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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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THE TRIBUNE.

Later from Europe.

We mentioned in a small part of our edition yesterday morning, the arrival at Boston on Monday evening of the steamship Caledonia, Capt. LOTT, having made the passage in thirteen days, and bringing news fourteen days later than had been before received. There is little additional news of interest. The Repeal agitation still continues, but has taken no new shape. O'Connell is still traveling through the country, addressing immense assemblies, and contributions still come in with great alacrity and to a large amount. At Drogheda he had an audience of over a hundred thousand, and made a most savage personal attack upon Chancellor Sugden. In one of his speeches he declared that as soon as there were three million repealers in Ireland, he would begin another movement, and Ireland should have a Parliament. He is more than usually decided in the avowal that he contemplates none but peaceable movements. Several more Irish justices have been dismissed.

The remains of Sir Charles Bagot had arrived at Liverpool, and were to be deposited in the family vault in Staffordshire.

The French police have been actively engaged in endeavoring to discover who are the Frenchmen said to have passed over to Ireland to foment discontent, and to stir up the people to resistance.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, with his Royal Highness Frederick, Duke of Mecklenburgh, was celebrated on Wednesday evening, with great splendor, in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace.

The subscription raising for Miss Martineau, who so nobly refused the pension offered by the late Government, now reaches the sum of £1,000.

There have been serious riots in Wales, owing mainly to the absence of work in consequence of the depressed condition of the iron trade. They have been suppressed. The government has not as yet proposed to do any thing, either in the way of coercion or amelioration. They appear, nevertheless, to be prepared to take the most active measures to suppress a revolt, should one occur in Ireland.

The Irish Army Bill was still discussed in Parliament—no action having been taken.

The ship Hanover of Providence struck off Orkney Island on the 16th inst. Her crew got safely to shore.

Our minister, Mr. Everett, was insulted by hootings from the undergraduates of Oxford, on occasion of receiving the degree of LL.D. from the College. It was on account of his being a Unitarian. The heads of the College expressed their regret in an address.

The new number of Chuzzlewit is very abusive and savage in its ridicule of things American. It cannot fail, however, to provoke amusement.

Col. Fawcett was killed in a duel at London, by Lt. Monroe.

Lord Morpeth is expected to have a seat in the House of Commons, in place of Mr. Parker of Sheffield, resigned.

The arrivals of cotton at Liverpool during the few days preceding the leaving of the Caledonia have been immense. On Saturday, upwards of twenty vessels laden with that staple reached the Mersey, and every subsequent day has added to the number.

The Acadia, Captain A. Ryrie, had a remarkably good passage, having performed the entire voyage from Boston in twelve, and from Halifax in ten days. She carried upwards of seventy passengers, all of whom have spoken in the highest terms of the vessel's merits, and those of her worthy commander.

Mr. Murray, the eminent publisher, and friend of Byron, Scott, Moore and other eminent writers, died on Tuesday morning in Albemarle-street, aged 65.

The Anti-Slavery Convention closed its session on the 20th ult. When the subject of Texas was introduced, Mr. Stacey said that a deputation had an interview with Lord Aberdeen, and the Earl promised that no legitimate means should be spared to effect the great object of abolishing slavery in the republic of Texas; adding, that no underhand or sinister policy would be adopted, but that the British Government was determined to proceed by the fair and open interchange of diplomatic intercourse with Texas, or its accredited representatives. Mr. L. Tappan, of New-York, said that Mr. John Quincy Adams had assured him that he would resist the annexation with all the power that God had given; but he is now at a very advanced age—eighty-four. A resolution against the annexation was carried unanimously. Lord Morpeth moved a resolution expressing sympathy for the venerable J. Q. Adams; which was also carried *nemine dissentiente.*

SURRENDER OF CRIMINALS.—In the House of Lords, June 30, on the motion of the Earl of Aberdeen, bills to give effect to the recent treaty stipulations with the United States and France for the mutual surrender of criminals, were read a second time. Lord Aberdeen emphatically declared that the bills would not be used to authorize the surrender of fugitive slaves. Lord Brougham said that additional clauses in the United States bill might be necessary to make that point clearer, but generally the bills had his hearty concurrence. Lord Cottenham and Lord Campbell expressed similar sentiments. Lord Ashburton said, it was now settled and admitted that a slave arriving in the British territories, under any circumstances, never could be claimed or rendered liable to personal service.

IN FRANCE, in the Chamber of Deputies, on an amendment for reducing the Army estimates by 14,000 men and 5,300,000 francs, there appeared to be so large a majority for Ministers that the question was not put to the vote. The Ministers received rather a mortifying check in the Chamber of Deputies, all the remaining reductions proposed by the Committee on the budget having been adopted, notwithstanding the opposition of Marshal Soult.

CHINA.—The overland mail had unexpectedly arrived. The dates from China are to the 28th of March. Her Majesty's steamer Vixen, with the Secretary of Legation on board, had arrived on the 16th. Some delay in the ratification of the treaty was anticipated, in consequence of the death of Elopoo. The Plenipotentiary had been dissuaded from proceeding northward for the present, in case of missing the new Chinese Commissioner on his way southward from Pekin. Every thing continued quiet, and the ill-feeling toward the English appeared to be abating at Canton.

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon papers of the 12th instant state that the Queen and the King Consort had again given up a portion of their annual income, in order to relieve the necessities of the country. The Cortes voted their Majesties an address of thanks for their generous concession.

RUSSIA.—The Augsburg Gazette states, on the authority of letters from St. Petersburg, that Prince Dolgoronki, who had arrived at Cronstadt from Lubec, had been arrested with all his servants, immediately on their entering the port.—His papers were taken from him and put under seal.

GREECE.—Letters from Athens of the 10th ult. announce that the affairs of Greece had arrived at a crisis, and that nothing but a complete change of system could prevent the kingdom from falling a prey to anarchy. The King, however, appeared to persevere in his old plan.

SPAIN.—The news from Spain is rather more pacific, although there remain symptoms of a rebellious feeling towards the Regent in the neighborhood of Barcelona.

The movement at Saragossa was a complete failure.

Zurbano has, according to a telegraphic despatch received in Paris on Wednesday, fallen into the grave error of marching on Barcelona without having joined Gen. Seaone, and it was said that "that he was so committed with the force sent against him under Brigadier Castro, that he must surrender at discretion!" "his troops had refused to fire on the insurrectionists," and "he had in consequence offered to capitulate," but "his offer was refused."

Seville declared itself on the 19th. The political chief and part of the troops joined the movement. Corunna declared itself on the 18th. The movement has extended itself into Calicia. The towns of Santiago, Lugo, Greuse, Vigo, and Fetanzos have declared themselves. The Regent arrived on the 23d at Quintenar, and continued his march on Valencia.

LECTURES ON THE APPLICATION OF CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY TO AGRICULTURE. By J. T. W. JOHNSTON.—Part III. On the Improvement of the soil by Mechanical and Chemical Means. New-York: Saxton & Miles.

This is the third number of a most valuable series of Lectures. The whole theory of scientific farming is discussed with fullness and in a most masterly manner, and the work must prove in the highest degree acceptable to all who desire to cultivate their farms in the best possible manner, and reap from them the greatest possible returns. Farming especially in England, is fast becoming a very different occupation from that which passed under its name half a century ago. The sciences are found to be as useful in their application to this as to any of the mechanical occupations, and the farmer is most richly repaid for any extraordinary degree of care and skill bestowed upon his land, by the largely increased productions he receives in return. The present volume consists of *five* Lectures:—The first explains thoroughly the effect of mechanical means, such as draining, ploughing, trenching, &c. in changing the natural character of the soil so that it shall produce other grains than those which seem at first exclusively adapted to it: the second discusses the improvement of the soil by chemical means—such as the use of saline manures, &c: the third discusses, fully and at considerable length, the use of lime as a manure: the fourth is upon organic manures, the remains of decayed vegetable matter, &c.: and the fifth is upon animal manures. The book, as well as the series to which it belongs, is one of the highest value to the practical farmer.

—In connection with works of interest and value to Agriculturalists, we cannot forbear mentioning the elaborate and most valuable historical essay on 'Improvements in Agriculture, Arts, &c. in the United States,' by Hon. H. L. ELLSWORTH, the U. S. Commissioner of Patents, which has been published at this office in a neat and cheap volume in connection with a very serviceable treatise on the 'Best Methods of Fattening Pork,' and another on 'Geology as Connected with Agriculture'—a summary of the principles and theories explained at greater length in the several volumes of Mr. JOHNSTON. It is decidedly one of the most useful publications of the day, and its general diffusion must do much to elevate the business of farming, as well as to enrich those who are more or less extensively engaged in its practice. Wide as its circulation has already been, we trust that it will be still further extended.

☞ GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for August has a very good Portrait of Bryant from a picture by C. G. Thompson, and a beautiful engraving of the Fountain in the Park. Its Literary contents are an Irish Story, by Miss SEDGWICK; the conclusion of Cooper's Life of Paul Jones; a critique on W. E. Channing, by POE; and Poems by Miss Barrett, Hoffman, Herbert, Bethune, Lowell, Tuckerman and other well-known writers. It is for sale by Burgess & Stringer.

☞ THE LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE for August has been received and is for sale by Burgess & Stringer. It has several embellishments and a number of original literary articles.

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The Tariff and Business in Pittsburg—New Branches of Manufactures—Santa Fe Traders—River Trade—Snag-Boats—Teetotalers—Markets, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, July 15, 1843.

If additional investments in new manufacturing establishments—if the extension of those already in operation—if embarking in new branches of the same—if a consciousness of ability to compete with foreigners in those branches hitherto for the most part monopolised by them, are indications of a return to better times, and of the beneficial influence of a Protective Tariff, then Pittsburg can furnish many unanswerable arguments for one, and its permanent continuance. Many things are true in theory, but are found untrue in practice by force of circumstances: successful practice is indisputable proof of any theory whatever. No two opposite theories can possibly be true; if, therefore, Free Trade is the only true one, we are strangely misled in imputing the present and apparently prospective prosperity of our City, to the opposite one of Protection. Manufacturing cities act as a sort of thermometers. When duties were little better than nominal, our workshops were fast closing, our manufactories decreasing in business; but with the first operations of the present system, a recovery from the decline commenced—has continued up to the present; and not only so, but in its beneficial results includes the success of new branches of manufactures which have heretofore proved abortive. I say if Free Trade be the true system for us, it is very singular, and we need some key to this anomalous state of things. The dull season has arrived, and men begin to look around and estimate the profit and loss of the business of the year thus far, that they may have some premise from which to form an opinion of the probable amount of business that will be done in the Fall. This seems a proper time to sum up the aggregate, and I am happy to have it to say that business on the whole up to this period, has been of the most satisfactory description to our merchants and manufacturers. Here has indeed been no sudden expansion, but rather a gradual one to meet the steadily increasing demand, and with it, as remarked above, successful attempts to put in operation new branches of manufactures. For example, Steel and Files. Several attempts have been made in years past to establish the manufacture of both these articles, but they all, from one cause or another, mainly, I believe, inability to compete with importations, have failed. Latterly the manufacture of steel has been taken hold of by a firm—Shoenbergers—long engaged in manufacturing iron, and of great wealth, which has proved successful. In concert with this, a File factory was started, which uses the Pittsburg steel exclusively, and produces a first rate article; so now we have files made in this city from the crude iron. I have likewise observed several new and extensive buildings going up or already completed for founderies &c., all of which argues for the increasing prosperity of the Iron City. It is a fact, that when duties were lowest, we were threatened with having iron brought here and sold at prices ruinous to our founders. But thanks to the Tariff we are well over that fright. It is fresh in my memory how our mechanics were down in the mouth at that time, and it is more vivid still, how we now rejoice in returning prosperity. Last year men had their stocks lying on their hands a drug, trading was the order of the day, the order system of paying wages extensively introduced with all its evils and inconveniences, operatives discharged and unable to procure employment, the carrying trade greatly reduced, &c., &c. This year the warehouses are generally swept clean of the old stock and have little now, a cash business is done, cash paid for wages, (thanks to the factory girls,) mechanics employed, numbers of new steamboats contracted for, (I understand there are no less than seventeen in Cincinnatti,) the carrying trade greater than for some years, and a general impetus given to all collateral branches of industry. All this dates from the time the new Tariff began to exercise its genial influence. I do not believe we are wholly indebted to *that* for all, but I do for the greater part of what we enjoy over last year. No city could feel the noxious influence of Free Trade sooner, or more severely, than this; nor has any one more largely participated in the benefits of a wholesome discriminating system of protection.

A reaction is taking place in the Loco-Foco ranks. One example will suffice. In conversation with a laboring man the other day, I was informed by him of various individuals who heretofore voted the Loco-Foco ticket, but who intend hereafter supporting that of the Whigs and Anti-Masons. He instanced himself as one who had got his eyes opened, and he assured me he knew of fourteen or fifteen others with precisely the same feelings and intentions.

The Santa Fe Traders have arrived, bringing with them 230 tons of dry goods and hardware from the eastern cities. In this city they bought 50 wagons at $180 a piece, and 6 carriages at various prices, with 700 sets of mule harness. In traveling they attach 7 mules to each wagon. Various other purchases they made, altogether to the amount of $20,000. One item was $700 for glass-ware; another $500 for tin-ware, &c. To-day they were busy in shipping their goods to Independence, Mo., 400 miles above St. Louis, where they left their mules when they came on. From thence to Santa Fe is a good thousand miles, 900 of which is over a wild country, without a single house and but very little water. It is said that they break up and burn the wagons when they arrive at Santa Fe for the iron about them which is worth more than their original cost. Their route home, if all accounts be true, will be dangerous, unless the Mexican Government takes some measures to provide them a military escort. Nevertheless to attack them will be a ticklish piece of business; themselves and men will be a little army, and being every night entrenched behind their wagons, will give an enemy a warm reception. These particulars I learn from a manuscript furnished by their interpreter.

Our levee, this afternoon, was a real show. A sudden rise in the river, sent, according to the boatmen, specially for them, set every thing agog. Down went lots of freight, our own manufactures composing the largest part, lots of passengers, and lots of idlers—no, I am wrong: there were but few of that gentry. The wagons of the traders looked like a caravan; piles of boxes and bales, iron and nails, and what not, imparted a lively air to that part of the city and the boats.

Uncle Sam is getting his tooth-pullers in order for service. Soon there will be an ugly quantity of old stumps and snags to extract. The rivers have been showing their gums in a manner any thing but pleasant to the boatmen, and too often with their appearance convey reality, by chewing up a boat and cargo in the shortest possible time: witness the Mississippi grave-yard. To cleanse the gums and extract the grinders, our dear uncle is preparing several of his tried instruments; and it is to be hoped that his deputies will have nerve enough to cleanse the channels of the Father of Rivers and his many children, some of whom are of age and quite as large as their parent.

While I am writing, a zealous teetotaler is holding forth in the Market-house by the aid of the gas lights, and is making a tremendous assault on a grog-shop a short distance from him, in a way the proprietor won't like. By the way, it the very house I was born in. I hope he will be the death not of the seller but of the grog. He is a thorn in the side of liquor dealers and liquor drinkers. His history would furnish materials for a score of tales.

Flour has taken a tumble downward. To-day it was offered at $4, but dealers are careless about buying. Its tendency is downward.

Pig-metal is looking up. Sales during the week of ordinary at $22, and good soft at $23. Currency has improved so much there is but little advantage in buying with specie, especially if the article bought has an upward tendency. Pig-metal was paid for in gold at the above figures, but the seller refused any premium whatever.—Seven feet water in the Chanel. Yours, &c.

For The Tribune.

History of the Silk Culture . . . No. IV.

It was at the South where this strange work began. It was there where the crash in our moneyed institutions began—there where the failures among the large dealers in trees began, and there when the subsequent panic among the smaller ones began. But the cause spread as rapidly as steam and horse power could spread them; and the same disastrous results every where followed in quick time: so that by the last of November the work was all done up throughout the country, and every thing settled down to a dead calm.

Thus things remained through the coming winter, yet the hope was cherished, that sales would revive in the spring: and, in anticipation of this, the auction cellars in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other centres of the business were filled with trees, and hundreds of thousands were buried in sand banks in the country, waiting the anxious event. But the spring came, bringing along with it other desirable things, but no demand for mulberry trees. The money affairs of the country remained yet unimproved, and of course there was no one to move in this business. But more than all, the public sympathies on this subject had been completely exhausted, by the course pursued the preceding autumn, and the great body of the people seemed to have settled down quite at ease in the conclusion, that the Silk business had been tried, and found wanting; and that nothing more would ever be heard about it, except in the history of by-gone delusions. And the owners of trees themselves, in unnumbered instances, as if in the pitiful vexation of disappointed hopes, or as the means of regaining the good opinion of their neighbors, joined in the shouts of popular triumph over the prostrated folly; and, to bring forth fruits meet for repentance, doomed their hated trees to the flames and the floods. The extent to which the destruction of trees was carried in 1840 is almost incredible. The auction cellars, before alluded to, were emptied into the streets, and thence transferred to the docks. Hundreds of thousands buried in sand banks in the fall of 1839, remain undisturbed to this day, and acres upon acres that were left standing in the field were ploughed up, and burnt by the road side. A friend in New-Jersey wrote me, that at least nine-tenths of all the trees in the neighborhood of Philadelphia were thus wantonly destroyed. The same, I apprehend, is essentially true in regard to all the other great *centres* of the speculation. And according to the best estimates that can now be made, it is presumed, that at least three-fourths of all the trees with which the country had been supplied, by importation, and by propagation, in the space of some 12 years, and at an expense of many hundreds of thousands of dollars, have been in this wanton and inconsiderate manner, under the exasperations of disappointed hopes, and blasted expectations, consigned to destruction.

REMARKS.—(1) From the facts here stated you will see at once, and every body else will see, that the *Multicaulis Speculation*, as it is called by many of distinction, in its origin, progress, and disastrous termination, had the least possible connection, with the *Silk Business*, and shows nothing, in any way, in regard to the merits, or demerits of that business. The communication between the two things was about the same as between the Eastern land speculation, and shaving shingles. Stripped naked, this speculation was a mere trade in trees, and the only thing which it conclusively demonstrates is, that *popular phrenzy* furnishes but an unsafe guide in matters of business, the same as in religion, politics, and every thing else.

(2) This revulsion in the tree business prostrated the most of our Silk Companies, and Silk Factories then in existence. They were generally projected on a large scale, and involved large expectations, altogether two large for experimental operations, and were generally conducted without much regard to economy. They had not gone far enough to derive much profits from growing, or manufacturing Silk. Their main dependence was upon the sale of trees, and when this source of income was thus suddenly cut off, they were of course prostrated.

(3) It is a remarkable fact, that out of the thousands, who, without any previous study, or practical knowledge, of the Silk business, purchased trees under the excitements of the speculation, very few, if any, are known to have persevered, and to be now engaged in growing Silk. My own personal acquaintance with Silk growers is somewhat extensive, and I do not know a case of the kind. I do not expect, that there is none, but this I do say unhesitatingly, that the men now engaged in this great business—great I mean, in its beneficent, wide spreading, and far reaching results, are made up, as a body, of those who engaged in it prior to September, 1838, and those who have gone into it since June, 1840. As to the rest, the *thousands*, the *great numerical majority* that came in between those dates, flushed with zeal, and faith, and patriotism, and all that sort of thing, what has become of them? Gone, gone off in smoke, all melted away, only leaving a terrible grease spot behind.

* In the spring of 1841, a friend in W. Conn. bid the writer welcome to a lot of large leaf Cantons that had been buried two winters and one summer. I sent my team, dug them out, and brought them home, and planted them. They did as well as the average of trees.

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Hon. H. G. O. Colby, of Mass. on the Relations of Wealth and Labor, an Address delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, before the American Institute.

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Mr. Henry Colman, of Mass. on the Improvement of Agriculture as an Art and a Profession.

Mr. H. Greeley, of N. Y. at the Broadway Tabernacle, on the following Resolution: "*Resolved*, That a Protective Tariff is conducive to our National Prosperity."

Mr. James S. Wadsworth, of N. Y. an Address before the New-York State Agricultural Society.

An Address prepared by a Committee of the Home League, showing the necessity of a Protecting Tariff to a Sound Currency.

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Printing Offices, Binderies, Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Men Employed, Capital, &c.

The Silk Culture—By Mr. Bliss to the Legislature of Ohio—a very valuable Document.

Cotton, Crops, Consumption, Export, Value, &c.

Tobacco, with Statistics, &c.

Shoe and Leather Business of Massachusetts.

Sugar, with Statistics.

Woolen Manufactures, Cabinet Furniture, Specie Importations, Countries from whence, value, &c.

Silk, &c.

Agriculture—By Hon. H. Denny, of Pittsburg.

This work also contains the following valuable

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Aggregate Amount of Wool, Tobacco, Rice, Cotton and Sugar raised in the United States.

Tariffs of Great Britain, Russia, France, Austria and Prussia, on American Flour, Cotton and other Productions.

Merchandize Imported, value, &c.

Amount of Iron manufactured in each of the States.

Bituminous and Anthracite Coal raised in the U. S.

Number of Persons in each of the States employed in Agriculture, Mining, Commerce, Manufactures, Professions, Navigation, &c.

Agriculture and Commerce, &c.

Prices of sundry Hardware in Birmingham.

Besides other important Tables too numerous to mention.

In addition to the foregoing, this work also contains numerous Official Documents, Original Letters, Essays and Editorials, on the subject of American Labor, many of them prepared expressly for the work—among others we mention the following:

The Fundamental Fallacy of the Free Trade Economists—Comparative value of Foreign and Home Trade—By Wm. Atkinson.

Protection and the Farming Interest—By Mr. Fisher, of Clermont, Ohio.

The Tariff Question—By E. C. Delavan, of Albany.

Ten Years of Free Trade—By J. P. Kennedy, of Md.

What would a Tariff do for the Laborers of this Country?

History of Protection and Non-Protection.

☞ It is deemed unnecessary to enlarge upon the Contents. The work undoubtedly forms the most important, convenient and useful publication which was ever issued on the subjects of the Tariff, Protection to Labor, and Statistics on the Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures of the United States. [It is the only complete and standard work extant on these subjects.]

☞ Twelve persons clubbing together, and remitting nine dollars, will receive twelve copies.

☞ The American Laborer may be obtained of Redding & Co. in Boston, and of all the Agents of The Tribune.

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A FAMILY, pleasantly situated, giving to their children a private education, wish to associate with theirs two or three girls, for whom a home and a similar tuition may be desired, they would receive Parental attention. Instruction embracing Music, French, &c. Terms moderate if desirable companions.

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JOSEPH H. FOSTER, M. D. Surgeon Dentist, has removed from No. 20 to No. 11 Park place. m2 3m

THE PUBLIC ADMINISLRATOR'S Office is removed to No. 52 John-street.
jy8 1m WM. M. MITCHELL, Public Administrator.

VERMILLION.—10 cases Chinese, for sale by
je6 GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO. 78 South-st.

BINDER'S BOARDS, of the very best quality—Three tons for sale in exchange for shavings, by
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TO BOOK-BINDERS.—For sale the Stock of a Country Book Store. There is a good opening for a practical Binder who can make up his own Blank Stock and do general jobbing. The situation is pleasant, rent moderate and living cheap; the stock and fixtures are worth about $1500. The terms of payment will be made easy, with good security. Address, post paid, to O. D. Tribune office, New-York.
jy19 tf*

WARM SALT-WATER BATHS!—At Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. Open for Ladies and Gentlemen from 5 A. M. until 10 P. M. Also, a commodious Swimming Bath for Ladies on Tuesdays and Fridays from 5 A. M. until 6 P. M. and for Gentlemen at all other times. Also, Warm, Cold and Tepid Shower Baths; and Medicated Vapor Baths may be had by Ladies and Gentlemen at all times. 1 Warm Bath 25 cents, 5 tickets for $1, 50 tickets $5. Cold Bath 12½ cents. Medicated Vapor Bath 50 cents. N. B. A soap is provided with which the skin can be cleansed as well as with rain water. je22 1m*

CHEAP STORE—TO COUNTRY AND CITY DEALERS.—J. C. MORRISON, 183 Greenwich-st., between Fulton and Vesey-streets, on the North River side of the City of New-York, offers for sale—

Grocers' Articles,	Drugs and Medicines,
Confectioners' do.	Patent Medicines,
Dye Woods,	Paper Makers'
Dyers' Articles	Hatters' and
Paints, and	Calico Printers' Articles,
Painters' Articles,	Root Beer Makers,

GROCERS' ARTICLES.

Spanish Segars,	Snuff, Macaboy
Pot and Pearl Ashes,	Do. Scotch
Starch,	Stoughton's Bitters,
Oil Peppermint,	Mace,
Liquorice,	Indigo,
Bath Brick,	Carlisle Soap,
Saleratus,	Corks,
Fig Bane,	Cloves,
Powdered Ginger and Root,	Castor Oil, in bottles,
White Lead, dry and in oil,	Alcohol,
Alum,	Copperas,
Olive Oil, in bottles, 30 ea	Epsom Salts,
Isinglass, Russia	Flour Sulphur,
Nutmegs,	Cinnamon,
Saltpetre,	Friction and Loco-Foco Matches,
Pepper Sauce,	Carb Ammenio,
Cream Tartar,	British Lustre,
Magnesia,	Olive Oil in baskets, 12 each,
Camphor,	Soda, for washing,
Arrow Root,	Mustard, London
Carraway Seed,	Cayenne Pepper,
Lemon Syrup,	Vanilla Beans,
Turkey Opium,	Tonca Beans,
Hops, &c.	

OILS,

Winter strained Sperm,	Linseed,
Fall do. do.	Neatsfoot,
Summer do. do.	Olive, or Sweet
Whale and refined Whale,	Spirits Turpentine.

jy14 1w*

A GENTLEMAN of a number of years' experience in teaching, who can furnish the highest certificates of ability and moral character, is desirous of taking the charge of a school in this city, sometime between this and the 1st of September ensuing. Any letter that may be sent to this office addressed to A. B. will be promptly responded to. jy19 1w*

WANTED—A situation as cook, and wash if required. The best of city reference given. Apply at 137 13th street. jy19 2t*

WANTED—A boy about 15 years of age, to learn the Drug business. One who has had some experience would be preferred. Good testimonials as to character, &c. will be required. Apply at No. 19 Third-avenue, corner St. Mark's Place. jy19 2t*

WANTED—A situation by a very nice Protestant girl, as cook. Best of city references. Apply at 1 Bleecker-st. jy19 2t*

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WANTED—Situations by two nice capable girls, with city references, for cooking, &c., or chamberwork. Apply at 321 Broadway. jy19 2t*

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$28,000 TO BE LOANED in different sums, on improved property in this city or Brooklyn, part of which at 6 per cent. Likewise $15,000 on productive farms near this city, or in counties on or near the Hudson River. Apply to S. C. LYNES, 55 Wall-st. jy19 2t*

MONROE MANSION HOUSE, corner of Monroe and Catherine-sts.—Gentlemen and their wives may be accommodated with large or small pleasant front or back rooms on the second and third floors, furnished or unfurnished, with board, on the most reasonable terms; also a few single gentlemen, with full board, or breakfast and tea only. A pleasant, quiet home is insured them. Entrace No. 1 Monroe-st. Inquire of Mrs. J. WILSON. je30 1m*

BOARDING—A large front Parlor in the second story with bedroom and pantry attached, will be let with board to a gentleman and his wife, or to single gentlemen.—The house is in first rate order, large and airy, with a fine garden in the rear. The family is quiet small and about half a dozen boarders only will be taken. A survey of the premises will afford the best evidence of the neatness and cleanliness of the place, and of the superior order of the accommodations.—Enquire at No. 355 Greenwich street, or of the Editor at the Tribune office. je29 tf

$2 REWARD.—LOST, from the Slaughter-House in Thirteenth-st. between Fifth avenue and University Place, 14 Lambs, marked on the back with a cross.—The above reward will be given to the finder by returning them to Jacob De Paw, 101 Eleventh-st. jy18 3*

WIRE WINDOW SHADES—Manufactured to order, of any size or figure, by
LEE & CO. No. 13 Factory-st.

N. B. These Shades keep out flies, and obstruct the view into the room, and at the same time admit all the light and air and a perfect view to the street. They are particularly desirable for hall doors. jy1 tf

CALCINED PLASTER.—The subscribers, Agents for the sale of Prospect Mills superior quality Calcined Plaster, have on hand and are constantly receiving a full supply.

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