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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, VERY LARGE PAPER, FOR THE COUNTRY IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE

THE KNICKERBOCKER.—The number for July is a fine variety of excellent summer reading—worth taking with one in a ramble amid green fields, or a lounge in the silent woods. A very well written story—with a good moral, too—we find from the sparkling pen of M. C. FIELD, Esq. once the 'Phazma' of the Picayune and now of the 'Reveille.'—The Advocate Loubat' is the name of another powerful sketch, and the interspersings of poetry are very respectable, although scarcely so good as is usual in the Knickerbocker. The most attractive department of the number, however, is the 'Editor's Table' and the 'Gossip.' The following bit of choice fun occurs in an imaginary 'Conversation' with the great Seatsfield:

'What do you think of the 'North American?'

SEATSFIELD: 'Spruce-beer corked in a champagne bottle, and fancying itself made of grapes; it makes a loud pop! every time it comes out, but 'tis dropsical stuff; without strength, and not always with pungency enough to conceal its impotency.'

'Yet it is thought far sharper and smarter than it used to be. I think it occasionally palatable tipple enough.'

SEATSFIELD: 'No, sir; it's about the same as of yore; a little sharper, perhaps, as you say—but the change is not much; only formerly it was in its saccharine stage; it has now arrived at the acetous fermentation. But acidity, sir, is not strength; putting more lemon in your punch will not make it stronger.'

'Have you not a higher opinion of the Democratic?'

SEATSFIELD: '*E la stessa cosa*: a similar beverage, only ill-bottled, with poorer corks. I *do* wonder that my talented countrymen should spend their time in the manufacture of such small wares. Surely there are many stout able-bodied men among 'em. Why should strong, hearty fellows go about playing on the banjo and hurdy-gurdy? If they must make a noise, let 'em at least take a bass-drum and bang away to some purpose. Sir, if either of those Reviews should load me with commendation, I shall feel inclined to give up novel-writing. I will, like Prospero, break my magic staff:

'Bury it certain fathoms in the earth,
And deeper than did ever plummet sound
I'll drown my books.''

'Do you hold the same low estimation of all our periodical literature?'

SEATSFIELD: 'No, sir; in the Magazine line we are fast beating the English. BLACKWOOD may be considered as defunct; and even in its best day it was dull trash; the pert nonsense of Eton boys. In America, now, our most intellectual men contribute to the Magazines; every month gives vent to some valuable outpouring from Jones, Williams, or Mrs. Brown.'

'Do you ever see the KNICKERBOCKER?'

SEATSFIELD: 'Mundt sends it to me now and then, and it is undoubtedly *facile princeps*. Every article is invariably fine; but it alwas, I have noticed, grows finer toward the last page, until it becomes almost too fine for weak eyes.'

'Do you not think QUOD is good?'

SEATSFIELD: 'QUOD?—*quid est quod?* I never read it.' * * * * *

'But do you consider SHAKSPEARE a dull fellow?'

SEATSFIELD: 'No, Sir; but he lived in the American age of England. He had a good deal of the rough-and-tumble poet, and wrote slap-dash what came uppermost. In America we have many writers of the same order; and, in fact, our state of society in America, with its headlong railroad action, its frequent reverses, its repudiative tendencies, its helter-skelterism and go-ahead-ivity, very nearly resembles the condition of England in the sack-drinking, tobacco-smoking, horse-riding, deer stealing, purse-taking days of Sir Walter Raleigh, Bardolph, Pistol, the Earl of Essex, Drake, Walsingham, and Corporal Nym. England, Sir, in those times, was very much like Illinois at present.

'One would think, then, that some poet should arise in the far West, of the Shak-perean stamp.'

SEATSFIELD: 'Doubtless there will. He must be born *there*, if any where. England is past bearing such men; she can barely produce a small BYRON or two every half century. She is not even capable of appreciating such minds now. SHAKSPEARE's fame in England has now become altogether traditional; it is only in America and Germany that he is truly understood.'

'Don't you think that SCOTT under-rated him?'

SEATSFIELD: 'No. Sir; not as SCHLEGEL does and as MUNDT does. I have heard MUNDT declaim for hours upon choice passages in 'Pericles' and 'Titus Andronicus,' which I actually recognized the commentators.—SCHLEGEL considers the 'Yorkshire Tragedy' one of SHAKSPEARE's highest creations; MUNDT believes 'Grammer Gurton' one of his early productions, before his style was formed. This now would never have been conjectured by an Englishman; those British are obtuse dogs.'

I observed that 'if SHAKSPEARE was alive now he would probably go to America and settle.'

SEATSFIELD: 'Of course he would. What is there in modern England to suit a whole nature like his? His inner habit of man would be wholly at variance with the present race of Britons. Sir if he was able to, he would immediately take passage for Boston in the Acadia. If he could not afford to go in the cabin, he would not abhor the steerage; nay, I'll warrant you he would prefer it, for the sake of studying character.'

'What a sensation would his arrival in Boston create!'

SEATSFIELD: 'No, Sir; I think not. 'T would be an entirely different affair from DICKENS's arrival; no dinner-giving, no speech-making, no levées at the Tremont House. I imagine Mr. SHAKSPEARE, attired in a sober suit of drab, landing at the Boston wharf and walking with his staff and bundle up to the 'Bite Tavern.' No young literati would find him there. LONGFELLOW or PIERPONT would leave no cards for him at the bar. No professor would invite him to Cambridge; no Lyceum would desire him to give a lecture. You would not find him going about in procession with badge and banner, and boasting of 'the mad days that he had seen.' Deacon GRANT would never make a temperance delegate of him. No, Sir; you would find him at the National Theatre, awaiting the result of negotiations pending with Mr. PELBY; or he would soon make his way quietly to New-York, and engage himself at the Chatham or the Bowery. In the evening you might observe him at the 'Shades,' or the 'Ram's-Head House,' probing the mysteries of the human heart over a mug of ale. Of a Sunday morning you might meet him in the fields at Hoboken, musing amid the clover, and picking up similes from the 'meanest flower that blows.' Noiselessly thus would he glide through American existence, winning a silent immortality; until, o'erwearied with the jarring world, he might retreat to some remote settlement in the West, and only occasionally correspond with the Magazines.'

'I think he would write for the KNICKERBOCKER.'

SEATSFIELD: 'Very likely: every month would fetch forth another number of Macbeth or Othello.'

Here SEATSFIELD proposed to go and get a mint-julep in honor of the day, [the Fourth] and our conversation was interrupted for half an an hour.

The following description of 'an elegant man' is in Mr. Chawls Yellowplush's best style:

He was a slim, ellygant man as ever I see. He had very white hands, rayther a salo face, with sharp dark i's, and small wiskus neatly trimd, and black as WARREN's jet. He spoke very low and soft; he seemed to be watchin' the pusson with whom he was in convysation, and always flattered every body. In short, Mr. DEUCEACE the younger was decidedly an 'elegant man.'

The following is a good hit at the namby-pamby-ism of modern versification:

'UPRISING, see the firful lark
Unfold his pinion to the stream;
The pensive watch-dog's mellow bark
O'ershades yon cottage like a dream;
The playful duck and warbling bee
Hop gaily on from tree to tree.'

'How calmly could my spirit rest
Beneath yon primrose-bell so blue,
And watch those airy oxen, drest
In every tint of purling hue;
As on they hurl the gladsome plow,
While fairy Zephyrs deck each bough!'

This is capital:

'I've always remarked,' says that profound observer, Mr. 'CHAWLS YELLOWPLUSH,' 'that when one sees a wife a-talkin' on airs onto herself, a-scoldin', and internally a-talkin' about '*her* dignity' and '*her* branch,' that the husband is invariably a spoon.' A friend of ours says that he was reminded of this sage remark the other night, in coming down the Hudson. A large, fat, pompous woman, who was ever and anon overlooking her husband, (a thin, lank personage, with a baby in his arms, who exhibited every mark of prolonged annoyance,) in reply to a meek complaint on his part of fatigue, and the expression of a wish that the nurse might get over her sea-sickness, said: 'I never saw a man conduct so before—never, on the face o' the global earth. It I'd a' known that you was goin' to act *this* way *I would n't ha' fetched you!*' The gentleman straitway sang the 'Lay of the Henpecked' to the crying baby, and was thenceforth as mum as an oyster.

The following extract from the New-Brunswick (New-Jersey) *Fredonian* is quite worthy the place it fills in the Knickerbocker 'Gossip:'

'There were nine hundred and seventy-nine persons in Sing Sing Prison last week, of whom seventy-six were females. So it is stated in the newspapers. Such paragraphs are too often read with a 'Well what of it?' air and feeling. But there are a few who pause in thoughtfulness at such a statement. Every one of those nine hundred wretched persons was once an infant, and smiled in its vague dream of joy as it felt itself asleep on its mother's bosom. Every one of them awakened love in some less or larger circle of related hearts, and was cared for, toiled for, cherished. Perhaps some one might have been found that would have died for it, nay that did die for it. For that the mother perished; or the manly father, pitted unequally against power and misfortune, broke the o'erstrained heart string.—Take the sternest, hardest in that multitude, and somewhere in his bosom are wrapped up household memories, souvenirs of love, gleams and glimpses of innocence, and miniature plans and pictures of hope. Seventy-six of these are women.—There have been then, to say the least of it, some rudimental elements of that creature who in society performs the office of sister, wife, mother, friend; sheds grace, softness and a beautiful glory over this life, and charms it with sweet amenities and a divine charity. Seventy six women! and among them all was there never a feminine love stronger than death, stranger than fiction; no woman's tenderness and tears and inspirations?—But they are in Sing-Sing. 'Ay, there's the rub to our faith and charity. Sing-Sing is not a boudoir, a lady's chamber, a drawing room, a parlor, a hall-room. It is a *prison*; and grace, virtue of any sort or degree, does not abide in prisons, but in good society and free and decorated quarters. Alas! alas! let us hope a little otherwise. There is a charity, not forbidden, which hopeth all things, believeth all things; which like MIDAS' finger turneth what it toucheth to gold; which findeth *what it seeketh*. And could we be brought to explore even Sing-Sing in the right mind, we might oft-times discover fragments of nobility and germs of goodness, and find that though all else be crushed, all is not utterly corroded and destroyed. But we fear our charity runneth not this way with any marked current. In few words, when men commit those sins of which prisons are cognizant, we are done with them. Their probation is over; they are ruined; and however God may regard them, by Man they are abandoned. They may wish to return to the paths of virtue, but we warn them off; that path is appropriated to better people. O! for some HOWARDS and FRYS, in these times of vaunting benevolence, to visit with an enlarged spirit of love and hope the prisoner, the outcast, the rejected of men!'

Doubtless there is many a one at this moment groaning in spirit in the Sing-Sing Prison, to whose dark heart the key might be found; but who, aware that he is shut out alike from sympathy and from the world, feels that he already knows the utmost which Fate can give or take away. 'Hope has no blandishments in store that can seduce, nor Fear a threat that can appal:'

'MAD from Life's history,
Glad to Death's mystery
Swift to be hurled;
Any where, any where
Out of the world!'

But we have n't room for any more to-day.

Association in the West.

Our old friend T. W. WHITLEY has been lecturing on Industrial Association in Cincinnati. The Times of that city says:

Mr. Whitley's lecture last evening was well attended. He gave an interesting exposition of the immense advantages to be derived from Associated Industry. He first showed that it was the part of wisdom to give attention to this new subject, as it furnishes a satisfactory solution to the great problems of the age, viz: the production and distribution of wealth. He exhibited the defects of Churchmen, in confining their views to the *moral* perfections of Deity, as well as those of Statesmen, in their merely *scientific* glances at political economy; and contended, that as in God is the union of all moral perfections with true mathematical science, it is the duty of wise men to unite true science with the practice of the moral virtues. The separation of science and theology had caused the death of both; and their reünion can alone restore us to true life. He showed, conclusively, that unorganized Industry, which did not contemplate and provide for the good of the *whole* community, must necessarily be defective, and productive of great evil; and urged the existence of a positive and exact science, now in process of revelation, in accordance with which society should be arranged and organized. He showed that man is a 'temple of the living God;' that to love the beautiful, and to succor the distressed, is the highest possible form of life, inasmuch as it is to become an image and in the likeness of God; that the invention and use of machinery was given to man that he might assume this highest form, and thus become a receptive of Divine life; and that Industrial Association alone enables man to use machinery to the benefit of *all*, while to the present organization of society, machinery is the most formidable enemy of the laboring man, instead of being his assistant.

He asserted the true Dignity of Labor, and contended that, by the establishment of just relations between the three producing powers of mankind—Skill, Capital and Labor, it would not only become dignified and honorable, but at the same time as much a source of enthusiastic delight, as it is now repugnant and degrading; that Society does not now properly reward Labor, and that hence arises great disorders.

The conclusion was irresistible, that Industry must be so organized as to secure its just reward, in common with scientific skill and capital, and that on this *radical justice*, as a sure foundation, can alone be reared the superstructure of harmonic society.

Many important points were brought forward in this lecture, and were handled in such a manner as to show that the lecturer understood his subject in all its bearings.

Water-Cure for Ladies.

A Popular Work on the Health, Diet, and Regimen of Females and Children, and the Prevention and Cure of Diseases: With a Full Account of the Processes of Water-Cure Illustrated by various cases: By Mrs. M. L. SHEW. Revised by Joel Shew, M. D. Practitioner of Water-Cure. (Pp. 156, 12mo.) Wiley and Putnam.

This book is full of excellent advice and instruction for all, whether believers in Water-Cure or not. Its directions for the preservation as well as restoration of health are very good, very plain, and all practical, and no person can observe them faithfully without benefit. A great amount of valuable information with regard to Diet, Bathing, treatment of Children, &c. &c. is here collected from the best authorities, with excellent directions for preparing healthful food, applying Hydropathic remedies, &c. We clip the following statement of a remarkable cure:

"It was that of a child seven months of age. This infant having lost its mother at its birth, a wet nurse was procured, such as was considered by the physicians to be a healthy one. The child was removed to a plantation, where ague and fever was common. After remaining a while, the nurse was taken with the ague, and subsequently the child. Both had the disease severely. At the commencement the nurse (a young woman) was healthy and strong. Her diet and general regimen were, however, as bad as could well be;—consisting much of bacon, fine bread, butter, gravies, *very strong tea and coffee, wines, &c.* which things, also, the child was taught to take. The usual anodyne and purgative medicines were taken by the nurse, and given to the child. *At first*, the little one was the picture of health and cheerfulness. At seven months, in an almost dying state, it was necessary to take it from the nurse. Its eyes were glassy—its head languidly dropping upon the shoulder, and its naturally clear and white skin had changed to a uniform yellow, almost like that of a mulatto. Its lips were compressed, and of nearly the same color as the face. It was of course much emaciated—its cheeks hanging down, and its whole expression of one continual suffering. For weeks it had not been seen to smile. It was now put under the Water-Cure treatment, and at the same time weaned. The chill and fever took place every other day. At first, on "the well day," wet sheet sweating was produced, accompanied by various bathings. Never before had the child been given a drop of water. Now it took it greedily, and soon rejected its accustomed drinks. On the "sick day," it being the *second* of the cure, very active treatment prevented the chill and fever, *and it was never allowed to return.*"

REAL CHARITY.—The good people of Boston subscribed $60,000 for the General Hospital; $60,000 for the New Athæneum, and $20,000 for the Female Asylum. May they always have it in their power to be thus liberal.

New-Jersey.

We have at length the New Constitution of this State before us, as formed by the Convention, and as it will, we doubt not, be adopted by the People. It seems to us an excellent, though not faultless, frame of Government. It guarantees, in the fullest manner, Civil and Religious Liberty, abolishes all Property Qualifications, whether for voting or holding office, yet does not rise above the narrow absurdity of exacting that Senators shall be thirty years old and that Members of the Legislature shall be residents of the County in which they are chosen respectively. Why cannot the People be trusted to choose their agents without restriction, and to judge when they are old enough to serve them? Then the restriction of Suffrage to '*white* male citizens' is unworthy of our age. The term itself is indefinite, since a great many will be allowed to vote who are not so white as others who will be rejected as not 'white.' The Members of the Assembly are to be chosen by Counties, and not by single Districts as they should be. Members of the Legislature have $3 per day for the first forty days of each Session—afterward $1,50—and ten cents a mile for travel. They cannot be appointed or chosen to any office by the Governor or Legislature during the term for which they were elected. The Governor is to be chosen by the People (a plurality electing) for three years, being elected in October and taking the office in January following. He cannot be chosen again for the next three years. He must be thirty years of age and twenty years a citizen of the United States. He cannot at the same time hold a U. S. office. He may veto bills, but the Legislature will then proceed to reconsider them, and a *majority* of the Members elected to each House will suffice to pass them in spite of the Veto. (Here is a sound Whig principle, readily conceded and established by a deliberative body, 30 Loco and 28 Whig. Why won't they agree to the same principle in regard to the Federal Government?)

The Judiciary of the State shall consist of

1. Justices of the Peace, two chosen for five years from each Township having less than 2,000 inhabitants; four for each Town containing over 2,000 and under 4,000 inhabitants; five for each Town containing over 5,000, with one additional for each 3,000 people.

2. Five Judges of Common Pleas for each County appointed by the Legislature in Joint Meeting, to serve five years, from April 1st, one to go out and another to be chosen every year.

3. A Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and four Associates, holding Circuits in each County, appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate.

4. A Court of Chancery, appointed as above, consisting of a Chancellor, who shall also be Surrogate General and Judge of the Prerogative Court; the Secretary of State being Register of Prerogative Court.

5. A Court of Impeachment, consisting of the Senate, two-thirds of the Members being necessary to convict; the Assembly, by a majority vote, deciding to impeach.

6. A Court of Errors and Appeals, consisting of the Chancellor, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and six Judges, one of them retiring each year, and receiving a *per diem* compensation while in actual service; the Secretary of State being Clerk of this Court.

—County Clerks and Surrogates are to be chosen by the People for five years. Sheriffs and Coroners for one year only, but may be twice re-elected, after which they cannot be till three years shall have passed.

All officers not otherwise specified to be appointed by the Governor and Senate.

The incumbents of all offices to continue until their successors are chosen and qualified.

—Amendments to the Constitution are to be made as in this State, by the concurrence of two successive Legislatures and then a direct vote by the People.

Such are the main provisions of the New Constitution of New Jersey. The following fundamental provisions are excellent:

ARTICLE 1.—RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

3. No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshiping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor under any pretence whatever be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgment; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes, or other rates for building or repairing any church or churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.

4. *There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another;* no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust; and no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

16. Private property shall not be taken for public use, without just compensation; but land may be taken for public highways as heretofore until the legislature shall direct compensation to be made.

17. *No person shall be imprisoned for debt* in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, *unless in cases of fraud;* nor shall any person be imprisoned for a million fine in time of peace.

☞ THE METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW for July has a good portrait of Rev. STEPHEN OLIN, D. D. with articles on the following subjects:

Baptism. (Review of Rev. Edward Beecher.
Hints on Prophecy. (Review of Prof. Stuart.)
Literary Policy of the Romish Church.
The Huguenots. By G. P. Disoway.
Arminian Controversy in the Low Countries.
Dr. Durbin's Observations in Europe.

The article on the Huguenots has great historical interest, as has that which follows it. The work maintains a high character, and is a pillar and shield to the Church whose doctrines and usages it ably illustrates and defends. (C. Lane & C. Tippett, 200 Mulberry-st.

☞ The NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for July has articles on

The Morals, Manners, and Poetry of England;
Daniel Webster as an Author;
Life and Voyages of Sir Francis Drake;
Sparks's American Biography;
The Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith;
Henry R. Cleveland's Life and Writings;
Norton on the Genuineness of the Gospel;
The Longevity of Trees.

The article on Webster's Speeches is understood to be from the pen of Hon. John Whipple of Rhode-Island, and is of course able and appreciating. (C. S. Francis, 252 Broadway.)

Life in Mississippi and on the River.

[Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 21, 1844.

Having spent a month in Mississippi, I take the liberty of making a few remarks on that much abused State. From the reports which reach the North, one would be led to expect to see daily duels and street-fights of the most barbarous character as specimens of Mississippi *Public Life* and drunkenness, gaming and swindling, as common exhibitions of social character. It is surprising how slanders like these are believed of a people who, far from indulging in back-biting their neighbors and displaying a riotous spirit, are in fact to be ranked among the most bland and courteous people I ever met with. It is true that duels occasionally occur, but they are every day becoming less frequent. In many instances, however, the first intimation received of the death of an estimable citizen is from some Northern paper, which gives him the satisfaction or mortification, whichever you please to call it, of reading his own death and burial some weeks before, resulting from a barbarous duel, which never took place but in the lively fancy of the writer. Several instances of this might be given, much to the annoyance of the gentlemen named. The character of the people of Mississippi with whom I have had the pleasure of associating, is marked by a high degree of intelligence on almost every subject, while a frank cordiality relieves the stranger from all embarrassment in partaking of their generous hospitality.

Education here is not neglected. Three Colleges of the most respectable character find ample support within the State. In all the towns and villages male and female schools are maintained by private means, while in every township there is at least one school, to the support of which the sixteenth section is appropriated by law.

Religion, also, is far from being neglected, and the most liberal toleration exists toward all sects. The Ministers of the Gospel, when traveling in discharge of their duties, are permitted to pass free of charge on all public conveyances, a proof of liberality which might be imitated by those who scoff and jeer at Mississippians as a people devoid of morality.

Drinking shops, I regret to say, are far too numerous, and to their unhappy influences may be traced many of the occurrences which every good citizen deplores. But there is a growing disposition to extirpate the evil, and there is reason to hope that the effort will be successful.

Have you any curiosity to know what sort of a place is Vicksburgh? a town that is better known in Europe and America than time-honored capitals. It is situated on the side of a hill in close proximity to the remains of an old fort erected by the early Spanish settlers, and an account of which will be found among the first records of the country. It is washed on the West by the Mississippi River, which at this place runs due South. It is a corporate City and contains about 3,500 souls; the streets run parallel to the river and at right angles. They are, however, unpaved. In dry weather clouds of dust arise from every foot-step, and in the rainy season the mud is knee deep. Hardly any one travels on foot. The steamboats land their passengers on boats moored at the levee to receive them, the rise and fall of the water being too great to admit of building docks. These boats are great conveniences, affording shelter and protection to passengers and baggage at any hour of the day or night, and the proprietors are always polite and attentive.—We left Vicksburg on Tuesday morning in the the steamboat Yazoo, under the command of Capt. Brenham, whose efforts to promote the comforts and convenience of his passengers, and in doing all in his power to preserve order and decorum, are deserving of all praise. Anyone would have been delighted with the specimen of Mississippi life on board the Yazoo. There was no gambling, not even a card was displayed during the trip—there was little or no drinking, the passengers all seemed satisfied with the wine furnished at the dinner table by the Captain, and when a people are satisfied to drink claret moderately, instead of brandy and rum, they exhibit a disposition to society which deserves men too and praise. Fine accounts received at the North, of the wild and disgraceful conduct on the Mississippi are greatly exaggerated.

Among *one hundred* passengers, every thing was as well conducted and as quiet as on any of the North River boats. In making comparisons I ought to be borne in mind that a large number assembled together for a few days in the North may not be apt to while away time by card playing and drinking as here. The country between Vicksburg and New Orleans is beautiful and level. The River has been rising for some time and to many plantations are flowed its banks. Many plantations are completely under water and the sight of rows of houses in the river, and the occupants sailing in skiffs from point to point, has a very ludicrous appearance. In many places the levee had given way and large numbers of hands were engaged in throwing up embankments to keep the water out. At times the steamboat was above the level of the land which a few weeks previous was above the water from twenty to thirty five feet. This gives, I suppose, a fair idea of the Dykes of Holland. For nearly the whole length of the Mississippi below this, the banks on both sides are a perfect level for many miles and are skirted in the rear ground by forests of the most beautiful trees. The Sugar fields looked as regular as if the Cane had been planted with a rule; as far as the eye can reach, continual acres of Cane now almost three feet high and of the brightest green form a beautiful prospect. The residences of the Planters are neat and comfortable mansions. They are surrounded by the cottages of the hands—small buildings varying from ten to fifty and even upwards in numbers, nearly white-washed with black roofs. The mansions are surrounded with crape myrtle, magnolias, the Peccans, Cape Jessamines and Mimosas, and the contrast formed by the variety of trees and flowers, heightened by a serene and cloudless sky and a smooth rolling river, forms a scene of beauty that even the "noble Hudson" cannot surpass. Sun-set on the Mississippi is a most beautiful sight, and few can look upon the departing orb without feeling wonder and admiration. A delightful breeze springs up as the sun is sinking beneath the horizon, the verdure of the fields takes a darker tint—the East reflects the most brilliant yet mellow colors, and the river presents the inverted forms the clouds assume.—Unconsciously I began to contemplate the picture: I gazed at it with enthusiasm and ecstasy until darkness spread its mantle over the gorgeous scene. We arrived here on Wednesday evening—I have engaged my passage for Europe and will sail to-morrow—so I have to omit giving many interesting particulars. P. A. R.

The City is at present very healthy.

TRIBUNE JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
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All kinds of Job Printing, such as
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☞ **The Tariff as it is,** *compared with the Substitute proposed by its Adversaries in the Bill reported to the United States House of Representatives by Gen. McKay of N. C.*

By H. GREELEY.

The above Tract is ready and for sale at The Tribune office. Price $1a per 100.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS AT HOME.—Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of our citizens annually resort to foreign climes in pursuit of health. By a timely use of the proper means at home, in a large proportion of cases, this expenditure would be unnecessary, and health could be re-established, and the constitution fortified against relapses. It is a fact generally admitted that most diseases have their origin in an impure state of the blood, which causes unpleasant sensations, and then soon proves a source of the derangement of the whole system. We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to a valuable medicine called SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA, which will effectually eradicate all impurities from the system, and for scrofulous and chronic complaints it is considered as the failing means of relief and cure.

New-York Commercial Advertiser, June 18, 1844.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, a purely vegetable preparation, has been thoroughly tested in a variety of diseases, and is from experience, known to be a safe and effectual cure for Scrofula or enlargement of the Glands, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, Scald head, Eczema, Rheumatism, Palpitations of the heart, and all diseases originating in an impure or depraved state of the blood, or derangement of the digestive organs. The proprietors are daily receiving written testimonies, giving independent details of its extraordinary virtues. Original manuscripts of various cert ficates, letters of the cures, and testimonials of persons who have tried the previous statements, are constantly received, and will be cheerfully exhibited on application. Facts are recorded sufficiently clear and convincing to satisfy the most incredulous of the real merits of this invaluable medicine.

☞ The following certificates ill be read with interest particularly by all suffering in a similar manner:

BALTIMORE, June 10, 1844.

MESSRS. SANDS—GENT: Most cheerfully do I add to the numerous testimonials of your life preservative Sarsaparilla. I was attacked in the year 1839 with a scrofulous affection on my upper lip, and continuing onward taking hold of my nose and surrounding parts, until the passages for conveying tears from the eyes to the nose were destroyed, which caused an uncease ing flow of tears. It also affected my gums, causing a discharge very unpleasant, and my teeth became so loose that it would not have been a hard task to pull them out with a slight jerk—such were my feelings and suffering at this time (for I was rendered perfectly miserable. I consulted the first Physicians in the City, but with little benefit. Every thing I heard of was tried, but all proved of no service, and as a last resort was recommended change of air; but this, like other remedies, did no good, the disease continued gradually to increase until my whole body was affected. But thanks to humanity, my Physician recommended your preparation of Sarsaparilla. I procured from your agent in this City, Dr. James A. Reed, 6 bottles, and in less time than three months was restored to health and happiness. Your Sarsaparilla alone effected the cure, and with a desire that the afflicted may no longer suffer, but use the right medicine and be free from disease, with feeling of joy and gratitude I remain your friend.

DANIEL McCONNIKAN.

Any one desirous to know further particulars will find me at my residence in Front street, where it will afford me pleasure to communicate any thing in relation to this cure

DANIEL McCONNIKAN.

Personally appeared before me the above named Daniel McConnikan, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement. JOHN CLOUD,

Justice of the Peace of the City of Baltimore.

WEBSTER, Monroe Co. Feb. 10, 1844.

Messrs Sands: Gentlemen—It is difficult to find words to express the gratitude which I feel towards you for the great benefit I have received to relieve me in my disease. Fourteen years since, there appeared a small sore on my under lip, which my physicians informed me was the Cancer; it remained with out much change until within the last two years, when it commenced eating. At the same time seven hard tumors appeared under the surface on my right leg, which finally became running sores. My throat and neck were much affected, and also my under jaw was so diseased that the teeth fell out. My under lip is now nearly eaten off, and the inside of my right cheek is greatly affected. The disease penetrated my face have been very severe. For the past year my sufferings have been intense, beyond my power of description. I have taken many different kinds of medicines, all of which have failed to relieve me. During most of this time, I have been attended by many of our best physicians, also by one cancer doctor, who decided that my disease was beyond the reach of medicine, and that I could live but a short time. Fortunately, however, for me, I was off friend of your valuable preparation, which I procured of your agents, Messrs. Post & Wile, of Rochester. Although, at the time I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, I was on having the most severe pain, and there appeared to be no hope, still the virtues of this medicine were such, that while I was using the first bottle, the sores on my leg healed; and by continuing the use of the Sarsaparilla, my face, mouth and throat have been gradually healing. And now, gentlemen, contrast my situation but a short time since, enduring the most severe pain, with my present happy condition, free from pain, and enjoying life once more. I shall now take much pleasure in recommending this to similarly afflicted, to obtain this best of medicines to effect their cure.

I am, with gratitude, yours, &c. AARON BUCK.

I place full confidence in the statement made by Aaron Buck, having known him the past six years.

WILLIAM RICHARD.

I place full confidence in the statement made by Aaron Buck, having known him the past sixteen years.

H. H. RANDOLPH.

I know Aaron Buck, and believe what he states in this document to be perfectly true. GEORGE HEART.

The writer of the above, A. Buck, being a member of my family, I know his statement to be correct in every respect.

E. WHEELER.

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

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton-street, 273 Broadway, 77 East Broadway.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands's Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands's Sarsaparilla, and take no other. jy27 lm&W

☞ A WONDER—A BLESSING—A MIRACLE—INDEED has been discovered! Curing

All Disfigurements of the Skin,
Freckles, Sunburn, Morphew, Tan,
Bites of Mosquitoes, Bugs, Insects, &c.

The above or any defect of the skin caused by the sun, heat of the body, wind, change of climate, &c &c. It also cures it in the most permanent and beautiful manner of all

Diseases of the Face or Skin,
Pimples, Blotches, Salt Rheum, Scurvy,
Erysipelas, Sore Heads, Ring worm, &c.

This remedy is called (and rightly, too) the pearl color in the name or you'll be cheated by a swindling counterfeit) JONES'S ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP, and in consequence of its astonishing efficacy—its fame is spreading and wonder working effect in curing the above disease, it has been counterfeited and imitated by a host of scamps and mean, swindlers and fools who care not for the mischief and harm they do as many of the imitations are really poisonous and dangerous, but we have on the front and side of Jones's Soap, signed by the inventor, not to be genuine, and only at the following places and always for Jones's Soap, at the American Eagle, 82 Chatham street, 52 Broadway, N. Y.; Reidhur, 8 State st. Boston; Zeiber, Ledger Buildings, Philadelphia; Pease, Broadway, Albany. n21 lm

A FINE HEAD OF HAIR IN BEAUTIFUL CURLS IN A SHILLING—By the use of a three shilling bottle of Jones's Coral Hair Restorative. The price will prove it is a humbug. Give it one trial. Here are its real qualities; it will force the fine hair to grow on the head, face, body or any part where nature intended hair to grow; for it being oil make the scalp healthy, thereby curing dandruff, and gives it a red or grey hair a fine dark look, and in time make it grow naturally dark from the roots; and has been tried by hundreds of our most respectable citizens, among whom it has given entire satisfaction—among them are the following:

Mr. W. Hopkins, 82 Rivington, New York.
Mr. Philips, 198 Broome, cor. Wooster st.
Judge Edwards, of Philadelphia.
Mr. J. Pearson, Navy Yard, Charleston.
T. Power, grocer, Fulton st. Brooklyn.

We could offer fifty other names of persons who have found this article was represented; but if the above is not enough, nothing will convince—except trial. It is sold quite reasonable, indeed cheap—only 3, 5 or 8 shillings a bottle, by Jones sign of the American Eagle, 82 Chatham st. or 223 Broadway N. Y. or 139 Fulton st. Brooklyn; Pease, Broadway, Albany; Reidhur, 8 State st. Boston; Zeiber, 3 Ledger Buildings.

☞ **Sylvania Association.**—This Association, located at Darlingville, near Milford, Pike Co. Pa. (80 miles from New York direct, 20 hours by way of the Erie Railroad to Middletown, 5 miles from the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and from the route of the Erie Railroad) is desirous of establishing some branches of Manufacture which will give employment especially to Women and Children—and to this end solicits advice and cooperation from all friends of Social Reform and from philanthropic practical men. Lucrative employment is not expected; but a fair reward of Labor is. The Council would like to treat with any just person able and disposed to establish some proper branch or branches of Manufacture, and who does not consider Money the sole object of life. Please address "S. Kinzer, Darlingville, Pike Co. Pa"

The Association is ready to receive proposals (post-paid) from persons desirous of uniting in the attempt to elevate and improve the condition of the Laborer. The members regret that their necessities will not enable them to receive at present any resident associate who cannot take stock to the amount of at least $100, and this only for single men of capacity for immediate usefulness. For families, and especially those comprising many children, a considerably larger subscription would be required, as the means of employing profitably the