

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.
AT NO. 37 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK.
BY GREELEY & McCLATHRY.
VOL. IV. NO. 51. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1864.
WHOLE NO. 982.

THE TRIBUNE.

Rural Life.
How a man can live in the Country, surrounded by flowers and fragrance, inhaling the invigorating breath of Nature, and supplying his own health with its restorative powers, is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of our countrymen. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of our countrymen. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of our countrymen.

Our friend T. W. WHITLEY, honorably known to some as one of the earnest and ablest of our countrymen, has recently published a responsible and well-paid paper in the Custom House at this port, which enjoys the entire confidence and esteem of all his subscribers, choosing to content himself with smaller gains but more agreeable relations and pursuits in a position where his sons might be trained under his own eye in the ways of hardy industry and virtue.

From a private letter just received from him we make the following extract, to shame the heedless thousands who are rushing from the Country to Cities, and encourage the judicious few who are preparing to follow our father's example. He says:

DEAR GREELEY: From the contentment of the little studio in which I pen these few lines, I can see my corns, potatoes and a good variety of vegetables, and I have a garden in my back yard, springing up most luxuriantly. All these have been sown or planted with my own hands during the last month. The scene is quite inspiring, and no other reason exists for writing you, than the fact that I have a garden in my back yard, springing up most luxuriantly.

I have in my life-time, and especially in these United States, heard "book-farming" much ridiculed. We should like to break a lance with the Country. I am highly satisfied with the view of the Queen City, together with the lesser cities of Corning and Newport. Up and down the Ohio, far above and below Cincinnati, we have a full view of the country, and the names and names of the most distinguished of our countrymen are bound without the slightest difficulty.

Disraeli's New Novel.—The reappearance of young Disraeli in the literary world has created considerable sensation in England, and we suppose our readers will be obliged to us for informing them that his new Novel, "Coningsby, or the New Generation," has just been published by Saxton & Miles, 305 Broadway. We have not yet found time to look into it.

Good Book.—C. Shepard, 191 Broadway, has published "A History of the United States," by Edward C. Biddle, Philadelphia. It contains a great deal of statistical matter valuable for reference.

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OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET.
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE 'American' Party in Philadelphia—Its Origin—The History, &c.
PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1864.
To the Editor of the Tribune: The independent course pursued by your journal with respect to the Native movement has confirmed the high respect long entertained for you by every judicious friend of those great principles of Political Economy by which alone our country can be occupied and successfully governed. The soundness of your views with regard to the union of the Whigs with that party in the late Municipal Election of New-York is now manifested by the jealous discomfiture of the Natives towards the few Whig appointments made by the Council; and the impolicy of the course pursued by the Courier & Enquirer on that occasion is sufficiently demonstrated by the late action of the Native party in reference to those appointments. It is, therefore, to be regretted, for many reasons, that the course so wisely laid down and so satisfactorily vindicated in your excellent journal had not been universally adopted by the Whigs of New-York. But though the errors of the past cannot be recalled, they may at least afford a lesson to the future. It is, therefore, to be regretted, for many reasons, that the course so wisely laid down and so satisfactorily vindicated in your excellent journal had not been universally adopted by the Whigs of New-York.

The course of one or two of our own Whig journals, in reference to the Native movement, is to be regretted, for many reasons, that the course so wisely laid down and so satisfactorily vindicated in your excellent journal had not been universally adopted by the Whigs of New-York. But though the errors of the past cannot be recalled, they may at least afford a lesson to the future. It is, therefore, to be regretted, for many reasons, that the course so wisely laid down and so satisfactorily vindicated in your excellent journal had not been universally adopted by the Whigs of New-York.

Our readers are, of course, aware that, up to the period at which the great Temperance Reform took place in this country, the great majority of Irish citizens almost invariably voted with the Loco-Foco party. This may be ascribed as well to the congeniality of sentiment which always exists among the disorderly portion of the population as to the petty ambition of the leaders of the party. In Philadelphia, the Irish vote was a powerful element in the election of 1842, and it was not until the year 1848, when the temperance cause was introduced into the city, that the Irish vote was divided. It was then that the temperance cause was introduced into the city, and it was not until the year 1848, when the temperance cause was introduced into the city, that the Irish vote was divided.

It will thus be perceived how erroneous is the course pursued by the Whigs of Philadelphia, who, in reference to the Native movement, are to be regretted, for many reasons, that the course so wisely laid down and so satisfactorily vindicated in your excellent journal had not been universally adopted by the Whigs of New-York. But though the errors of the past cannot be recalled, they may at least afford a lesson to the future. It is, therefore, to be regretted, for many reasons, that the course so wisely laid down and so satisfactorily vindicated in your excellent journal had not been universally adopted by the Whigs of New-York.

Another point deserving the serious consideration of our merchants is the shipment of goods destined for this section of the country. It is matter of astonishment to me to find how little accurate information is possessed in this city with reference to the Northern route, via the Erie and the Ohio Canals. During a considerable portion of each summer—from two to three months on an average—the Ohio river is too low to be navigable for any other than the smallest class of steamers, and for flat and keel boats. At such times the rate of freight from Pittsburgh to Mayville and Louisville varies from \$1 1/2 to \$1 50 per cwt.; and goods are besides frequently subjected to very serious delays, both on the Pennsylvania Canal and the Ohio river. Under these circumstances the Lake route must always be the most eligible in the Summer and early part of the Fall, for the reason that it is the shortest and most certain and commodious route for the shipment of goods to this section of the country.

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