two Dolons" and a variety of Poetical articles by Jones Very and other writers complete the contents of this number of the Dial.

THE KNICKERBOCKER, for July 1842. New-York, John Allen, 139 Nassau-street.

This sterling magazine for the current month presents a great variety of literary matter of unusual interest. In all the elements of a popular periodical it is foremost, as it has always been, among its cotemporaries. The best paper in the present number we think is that entitled 'An Opium-Eater in America;' it is, as we learn, from the 'Editor's Table,' a 'veritable record,' being a sketch written by William Blair—the Opium-Eater whose ruin was the result of the tyranny of this destructive habit. It is a personal history of thrilling interest. 'The Attorney' is rapidly approaching its crisis. The present chapter is powerfully written. No one can fail to recognize in the graphic portrait of Mr. Tike, 'the most noted and vigilant officer of the city police,' the familiar countenance of 'Old Hays.' Here is the sketch:

"His visiter was a short, square-built man, with dark Jewish features, a bald head, a heavy eye-brow, and half-closed eyes, which together with a drooping under-lip would have given rather a sleepy, vacant look to his countenance, had it not been redeemed by two very bright black eyes, which were slyly peeping from under the corner of their lids, in strong contrast to the heavy lineaments of the rest of his face. His frame was muscular and heavy; though he trod with the quiet, stealthy step of a cat.

'Edward Alford and his Play-fellow,' 'The Hermit of Cetara,' 'The Battle of Actium,' 'Letters from Rome,' &c. are the titles of some of the best remaining papers. The Editor's Table is bountifully spread as usual.

National Academy of Design.

Art is a divine thing! It is the embodiment and realization in form and colors of the noblest sentiments and conceptions of the human Soul. It sears and fixes in lasting moulds the finest feelings tha emanate from the most gifted minds, preserves them through time, and gives the world noble models, beautiful external emblems, to be used to call out all the higher sentiments or perception of harmonies which exist in the human mind, and to charm the world.

How deep is the pleasure which true Art brings to the mind that is cultivated to receive it; How chastening the influence which it exercises upon the feelings of man when his intelligence knows how to appreciate it.

We have artists among us of a very high order of talent, men gifted by Nature with powers capable of producing grand works, if a demand were made for a full exertion of those powers—if society wanted productions of genius; but there is no call for them, and the intellectual riches treasured up in these souls are left to waste themselves in empty imaginings and conceptions, which take neither form nor body, which bring neither reward nor [illegible] to the possessors, and are lost to the public.

Our artists labor under the greatest disadvantages. There is, in the first place, scarcely any encouragement. It is only here and there that an individual wishes his portrait, or but now and then a amateur is found who is liberal enough to order a painting suited to the size of a parlor or drawing-room. With such encouragement Art can bloom but feebly; but besides, there is no scientific appreciation of Art; public taste is scarcey at all cultivated—so that the artist is deprived entirely of that true and judicious criticism which while it points out defects, holds up the true ideal to be attained, and stimulates to noble exertion.

With these two disadvantages alone—want of encouragement and want of appreciation—resting upon Art, it is not surprising that the productions of our artists are but promises of what they could do. This feeling was particularly impressed upon us on entering the exhibition at this year. The works of art which we there saw are but the partial, fragmental manifestations of the talent which we have among us. We did not see DURAND, ISHAM, LOE, for example: we saw but the hundredth part of the native powers which those men possess. We will not say much of the paintings themselves, but speak rather of the artists that produced them. We will commence with Durand, and review as many of our other first painters as we can and time to do before the closing of the exhibition.

DURAND possesses varied talents, and it is difficult to say in what department of art he could most excel; he probably does not know himself. He has embraced so broad a field—engraving, portrait painting and landscape painting—that his predominant talent is not yet developed, and he has not fixed himself upon any one branch. He commenced young as an engraver, and when he produced his 'Ariadne,' which is a master-piece worthy of the finest efforts in that department of art, he abandoned the graver and took the pallet and the brush. This change did not take place from an spirit of vacillation. He commenced engraving so young that he could not judge what was in accordance with his real feelings, and he quit it for a higher field when he had found that he could stand among the first in it. On quitting engraving he commenced portrait painting. During the last three or four years he has devoted himself especially to landscape painting. The progress which he has made is astonishing, and he is now with Cole, the first landscape painter of the country, and, in our opinion, among the best living. We are convinced that if he lives—if he does not kill himself by incessant toil and application—he will attain to a degree of eminence that will extend his name far beyond his time and the borders of his country.

Durand possesses delicacy of taste, chaste conception, and strong perceptive powers: and with these the most indefatigable perseverance and application, perhaps too much for an artist. With his character of mind, we hardly know whether landscape painting or historical composition on a large scale is his *forte*, but we are inclined to think the latter. We have seen some slight sketches which show great power behind, and we should be delighted to see at the next year's exhibition a large composition of his, even if it were only done in light and shade. What a pity that Society, as a collective body, has nothing to ask from Art, requires not its works, and that this most beautiful of human powers is left with no higher encouragement than the caprice and scanty means of individuals. A. B.

HENRY CLAY.—Towards the farmer of Ashland the eyes of millions are directed, looking for the restoration of prosperity to a ruined country. The Hopes that animated their breast eighteen months ago, have been crushed by the unholy ambition of a selfish politician; the wisdom of Congress is become of no avail, as *Monsieur Veto* bridles its actions; and there is now no hope of better times, until a change of Administration takes place. Knowing this, every class of the community are awakening to their true interests, resolved that the political measures of Mr. Clay shall be carried into execution as soon as practicable. The mechanic (and who is there that suffers so much from the effects of the last twelve years' mal-administration of Government, as the mechanic?) the farmer, the professional man—all are becoming enthusiastic in the expressions of their preference for *Harry of the West*. This preference arises, not from mere whim, but from a conviction that the policy advocated for so many years by Mr. Clay, is the means of saving our country; a policy, which, had it been followed strictly, would have prevented all the distresses that have so long been accumulating upon us. Even the former opponents of his course, have become convinced of their error, and have joined our ranks, sacrificing political prejudices for the good of their country.

The Clay flame which has long been kindled throughout the country, and which of late has been spreading with so astonishing a rapidity, will ere long envelope the whole Union; and there is every reason to believe that Mr. Clay will be elected by an overwhelming majority—far exceeding that of General Harrison or Jackson. Never was there so great a unanimity in the estimation of a man as is manifested towards Mr. Clay; and never did the public services and private worth of any man so much deserve it.

[Balt. Whig.

COURAGE IN THE PULPIT AND OUT OF IT.—In the year 1830, when the U. S. Ship Vincennes was at anchor in the harbor of Pensacola, a fight took place on shore between some American seamen and the Spaniards, during which a number of the former were fatally wounded. Arrests were made, but the judges, jurors and counsel, were all Spanish, and the assassins were acquitted in the very face of the proof. The Chaplain of the Vincennes was assistant counsel for the seamen in the case, and in making a report to the Government, he remarked with severity on the administration of justice in Pensacola. The article was published at Washington, and while the ship still remained in port it reached Pensacola, and produced great excitement. The author was at once discovered, and threats of chastisement, if not assassination, were thrown out, if he came on shore. He was accustomed, one part of every Sabbath, to preach in the Chapel at Pensacola, and part of the day on ship-board.

Sabbath morning came with the threats hanging over his head from some of the most prominent, as well as savage, of the Spaniards in Pensacola. Even the Mayor had armed himself, announcing his determination to assassinate the Chaplain.—Hearing of these threats, on the morning of the Sabbath day, not to be driven from his duty, he placed his loaded pistols in his girdle and went on shore. They were expecting him, and many fierce glances and savage looks were exchanged as he passed from the dock to the Chapel. He entered the crowded church, ascended the pulpit, and deliberately placed his pistols on the desk beside his Bible. Prayers were said, the sermon preached, and the audience dismissed without any disturbance, except the fierce looks which flashed from eyes full of deep and implacable hatred.

The Chaplain returned to the dock through the streets, with no protection but his own moral and physical powers, and reached his ship in safety.—He subsequently learned that not less than two individuals had been posted, in secret places, with muskets, to assassinate him, but which they were prevented from doing by his following another route. In a few days this same Chaplain became quite a hero at Pensacola, in consequence of his firmness under such uncomfortable circumstances. He subsequently was repeatedly on shore undisturbed. It may not be improper here to state, that the Chaplain here alluded to is now the editor of the North American. [Phil. Eve. Gaz.

BOSTON.—We are happy to learn that the condition of rents in Boston indicates prosperity, the dull times notwithstanding. A friend from that city tells us that, for twenty years, and indeed never before, were house rents so high as now, or good tenants so plenty. A house which never rented for over $900 before, has just now been let for $1,000. The rents have stimulated building, and a great many houses are going up on the South Cove, and wherever else vacant lots are to be found. There is another fact which indicates the same thing. Domestic servants were never so difficult to be obtained, and never received so high wages. They are extremely plenty here, and wages considerably lower than they were two years ago. It is the first time, we believe, that servants' wages ever came down. If a few hundred of the women who sit at the Intelligence Offices up town from Monday to Saturday in vain, would ship themselves to Boston, they would find plenty of places, we dare say. [Jour. Com.

HUDSON RIVER NAVIGATION.—Our Common Council have adopted the preliminary steps for the removal of the obstructions in the vicinity of Castleton. Proposals for excavating the bar have been invited, and in these dull times there will doubtless be enough competitors for the contract to ensure the work's being well and cheaply done. The expense of removing the bar is variously estimated at from $1500 to $5000. This sum is insignificant compared with the advantages to our citizens of an unobstructed navigation. Troy, which was invited to operate with us in this work, declines contribution for the reasons that she is obliged to expend a considerable amount to keep the river clear above Albany, and that there is *water enough* on the Castleton bar for all her vessels.

[Albany Eve. Journal.

WESLEYAN SEMINARY.—We learn that some one has been or will be arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the villainous act of firing the Wesleyan Seminary at Lima. Particulars hereafter. [Rochester Post.

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.*

Public Celebrations.

The public celebrations and festivals of Nations are a faithful reflex of their social spirit and condition. It is in those moments when the Mass are freed from the toil, occupations and the constrained monotony of daily life, and can give course to the gayer and more ardent feelings of the heart, that we see what their tastes and enthusiasm are, what pleasures they seek, and what resources Society offers them for joy and happiness.

A late number of *The Paris Phalanx*, in speaking of this subject, touches briefly upon the celebrations and festivities of Rome, the Middle Age and Paris. We will translate that part of the article, and then make a few remarks upon the celebration of the Fourth of July with us.

"*Panem et circenses*'—(bread and public spectacles!) cried the furious Mass of Rome during its frightful social decomposition. Now we know what the Naumachies (spectacles representing sea-fights) and the games of the Amphitheatres were,—seas of blood, dug in the centre of cities, and gigantic slaughter-houses of men, where the most ferocious were not the lions and tigers of Africa. But there is too much blood and mire there; let us pass it by.

"Merry Christmas to the King! Merry Christmas, merry Christmas to the Queen! Largess, largess for the People! Such was the simple cry of the celebrations of the Middle Age: then was the time of tournaments and moralities, (a kind of play performed in Churches,) of religious processions and *Te Deums* of joy; then wine ran from some few fountains, and some viands and coin were thrown pell-mell to the poor people. Merry Christmas! merry Christmas! Sad festivals, where there was always a numerous mass misused, thrown into prison—and afterwards taxes levied to pay the expenses of the whole; for to give, it was necessary to take; to be liberal, it was necessary to pillage and extort: sad festivals, we say.

"And the festivals of Paris, what are they? They are accompanied invariably with an interminable and tiresome review, (when there are reviews,) from which every body, actors and spectators, return fatigued and harassed; then foolish and ridiculous military shows on theatres in the open air at the Elysian Fields; some bands of music for the Mass to dance by; puerile boat combats on the Seine; poor devils striving to climb up a greased pole, at the top of which a few ornaments and a silver goblet are hung; important and magnificent operations presided over by magistrates and other representatives of authority. And then in the evening a partial illumination, and, as the climax, fire-works that last twenty minutes and cost thirty thousand francs. Such are the sources of joy of a celebration at Paris. This is all that our Society knows how to do, upon a larger or smaller scale, from one end of France to the other, to make the hearts of thirty millions of beings beat together and with sympathetic emotion."

And how is our National Jubilee of the 4th of July celebrated? In a way that is in perfect keeping with the spirit of a Society in which all is disunion, disassociation, isolated, individual and incoherent action. The celebration of the day before yesterday was, as usual, a scene of irremediable confusion and disorder, of horrid din and uproar. The spirit of Pandemonium itself seemed to have been let loose for a day and to have seized hold of the Capital.

Let us review the events of the celebration. In the first place the Corporation, with a liberality worthy of a great civilized city, caused what is called a merry peal to be rung, morning and evening, or in other words, stunned the ears of the citizens with the clamor of bells "jangling out of tune." The fire-works were economized this year.

Then the volunteer military companies paraded, with their many checkered uniforms, like the coat of Joseph, with bands of music nearly as large, in some cases, as the companies themselves, and with their implements of carnage, which are not very appropriate emblems for a day of peace and rejoicing. They offered, however, an example of Combination, Association, and a sentiment of Corporate Unity. The military display, for these reasons, was the only thing worthy of notice. The companies deserve credit for the pains which they take to equip and drill themselves, for tramping through the muddy streets and marching under the hot sun, to do what they could to give some dignity to the celebration of the day.

The streets were thronged with swarming crowds, anxiously striving to see something. In the midst of these crowds of human beings of both sexes and all ages—black and white and all intermediate colors—some in finery, some in tatters—multitudes of boys, of large and smaller growth, were firing their pistols, guns, squibs and crackers, frightening the women, and incommoding horribly every body around. So far as this incessant firing went, it seemed as if a little pandemonium were let loose.

Around the Park were erected booths as usual, but fewer in number; and as the festivities of the day excited very little real enthusiasm, numbers sought in alcohol for an artificial and brutal exhilaration, which is a vile perversion of that sentiment of true enthusiasm which we find in man. There were not near as many drunken persons as we have seen on previous years—thanks to the efforts of the Temperance Societies; but there were a great many strongly stimulated. This was manifest in the swearing, taunting, jeering, bragging, and other outbreaks of rude excitement.

In our Societies every thing is carried on by isolated, individual effort: in business and industry, as well as in pleasures and celebrations, *individualism* and isolated action every where reign. There are no Union and Association, no Concert and Corporate Action. The immense mass, wandering through the streets and filling the Park and Battery, were engaged, separately and individually, in amusing themselves or in seeking to satisfy their curiosity. If the efforts wasted and the money squandered had been combined, and applied with method and order, a magnificent celebration would have followed. Our public festivals are a perfect picture of our Societies: they are full of confusion, disorder, incoherent action, conflict of efforts, and, as a consequence, poor and miserable in the extreme, exciting no real pleasure and enthusiasm. We do not know how the Fourth may have pleased other people, who have no idea of any thing better than the present; but it excited in us both pity and contempt. When a Society cannot celebrate its greatest day in a more worthy manner, it is a proof that it is destitute of all sentiment of art, unity and concert of action.

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

CAUTION TO SHOE FINDERS.—The high reputation of John Ames' Shoe Knives has induced some persons to have Knives made for England of a similar style bearing Mr. Ames's stamp thereby imposing upon the public and injuring the high character that the Knives have heretofore sustained. The genuine Knives can be purchased of all the Shoe Finders in this city excepting Cole in Ferry street, who has been selling the spurious article—the trade can be supplied at the manufacturers' Agent's. N. WITHERELL, Jr. 94 John st.

A SCOTCHMAN, who is a Weaver by trade, and who has also served some years in a Grocery Store, having in vain sought employment for some weeks, and having a wife and three children, would be glad of any occupation for their support. Any application addressed to 'SCOTT,' at the Tribune Office, will be promptly attended to. [illegible]

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, for Boys, Wilton, Fairfield County, Conn. This School is in successful operation, and limited in its number of pupils to twenty. The second quarter of the present term will commence July 18th. For further information gentlemen are referred to the Rev. Daniel Newell, Editor of the Christian Family Magazine, and the Rev. Wm. H. Bidwell, Editor of the National Preacher, 152 Nassau-street, New-York, where circulars containing particulars may be obtained. JAMES BETTS, Principal.

LIKENESSES taken by the Daguerreotype Process, are taken at the rooms corner Broadway and John-st., in a superior style, with all the modern improvements, without any regard to the weather, the result being always the same.

Instructions in the above beautiful art are given and apparatus furnished at moderate prices.

N. B. All the apparatus used in the business may be obtained at the above place. Also every description of Miniature Cases, Lenses, Plates, &c. &c. Specimens may be seen at the rooms at any time during the day. jy4

FRANKLIN HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.—This new and splendid Hotel, situated in Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, at the corner of Franklin Place, in the immediate vicinity of the Steamboat Landings, Banks, Exchange, Post Office, Theatres, &c. and to be kept on the American and French styles conjointly, having both an Ordinary and a Restaurant, will be opened on the first of June.

The rooms, so constructed as to form a parlor and bedroom, will be rented, without board, at from $2 50 to $10 per week, or with board, at $2 per day.

The best cooks have been engaged. The wines and liquors, of the purest quality, will be sold at extremely moderate prices. The furniture is entirely new, and no pains will be spared to make this establishment equal to any in the United States. J. M. SANDERSON & SON.

Philadelphia, May 19, 1842. my21 2m*w

THE CHEAPEST HAT STORE IN THE WORLD!—CONANT, 236 Grand street, has now on hand, of the latest spring fashion, an excellent assortment of Silk Hats at $2 25, $2 50 and $3—a reduction of 50 cents on each hat from former prices. Also a superior article of Fur Hat for $3, equal to any sold in the city for $4 50 and $5. The public are respectfully invited to call. A good assortment of Boys's Hats and Caps on hand. jy21 2mos TTh&S CONANT, 236 Grand-st., near Allen.

FRENCH AND MUSIC, at 101 East Broadway.—MADAME GILLIS, a native of France, recently arrived in this country, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of East Broadway and its vicinity that she instructs young ladies in the French language, the Piano, and Fancy work, at her own residence, and would also give a few private lessons on reasonable terms. References and terms made known on application as above.—jy6 codif

BOARD—At the Temperance Hotel and Boarding House, in the village of West Farms, 11 miles from New-York City, 4 miles from Harlem, and 11 miles from the New-York and Harlem Railroad Depot at Fordham, in Westchester, on which the cars pass hourly, to and from New-York, and stages to and from the Railroad nearly every hour in the day. The proprietor of the above House, having furnished it in a manner suitable for the accommodation of Families or Individual Boarders, hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. Terms moderate. DANIEL MAPES. je15 1mo*d

GIRANDOLES.—Beach & Sexton, 114 Chatham-street, now offer for sale an assortment of new pattern bronzed, gilt and silvered Girandoles, Astral and Solar Lamps, Gothic Waiters, in sets or separately, together with a general assortment of silver-plated Castors, Cake-Baskets, Candlesticks, Britannia Tea Sets and Coffee Urns. The above will be sold very low.

N. B. Lamps rebronzed and regilt equal to new. je29 1w*

WORTHY OF ATTENTION—Hats, Hats.—The subscribers, having a quantity of Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats on hand, would sell them extremely low, or would barter them for Produce, Boots, Shoes, or Silk Hats.

N. B. An assortment of Boots and Shoes and Straw Goods constantly on hand and sold very low. Please call and examine at GALE & CO'S, 280 Pearl-st., under U. S. Hotel, N. Y. je30 2m*

POETICAL REMAINS of the late LUCY HOOPER, collected and Arranged, with a Memoir, by John Keese.

I see thee still;
Thou art not in the grave confined—
Death cannot claim the immortal mind;
Let earth close o'er its sacred trust,
But goodness does not to the dust.

This day received and for sale by SAXTON & MILES, 205 Broadway. je30

CLOTHING, 98 Chatham street.—Persons in want of good Clothing and wishing to save a little these hard times, would do well to call at WILLIAM DOLSEN'S new Store, No. 98 Chatham street, and examine his stock of ready made Clothing, before purchasing elsewhere as he is well convinced that they will not dispute the price. je2 3m*

THREE DOLLAR HATS! Three Dollar Hats!—Just finished, the most splendid article ever offered to the public. Elegant short nap Moleskin Hats, at the low price of $3 00. Also an article at $2 50, equal in durability and lustre to those commonly sold at $3 00. The finest quality Drab Cassimeres $3 50.

BROWN, Practical Hatter, je15 1m* 146 Canal-street, 1 door above Sullivan.

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*

ECONOMY and FASHION.—Gentlemen's handsome and durable Hats, warranted for bodies, at the low price of $2 00. Fine Moleskin Hats $2 25 to $3. Elegant drab and black Cassimere and fine Nutria Hats, from $3 to $4. The above Hats (for the price) are unsurpassed by any manufactured in this city.

J. W. KELLOGG, 122 Canal-st. corner of Thompson. je7 1m*

ROLLED AND PLATED BRASS.—A first rate article of Rolled and Plated Brass, can always be found at JAMES G. MOFFETT, 121 Prince st., near Wooster, at the lowest market prices. Likewise a very superior article of Cooper's Brass. a22 tf

HOVEY'S TRUNK REPOSITORY, No. 126 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. m8 5m

MANHATTAN HOUSE, (Temperance) 62 Duane-street, near Broadway and the Park—Charge, 75 cents per day; per week—Meals $2, Lodging $1. je9 1m*

WOOD SCREWS—Assorted from 1-2 to No. 4 to 3 inches No. 20, of Brass and Iron, warranted superior to any imported, for sale at New England Screw Co.'s warehouse, 94 John-st. jy

THE DUTY of the FREE STATES, OR REMARKS SUGGESTED BY THE CAPTURE OF THE CREOLE. In two parts. By Wm. E. Channing. This day received and for sale by SAXTON & MILES, 205 Broadway. je30

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

SPANISH AND PATRIOT Doubloons, Sovereigns, English Silver, and Bank of England Notes, Gullders and Traders, bought and sold at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, 22 Wall-st. and 130 Broadway.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on all parts of England, Ireland and Scotland, in sums of £5, £10, £15 and £20, to any amount, for sale at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, 22 Wall-st. and 130 Broadway.

WM. HAGAR & CO. Type & Stereotype Foundry, 74 Fulton, corner of Gold-st. N. Y. The subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally that, having purchased the extensive and well known Type Foundry formerly owned by Messrs. Conner & Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central location. Having made extensive revisions, alterations and additions, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book formerly owned by Conner & Cooke, together with Sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WM. HAGAR & CO. are Agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No Machine Cast Type manufactured at this Foundry. je8 tf

INSURANCE.

ETNA Fire Insurance Company of N. Y.—Office No. 37 Wall-st.—Insure against loss or damage by fire on dwelling houses, stores, goods, furniture, vessels and their cargoes in port, and property generally, on as favorable terms as any other office.

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CHARLES TOWN, President.

HENRY LOTT, Secretary. RICHARD P. DUNN, Surveyor. a28 3m

THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY—Capital $300,000, Office No. 51 Wall-st. This Company continues to make Insurance 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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110 barrels fine Cabinet Glue
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Also, improved Powder Flask, Cap-primers and the best Percussion Caps, for sale at No. 121 Broadway. je11 1m*

ANY GENTLEMAN intending to build would do well to pass along the street and throw his eye to the chimnies, and enquire why the mortar is washed out of so many; then examine the mortar under the coping and areas and cellar ways, and if he should find all satisfactory, then have inserted in his specification Thomaston Lime; but if he would have the mortar remain firm and proof against wind and weather, let his architect insert in his specification Hydraulic Lime, which as yet never has been known to either rot or wash out of any brick or stone work, in any situation, however exposed. Price $1 per bbl. for sale at the corner of Troy and Weststs. [je24] T. F.

WORTHY ATTENTION.—Persons afflicted with Hernia or Rupture, are informed that an ointment may be obtained from Mrs. Shute, 20 Greenwich Lane, first door above Jefferson Market, which heals the inward wound and performs a radical cure. Those afflicted will be referred to individuals who have been cured, by applying as above. je24 1m*

REMOVED from 84 to 80 Chambers-street.—Dentistry.—Wm. Thorn, Dentist, solicits the attention of those who wear Artificial Teeth, and those who may require them, to his method of supplying the mixillary family, viz: the teeth. Knowing that there is a disagreeable taste in the mouths of those who indulge in metals, resulting from the acid on the gold plate, in all cases that admit of it, he inserts teeth from one to a complete set, without using one particle of metal of any description. 1y*30 CHAMBERS-ST. je27 1m*

BOSTON MISCELLANY, July, Vol. II. No. 1.

ENGRAVINGS.—The Artist Lover, an Engraving on Steel; Paris Fashions; Music—'The Rainbow,' by S. G. Webb.

CONTENTS.—Aranjuez, by Alexander H. Everett; The Stream of the Rock, by W. W. Story; Brown's Day with the Mountains, by N. P. Willis; A Fantasy, by James R. Lowell; Literary Embassadors, by Wm. A. Jones; Master John Wact, from the German of E. T. Hoffman; Lines to a Lady, by Mary E. Hewitt; Schools in the City and Country, by W. E. Channing; A First Letter, by Cornelius Mathews; Primeval Woods, by C. M. Hoffman; Mrs. Inchbald, by E. A. Duyckinck; The Artist Lover, with an Engraving on steel; The Complaint, by H. Peterson; The Bivouac, by L. H. Ingraham.

LITERARY NOTICES.—Bowen's Virgil; Henry of Ofterdingen; Fathers and Sons; The Burney Papers, Part II; Lewis and Clark's Narrative; Paris Fashions.

The present number commences a new volume of the Miscellany, and offers a favorable opportunity to subscribe for the work. Terms—$3 per annum, in advance.

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$4,300, $2,000, $1,600 to loan on productive real estate in the city. Apply at 129 Nassau-st. 2d story. jy4,3t*

BATHS, at Fulton Ferry.—The Brooklyn Salt Water Warm and Cold Baths are now open for the season. Gentlemen and Ladies can have Warm Salt Water Baths at all times from 5 A. M. until 10 P. M. Ladies will have the exclusive use of the Swimming Bath on Tuesdays and Fridays until 7 P. M. Gentlemen will be admitted at all other times. The water where the Bath is located is unsurpassed for purity in the East or North Rivers, running from 3 to 5 miles per hour. The Baths have been enlarged and much improved this season, but equally convenient for New-York and Brooklyn. The proprietor promises that every thing shall be done to render the establishment agreeable and pleasant.

Warm Bath 25 cents; five tickets for $1. Cold Bath 12½ cents. je24 1m* EDWARD GRAY.

FRANKLIN SALT WATER BATHS—Castle Garden.—ELIAS THOMAS respectfully informs the public, that he has completed and placed at the above location, one of the most extensive and ornamental Baths for ladies and gentlemen, that ever floated on the Atlantic waters, planned and built by Mr. Caleb Pollard, and adapted to all the purposes of health, recreation and instruction, shower baths upon a new and improved construction, simple and efficient, private baths for ladies and gentlemen of various depths, and an extensive swimming school for boys. The saloon is furnished and conducted by Mr.