NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET. FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

VOL. IV. NO. 82. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1844. WHOLE NO. 1013.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAY EXCEPTED,

AT 180 NASSAU-ST. (OPPOSITE CITY HALL,) NEW-YORK.

And delivered to City Subscribers for **Nine Cents** per week, or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Desk for six months or a year at the same rate. Single copies **Two Cents.** Mail subscribers Five Dollars per annum, in advance—and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which it is paid. Subscriptions taken for Six Months.

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

A VERY LARGE PAPER, FOR THE COUNTRY,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

At the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

Commerce of the Prairies.

COMMERCE OF THE PRAIRIES, or the Journal of a Santa Fe Trader during Eight Expeditions across the great Western Prairies, and a residence of nearly nine years in Northern Mexico. Illustrated with Maps and Engravings. By JOSIAH GREGG. 2 vols. New-York: E. G. Langley.

This book contains a great deal of picturesque narrative, amusing and even thrilling adventures and much useful and valuable information—but so badly jumbled together that it is somewhat difficult to classify the ideas acquired in its perusal into any available shape or method. The author from a confirmed chamber dyspeptic suddenly transformed himself into a wild rover of the Prairies; and, on the back of his faithful mule, traveling eight times in the space of nine years from the Missouri to Santa Fé, and spending the remainder of a nine years' life upon the banks of the Rio del Norte or among the wilds of Chihuahua, acquired not only a robust health and appetite, but a still robuster fortune, and no inconsiderable amount of fact and experience, the which he sets down in marvelously good English—for the Prairies—and in very much the same independence of symmetrical connection as may be supposed to be one of the striking characteristics of a life such as his. Had not the ida of a *critique*, and the difficulty of compressing and condensing our author's heterogeneous fragments into a 'notice'-able shape, been perpetually haunting us like a nightmare, we should have read the book with nearly as much pleasure as we would escape from the 'brick-and-mortar wilderness' wherein we vegetate, and scamper on a bare-backed mule over a buffalo prairie.

Despairing altogether of following Mr. Gregg in his piquant narrative of personal adventure and his graphic pictures of life—both White and Red—upon the Prairies, we have penciled a few passages from the book, which will assist the reader in acquiring some general knowledge of New Mexico and the people who call Santa Fé their Capital—a species of information which cannot fail to be peculiarly acceptable at the present time.

The trade between the United States and Santa Fé was entirely unknown until the year 1822, when Capt. Pike made his first trip across the Prairies, and opened the way for the adventurous spirits of our South-western frontier, who were not long in availing themselves of it. Previous to Capt. Pike's expedition the inhabitants of Santa Fé and Chihuahua had received their scanty supplies of manufactured merchandize by uncertain importations, 'few and far between,' from Vera Cruz—and at such exorbitant prices as to prevent any considerable transactions. Capt. Pike found that common shirtings and calicoes were sold in Santa Fé for two and three dollars per Spanish ell, (thirty-three inches), and other articles in proportion.—The following table will show with sufficient accuracy the amount of the American trade with Santa Fé from its commencement up to 1843, when the trade was closed by the barbarian policy of the Santa Féan Governor:

Years	Am't mdz	Wg's	Men	Prop's.	Remarks.
1822	15,000	70	60		Pack-animals only used.
1823	12,000	25	50		do. do.
1824	35,000	26	100	80	do. and wagons.
1825	65,000	37	130	90	do. do.
1826	90,000	60	100	70	Wagon only beneficoth.
1827	85,000	55	80	50	
1828	150,000	100	200	80	3 men killed, being the first
1829	60,000	30	50	20	1st U. S.—1 man killed.
1830	120,000	70	140	60	First oxen used by traders.
1831	240,000	130	320	80	Two men killed.
1832	130,000	70	150	40	(Party de l'Aton Can'd'n.
1833	180,000	105	185	60	12 men killed, 5 perished.
1834	150,000	80	140	50	2d U. S. Escort.
1835	140,000	75	120	40	
1836	130,000	70	125	35	
1837	170,000	80	160	35	
1838	90,000	70	120	20	
1839	240,000	130	250	40	Arkansas Expedition.
1840	50,000	30	70	5	Chihuahua Expedition.
1841	150,000	60	100	12	Texan Santa Fé Exped.
1842	160,000	70	120	15	
1843	450,000	200	350	30	3d U. S. Ex.—Ports closed.

The foregoing table is not given as perfectly accurate, yet it is believed to be about as nearly so as any that could be made out at the present day. The column marked "Prop's," (Proprietors,) though even less precise than the other statistics, presents about the proportion of the whole number engaged each year who were owners.

We will now proceed with our disjointed extracts and give what idea we can of New Mexico, its resources, people, condition, &c. &c. In regard to the intelligence of the people, and the state of the Arts and Sciences among them, Mr. Gregg says:

> There is no part of the civilized globe, perhaps, where the Arts have been so much neglected, and the progress of Science so successfully impeded as in New Mexico. Reading and writing may fairly be set down as the highest branches of education that are taught in the schools; for those pedants who occasionally pretend to teach arithmetic, very seldom understand even the primary rules of the science of numbers. I should perhaps make an exception in favor of those ecclesiastics, who have acquired their education abroad; and who, from their vocation, are necessarily obliged to possess a smattering of Latin. Yet it is a well known fact that the majority of this priviliged class, even, are lamentably deficient in the more important branches of familiar science. I have been assured by a highly respectable foreigner, who has long resided in the country, that the questions were once deliberately put to him by a curate—whether Napoleon and Washington were not *one* and the *same* person, and whether Europe was not a province of Spain!
>
> The women are, if possible and as elsewhere, still worse off than the men:
>
> Female education has, if possible, been more universally neglected than that of the other sex; while those who have received any instruction at all, have generally been taught in private families. Indeed, until very lately, to be able to read and write on the part of a woman, was considered an indication of very extraordinary talent; and the fair damsel who could pen a billet-doux to her lover, was looked upon as almost a prodigy. There is, however, to be found among the higher classes a considerable sprinkling of that superficial refinement which is the bane of fashionable society every where, and which consists, not in superiority of understanding, nor in acquired knowledge, but in that peculiar species of assumption, which has happily been styled "the flowing garment with which Ignorance decks herself."
>
> The condition of the press and of the general political intelligence of the people is what might be expect:
>
> In nothing is the deplorable state of things already noticed made more clearly manifest, than in the absence of a public press. There has never been a single newspaper or periodical of any kind published in New Mexico, except in the year 1834, when a little foolscap sheet (entitled *El Crepisculo*) was issued weekly, for about a month, to the tune of fifty subscribers, and was then abandoned, partially for want of patronage and partially because the editor had accomplished his object of procuring his election to Congress. Indeed, the only printing press in the country is a small affair which was brought the same year across the prairies from the United States, and is now employed occasionally in printing billets, primers and Catholic catechisms. This literary negligence is to be attributed, not more to the limited number of reading people, than to those injudicious restrictions upon that freedom of the press which is so essential to its prosperity. An editor attempting to arraign the conduct of public functionaries, or to oppose 'the powers that be,' is sure to subject himself to persecution, and most probably suspension, a tyrannical course of proceeding which has checked the career of two or three papers even among the more enlightened inhabitants of Chihuahua, where a miserable organ of the Government is still occasionally issued from the office of the *Imprenta del Gobierno*, or Government Press. No wonder then that the people of Northern Mexico are so much behind their neighbors of the United States in intelligence, and that the pulse of national industry and liberty beats so low.

The mechanic and useful arts are in an equally deplorable condition:

> The mechanical arts have scarcely risen above the condition they were found in among the aborigines. Gold and Silver-smiths are perhaps better skilled in their respective trades than any other class of artisans whatever; as the abundance of precious metals in former days, and the ruling passion of the people for ostentatious show, gave a very early stimulus to the exercise of this peculiar talent. Some mechanics of this class have produced such singular specimens of ingenious workmanship, that on examining them, we are almost unwilling to believe that rude art could accomplish so much. Even a bridle-bit or a pair of spurs it would no doubt puzzle the 'cutest' Yankee to fashion after a Mexican model—such as I have seen manufactured by the commonest blacksmiths of the country.
>
> In carpentry and cabinet-work the mechanic has to labor to great disadvantage, on account of a want of tools and scarcity of suitable timber. Their boards have to be hewed out with an axe—sawed lumber being absolutely unknown throughout New Mexico, except what is occasionally cut by foreigners. The axe commonly used for splitting and hewing is formed after the model of those clumsy hatchets known as 'squaw-axes' among Indian traders. Yet this is not unfrequently the only tool of the worker in wood; a cart or a plow is often manufactured without even an auger, a chisel, or a drawing-knife.
>
> In architecture, the people do not seem to have arrived at any great perfection, but rather to have conformed themselves to the clumsy style which prevailed among the aborigines, than to waste their time in studying modern masonry and the use of lime. The materials generally used for building are of the crudest possible description: consisting of unburnt, sun-dried bricks, cemented together with a species of mortar made of simple clay and sand.—These bricks are called *adobes*, and every edifice, from the church to the *palacio*, is constructed of the same stuff. In fact, I should remark, perhaps, that though all Southern Mexico is celebrated for the magnificence and wealth of its churches, New Mexico deserves equal fame for poverty-stricken and shabby-looking houses of public worship.

Of the geography and general face of the country Mr. Gregg's information is no doubt accurate, but too vague and indefinite to increase much our stock of knowledge in that respect:

> If we look at the Great Western Prairies, independently of the political powers to which portions of them respectively belong, we shall find them occupying the whole of that extensive territory lying between the spurs of the Rocky Mountains on the North, and the rivers of Texas on the South—a distance of some seven or eight hundred miles in one direction; and from the frontiers of Missouri and Arkansas on the East to the Eastern branches of the Southern Rocky Mountains on the West—about six hundred miles in the transverse direction: the whole comprising an area of about 400,000 square miles, some 30,000 of which are written the original limits of Texas, and 70,000 in those of New Mexico (if we extend them East to the United States boundary,) leaving about 300,000 in the Territory of the United States.
>
> This vast Territory is not interrupted by any important mountainous elevations, except along the Great Western sierras, and by some low, craggy ridges about the Arkansas frontier—skirts of the Ozark mountains. There is, it is true, high on the dividing ridge between Red River and the False Washita, a range of hills, the South-Western portion of which extends about to the 100th degree of longitude West from Greenwich; that is, to the United States boundary line. These are generally called the Wichita Mountains, but sometimes *Towash* by hunters, perhaps from *tôyavist*, the Comanche word for mountain. I inquired once of a Comanche Indian how his nation designated this range of mountains, which was then in sight of us. He answered, "*Tôyavist*." "But this simply means a mountain," I replied. "How do you distinguish this from any other mountain?" "There are no other mountains in the Comanche territory," he rejoined—"none till we go East to your country, or South to Texas, or West to the land of the Mexican."
>
> I have been assured by Mexican hunters and Indians, that, from Santa Fé Southeastward, there is but one route upon which this plain can be safely traversed during the dry season; and even some of the watering places on this are at intervals of fifty to eighty miles, and hard to find. Hence the Mexican traders and hunters, that they might not lose their way and perish from thirst, once staked out this route across the plain, it is said; whence it has received the name of *El Llano Estacado*, or the Staked Plain.
>
> Of the quality of the soil and the inhabitableness of these great Southwestern Prairies our author says:
>
> It will now readily be inferred that the Great Prairies from Red River to the Western sources of the Missouri, are, as has before been intimated, chiefly uninhabitable—not so much for want of wood (though the plains are altogether naked,) as of soil and of water; for though some of the plains appear of sufficiently fertile soil, they are mostly of a sterile character, and all too dry to be cultivated. These great steppes seem only fitted for the haunts of the mustang, the buffalo, the antelope, and their migratory lord, the prairie Indian. Unless with the progressive influence of time, some favorable mutation should be wrought in nature's operations, to revive the plains and upland prairies, the occasional fertile valleys are too isolated and remote to become the abodes of civilized man.
>
> Like the table plains of Northern Mexico, these high prairies could at present only be made available for grazing purposes, and that in the vicinity of the water courses. The grass with which they are mostly clothed, is of a superior quality. The celebrated 'buffalo grass' is of two kinds, both of which are species of the *grama* of New Mexico, and equally nutritious at all seasons. It is the same, I believe, as that called 'mezquite grass' in Texas, from the mezquite tree which grows there in the same dry regions with it. Of this unequaled pasturage the Great Western Prairies afford a sufficiency to graze cattle for the supply of all the United States. It is particularly adapted to sheep-raising, as is shown by example of the same species in New Mexico.
>
> But from the general sterility and uninhabitableness of the Prairies is excepted, as will be understood, that portion, already alluded to, which borders our Western frontier. The uplands from the Arkansas boundary to the Cross Timbers, are every where beautifully interspersed with isolated prairies and glades, many of which are fertile, though some are too flat, and consequently inclined to be marshy. The valleys of the streams are principally of a rich loam, rather subject to inundations, but mostly tillable. The timbered uplands are mostly of fair quality, except on the broken ridges and mountainous sections before referred to. Some of the uplands, however, known usually as 'post-oak flats,' like the marshy prairies, seem to be based upon quick-sand. The soil is of a dead, unproductive character, and covered with small lumps or mounds of various sizes, and of irregular shapes.
>
> The country lying West of Missouri, which includes the sources of the Neosho, the Verdigris, the Marais-des-Cygnes and other branches of the Osage, and the lower sections of the Kansas river, vies with any portion of the Far West in the amenity of its upland prairies—in the richness of its alluvial bottoms—in the beauty and freshness of its purling rills and rivulets—and in the salubrity of its atmosphere.
>
> We have here then, along the whole border, a strip of country, averaging at least two hundred miles wide by five hundred long—and even more if we extend it up the Missouri river—affording territory for two States, respectable in size, and though more scant in timber, yet more fertile, in general, than the two conterminous States of Missouri and Arkansas. But most of this delightful region has been ceded to the different tribes of the Frontier Indians.
>
> Concerning that portion of the Prairies which lies South of the Red River, in Northern Texas, I learn from some interesting memoranda, politely furnished me by Dr. Henry Connelly, one of the principals of the pioneer expedition from Chihuahua to Arkansas, of which I have already spoken, that, besides some beautiful lands among the Cross Timbers, there is a great deal of delightful country still farther West, of a part of which that gentleman holds the following language: "Between the Brazos and Red River, there is surely the most beautiful and picturesque region I ever beheld. I saw some of the finest timber, generally oak—not that scrubby oak which characterizes so much of the Texan territory—but the large black and burr-oak; such as would answer all the purposes for which the largest timber is useful. Between those two rivers, no doubt there is destined to be one of the most dense and prosperous settlements. The fertility of the soil is not exceeded by any I have seen; and, from the high and undulating character of the country, there can be no doubt of its being very healthy."
>
> To the Westward of Rio Brazos, and South of some sandy and saline regions which border the upper portions of this stream, the same enterprising traveler represents many of the valleys as rich and beautiful, and the uplands as being in many places sparsely timbered with mezquite trees. This is particularly the case on the sources of the Colorado, where the country is delightfully watered. But immediately North of this sets in that immense desert region of the Llano Estacado.
>
> The chief natural disadvantage to which the Great Western Prairies are exposed, consists in the absence of navigable streams. Throughout the whole vast territory which I have been attempting to describe, there is not a single river, except the Missouri, which is navigable during the whole season. The remaining streams, in their course through the plains are, and must continue to be, for all purposes of commerce, comparatively useless.

Dandy turned Farmer—Trout Fishing, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

THE BACKWOODS, June 28.

You see I date from the "woods." There is not a wilder region in our country than the Northern parts of Warren and Hamilton counties. An almost unbroken wilderness stretches away from the Adirondack mountains, and such a wilderness! It is not merely an uncultivated country, but a succession of ragged mountains, darkened with pine and hemlock—ploughed up with ravines and rendered barren by rocks and swamps. An overwrought brain has driven me into these solitudes for rest and quiet—my only companions being my rifle and fishing rod. We talk in New-York of going into "*the country*." But let Saratoga be exchanged for "Long Lake," Nahant for "Indian Lake," and New Rochelle for the gloomy shore of Jessup's river, and our fashionables would get an entirely different idea of the "*country*."

Well, it is lonely at first—after being accustomed to the din and struggle of Broadway and Wall-street to sit as I now do, with a wide forest climbing the steep mountains to bound my vision, and the little clearing around me fairly black with stumps, coming up even to the door of the log house. All day long, and not the sound of a single wheel, but in the place of it the cawing of crows, the scream of the wood-pecker, and the roar of a torrent dashing over the rocks in the sullen forest below. The very stumps have a forlorn look, and it seems a perfect waste of time and music for the birds to sing, having no one to listen to them, (so accustomed do we become to the "*quid pro quo*" system,) but it one is not entirely spoiled he soon attunes himself the the "harmony of nature," and a new life is born within him. To most of us, life has—as the Germans would say an "Einseitigkeit," (one sidedness.) The "Fielseitgkeit," (the many sidedness) few experience. Ah, it is this "Einseitigkeit," that renders all reform so difficult; and bigotry and prejudice so irresistible. Men must *experience* the "Fieleseitigkeit," to know it, but circumstances chain them to the "one sided" view, and so we go stumbling on in the old paths, or like an old mill horse round and round in the same circle stereotyping anew the groans and complaints of our fathers. Here a man will toil for forty years and die poor, while in the city a successful speculation often ensures a life of idleness and luxury. Industry then is *not* always the sure road to wealth. But I will not weary you with complaints of the state of society, I will only say that it is a poor argument which meets our complaints, from the pulpit and press, viz. "After all happiness is about equally divided." This maxim is believed, because it is the converse of a true proposition, which is, "one man is about as miserable as another." That is, the laws of Nature, and Heaven are such that he who accumulates to live a life of idleness is made as miserable as the man he impoverishes in order to do it. Thus it is true that happiness is pretty equally divided, because the misery the present structure of society works *is* "pretty equally divided."

These thoughts work in me here in the woods as I lean on my rifle, and look on that sturdy backwoodsman making the forest ring with his axe as he devotes himself to a life of toil and ignorance. Ah, our religion but half performs its work. It simply turns the *wild animal* into a *domestic* one, but leaves him an *animal* still. It does not remould society so that the poor can be intelligent, refined, and spiritual. It leaves man still to toil, toil, for the mere animal nature. Religion was designed to do more than this.

My first landing was at the house of an old friend, who, when I last knew him was called a New-York dandy. Designed by his friends for a profession, he broke away from his studies and entered upon a mercantile life. In the crash of 1837, he went down with the multitude. Land, scattered here and there over the country, was all that was left him to fall back upon. He resolved to turn farmer. I could hardly believe my eyes, when I saw what a rock and mountain farm he was on. As I came up to the door, he was engaged in filling a *straw bed for his baby*—queer occupation this, for a *ci-devant* dandy. The next morning as he drove off to the woods with his oxen, one would never have dreamed he had once sauntered up and down Broadway. His wife, a refined and intelligent woman at first sunk under this change, but rallying her good sense, she has adapted herself to her situation, and now makes butter, &c. like a good housewife. My friend seemed happy, but I thought it must be assumed, and so I asked him how this compared with New-York. "I am happier here," he replied, "I prefer this life to that of the city." The delicate young merchant is spreading into the stoud shouldered workingman. I confess I admired him, and the second day I told him I would help him work, and the next day he should play with me. So I doffed my coat and went into the field with him. What an appetite I had for dinner, plain as it was, and how I slept that night! I tried this often afterwards, and can sincerely recommend it to my fashionable dyspeptic acquaintances in New-York.

But a letter on working is dull and so we'll on to our play-day. With our fishing rods we entered the dark hemlock forest that overhangs the "trout brook," and were soon in the midst of rare sport. By the way pay no regard to the distinction sportsmen make between the "red fly, the black fly, the miller, &c." The *red hackle* is the best for our latitude *all* seasons of the year. Well, follow me in fancy down the stream, packing the bright spotted trout away into my basket, until we come to this overhanging precipice. Here the stream has bored its way under the mountain and disappears from sight to appear again farther on. This precipice shooting at an angle of 45 degrees over the stream turns the current, here forming a deep black pool, where the foam-bubbles circle and dart like live creatures in the eddies. There on the very edge of the current I have cast my fly. It has hardly moved before look! what a noble fellow makes the water foam as he throws an arch into the air, his white belly gleaming like a silver arrow as he goes. Snap goes the line, and he vanishes. Ah, he was a fat one and it was too bad to lose him. But I will have his brother. Quickly noosing another snell I drag again the deep pool and there the other shoots—the beauty, and I have him, I cannot play him, the bushes are too thick, and he flounders like a sturgeon, I must lift him or lose him. My slender rod of English hazel almost doubles; and quivers with the load; but the good stick holds, and the fellow is landed. There is absolutely terror in his great black eye as he lies and pants on the rock. I can't help it my speckled beauty, it's a world where we prey on each other. I have gone but half a mile, and let us see, I have *forty*. That is enough for to-day and we'll turn home.

Passing through a clearing on a side-hill we came upon a *barn raising*, called here a "*bee*." The rough frame was up, and a man was sitting on the top hallooing, "Here's a frame without a name, and what'll ye call it? Here's a frame without a name and what'll ye call it? Here's a frame without a name, and what'll ye call it?" "*Side-hill Drag!*" was shouted back from the sturdy group below. It was christened with a hurra, and up went two old drag frames to the plates where they were left dangling in the air. *It was christened without whiskey.*

Yours, &c. H.

A New Way to Electioneer.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WEST FARMS, Westchester Co. July 9, 1844.

Our peaceful village was made the scene of quite an excitement on Sunday evening last by the arrival of a number of strangers in a carriage, and who stopped at the Eagle Hotel for the ostensible purpose of refreshing themselves, &c. It was soon rumored about that one of them was no less a personage than a brother of President Houston, of the "one-starred Republic." In consequence of this announcement, a great number repaired to the Hotel for the purpose of seeing a man so distinguished as this Mr. Houston. He soon began to descant a large upon the great benefits that would be derived when Texas should be admitted into our Union, and called upon all present who were friends of the cause of Freedom, Justice and Injured Texas, to cast their votes for Polk and Dallas; and after spending some two or three dollars at the bar of the house for all present, for the sake of their votes for Polk, Dallas & Co., departed amid the cheers and acclamations of the assemblage.

The next morning, however, it came to light that the people had been most admirably duped, for the distinguished Mr. Houston, as he stylee himself, was no other or no more than Mr. Levi D. Slamm, of the New-York Daily Plebeian, who had taken a Sunday electioneering tour out here for the object of learning the prospects of the election, &c. Comments upon proceedings of this kind are unnecessary—they speak for themselves, and show the desperation of the party to which they are unfortunately *at present* attached. Things are however going on right; our prospects for Clay and Frelinghuysen are bright and encouraging. A Clay Club is organized, and we have frequent meetings. An appointment has been made for Friday evening, and we have procured the services of those truly eloquent speakers from your City, viz. Theodore E. Tomlinson, J. N. Reynolds and H. Ketchum, Esqs. to address the meeting. The ball is rolling on, and the Town and County of Westchester will not, *at the Election*, be found wanting, *as heretofore*.

OBSERVER.

TRIBUNE JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

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All kinds of Job Printing, such as PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, CHECKS, CARDS, INSURANCE POLICIES, BILLS OF LADING, CIRCULARS, MAMMOTH SHEW BILLS, LECTURE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS, Plain and Fancy, POLITICAL BILLS, CIRCULARS, neat &c. Promptly executed at the Office of the Tribune, No. 160 Nassau-street—opposite the Park.

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THIRD STORY.

GAYLORD & ALEXANDER,

Are prepared to execute Binding for BOOKSELLERS, PUBLIC LIBRARIES and private individuals.

N. B. Particular attention paid to rebinding Old Books, Periodicals, Music, &c., in good style and at reasonable rates. Persons visiting the city can have their books rebound at short notice. j27 tf

☞ **North American Phalanx,** Monmouth Co N. J. (Address Leedsville, P. O.) 25 miles from New-York, via steamboat ORUS, from Fulton Market to Red Bank daily during the summer. Mr. EDWARD GILES is the accredited Agent of the Phalanx in New-York, and may be consulted on its business from 3½ to 6 o'clock P. M. at his residence, No. 122 Walker-st. jy1 3m

☞ **Water Cure.**—J. Shew, M.D. an author on Water Cure, 288 Fourth-st. is ready to visit his friends and others who care to be treated medically *without drugs*. Water Cure, for efficacy, is a system without a parallel in the healing art.—Most cases, if not all, can be as well treated in private dwellings as elsewhere. The poor advised gratuitously. jy2 3m*

☞ **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 $15 per 1000.

☞ **The Letters of Cassius M. Clay,** on Slavery and on the Presidency, are printed in a Pamphlet, and for sale at the Tribune Office. Price $1.25 per 100, or $10 per 1000 copies.

☞ **The Books of Subscription** to the Capital Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Co. are now open at the Office of the Company, No. 34 Wall-street, between the hours of 10 and 5.

WM. M. GOULD, Secretar.

New-York, April 24th, 1844 j25

☞ **Hardware, Cutlery, &c.**—LEWIS BENEDICT & CO. respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have removed to this city, and have taken the Store 81 Pearl-street, (opposite the Pearl-street House, where they are now opening a large and well-selected assortment of Goods, both Foreign and Domestic, to which as would call the attention of those wishing to purchase. ap30 tf

☞ **Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York.**—This Institution, during the month of June has issued fifty-one policies, viz.:

To Merchants	20	To Clergymen	1
" Manufacturers	1	" Physicians	1
" Clerks	5	" Agent	1
" Grocer	2	" Student	1
" Gentlemen	3	" Watchmaker	1
" Stationer	1	" Druggist	1
" Farmer	1	" Ladies	1
" Broker	1	" Miller	1
" Auctioneer	1	" Porter	1
" Dentist	1	" Tailor	1
" Publisher	1	" Cooper	1
	36		15

Total Lives Insured ... 51

jy1 1m

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