NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

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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,
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

The Maine Election.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

MAINE, Sept. 12th, 1844.

H. GREELEY, Esq. *Dear Sir*—Before this reaches you, you will have seen the general result of the State Election in Maine. It is not much different from what was expected by close calculators, although not quite so good as some ardent people hoped. The highest point which any one assumed was the non-election by the People of Gov. Anderson. He is re-elected by a diminished majority from the average of the three last years. The Whigs have gained several members in the Senate and in the House, and there are many vacancies yet to be filled. You are aware that the Legislature of last winter by a new law required a majority to elect Presidential Electors, and if no Electors are chosen by a majority, of course the Legislature of last year must be called together to elect. So we stand in Maine. I propose to make a few practical suggestions arising from our late canvass, which may be of some use to our friends in other States. And in the first place it is due to the Whigs of Maine to say, that they have conducted the canvass on high and honorable principles: they have discussed and presented the great questions in issue before the People by calm and forcible arguments addressed to reason and not passion—they have endeavored to sustain the great doctrine of Protection on National grounds by facts and reasoning, and they have shown clearly how important and necessary such Protection is to the Labor of the Country. They have opposed the Annexation of Texas, and the foul stain upon our National honor which the proposed Annexation would bring upon us. They have also maintained the justice of the Distribution principle and other Whig doctrines by cool and dispassionate discussion. They have sought discussion on the stump with their opponents, but except in a few instances they have not been able to bring them face to face before the people. In the matter of public speaking, they have done their whole duty.

The other party have also been in the field and on the stump, but their leading Orators have studiously avoided fair argument. They have, apparently by concert, appealed to the lowest and vilest and most malicious feelings of the human heart, to prejudice and passion, to envy and hatred and all uncharitableness. They have represented that the protective policy and the present Tariff was designed and intended to make "the poor poorer and the rich richer," that it was giving to great capitalists great income, and robbing and taxing the poor and diminishing the wages of labor. They have asserted that it might be true that such States as Pennsylvania were benefited by the Tariff, but that Maine was grievously afflicted. So said the Augusta Age. The duties on Iron and Salt have been constantly paraded as most iniquitous and unjust, and as bearing oppressively on the interests of *Maine*, and particularly the navigating and fishing interests. Duties have been always represented as taxes, and as in all cases so much added to the price to the consumer. Mr. Woodbury gave the cue in his speech at Bangor on the 4th of July last, and all know that he is an ultra Free Trade advocate. The smaller orators have sung the same song of opposition to the Protective policy and in favor of a strict Revenue Tariff, discarding Protection as an element—We are not a manufacturing State, as you know, and here the game of denunciation of this Tariff, so far as the Protective idea is involved has been open and undisguised. The Eastern Argus in their Extra of yesterday announcing the result of the Election in this State makes its capitals speak as follows:

"The Star in the East shines brighter upon the lone Star of Texas."

"The White mottoes of Protection and No Annexation lie prostrate in the dust."

Every possible misrepresentation of the effects of the Tariff has been industriously circulated, and the State of Maine has been represented as opposed in interest on this question, to the great central States. It is claimed here and will be every where as a Free Trade triumph. Will New-York and New Jersey and Pennsylvania understand this? Every "Democratic" member of Congress elected is anti Protective and "Southern to the back bone." Whilst would give full credit to the Whigs, so far as public meetings and banners and speaking is concerned, I know that there has been a want of personal effort and detail operation. Our businessmen, those most directly interested in the prevalence and permanency of the Whig policy, have not entered upon the work personally and efficiently—by conversation and argument and the statements of the result of their own experience. We have relied too much upon public meetings and the strong arguments of our strong men. The men to be convinced have to a great extent been absent from our meetings and often kept away by unwearied efforts. Business has been good, and our near-sighted men have not seen that there was danger in the distance. Will not other States learn before it is too late that whilst Mass Meetings, &c. &c. are well as one means of interesting and enlightening the public mind, that *nothing—nothing* will supersede or stand in the place of individual effort, School District organization, and fire-side discussion, man to man and face to face. Those who have a stake must understand that they—every man of them—must work. Let the school-houses be lighted up.

Yours respectfully, E.

THE AMERICAN ART-UNION.—This institution well deserves the thanks of all lovers of the arts for the beautiful exhibition which it has thrown open to the public *without charge*, in the gallery 322 Broadway, opposite the Hospital. There are choice paintings by almost every living American artist of eminence, among which, all will be struck with "Columbus pleading his cause before Ferdinand and Isabella," by Leutze, now first exhibited. "The Return of Columbus in Chains," by the same artist, exhibited by the Art-Union last year, all remember as a painting of great artistical merit, and of a beautiful, melancholy interest. The present picture is much more showy and attractive. The Moorish tracery of the Alhambra, and the gorgeous tapestries of the audience chamber of the united thrones of Castile and Arragon, are well fitted to show to advantage the Royal Court, while the grouping of the figures and the admirable management of the light, and of the accessories, make a *tout ensemble* of the most striking character, serving in a great degree to reveal and highten the characteristic beauties of the details. The dignified, selfish and doubting Ferdinand—the overwhelmed and amiable Isabella—the earnest, heroic and confident Columbus—the absorbed and honest Cardinal, that devours the words of the noble defendant—the incredulous monk—the anxious and interested listeners—the lookers-on from mere curiosity, and the unconcerned and lively page, are as carefully finished up and as characteristic and life-like in their features and expressions, as they could be if each were a labored, full-length, miniature portrait.

We intended to say a word about the beautiful landscapes by the four Sisters, the Misses Nasmyth, and some of the other gems, but we have not room. The walls are covered with beauty. Go and look at them. The gallery is open all day—is easy of access, (on the first floor,) and is a remarkably quiet and agreeable place for ladies, as well as gentlemen, to spend an hour.

☞ We learn from the New Era that, on last Monday, a Mr. Knight left this city with a requisition from the Governor of this State to the Executive of New-York for the delivery of one John Boyd, who committed a murder in this County about twelve years ago, for which he was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed; but a day or two previous to the one fixed upon for his execution, he succeeded in making his escape from the County Jail, and the proper authorities having lately been informed of his recent arrest and confinement in Onondaga County Prison, have taken steps to bring him back. The murdered man's name was William Hedrick. The murder was committed in 1833.

[St. Louis Reveille, Sept. 3.

☞ The HAMPSHIRE AND FRANKLIN EXPRESS is a new and able Whig paper at Amherst, N. H. by J. S. & C. Adams.

For The Tribune.

The Texas Question.

THE REASONS FOR ANNEXATION CONSIDERED.

"Texas is a fertile productive country, and would be a valuable possession, a valuable market for our manufactures."

The same might be said of Canada, of Cuba, of Mexico, of Yucatan, &c. &c. Shall we therefore seize upon those countries, regardless of consequences, perfidiously violating our Treaty engagements, forfeiting our plighted faith, and dishonoring the National Character? Would any amount of pecuniary emoluments and advantages compensate for a stain upon our hitherto untarnished National escutcheon? Most assuredly not. Is this the country of Franklin, of Washington, and of Jefferson, and are we really seeking a pecuniary advantage at the expense of honor, justice, magnanimity and our solemnly plighted faith and treaty engagements!—This is really the case in regard to a part of our countrymen but it is hoped not of a great number.

Another reason for Annexation is the alledged danger from England. It is said, *"if we do not seize upon that country England will, endangering thereby the peace and safety of the United States. And that although there may be some objection to the mode of the procedure, yet it is justified by the exigencies of the case."*

This argument exhibits a great want of manly courage and self-reliance, or else a great want of the feelings of justice and honor. There is no danger. A Nation of twenty millions has nothing to fear from England, or any other power three or four thousand miles distant. More than twenty years ago, when the Holy Alliance had put down Napoleon and dictated rulers to France, and were about to interfere in the affairs of the Spanish American States, the calm but firm and courageous protest of President MONROE arrested their proceedings. This is a matter of history.

The Holy Alliance (which consists of all the power of Europe combined) pause in their career and change their plans rather than incur the hostility of the United States.

We have now more than double the strength and power that we had then. How timid and childish is it then to pretend that our safety depends upon our seizing upon a province of an unoffending neighbor!

Those who oppose Immediate Annexation are accused of being under the influence of a most unpatriotic fear of England. I have never yet found an opponent of Annexation who manifested any thing like the fear of England that was exhibited by Messrs. Tyler, Calhoun, Cass and others of its advocates. They appeared to work themselves up into a state of perfect terror and panic. England was to encircle us into her anaconda folds, crush our bones and swallow us some morning for a breakfast. Immediate Annexation was our only salvation. The evidence of this state of things was, to be sure, of the most flimsy and ridiculous character. It consisted merely of the sayings of unknown gossips and scribblers, unworthy the notice, much less the serious attention of renowned Generals and high ministers of State, or to be made the basis of very important National measures. The people of the United States should fear nothing but to do wrong. There is where the danger is—that we shall, by entering upon a course of wrong doing, bring dishonor upon our country, domestic troubles and dissentions which would end in the distruction of our free institutions, blasting the hopes of philanthropists throughout the world.

It is said "*The Anglo-Saxon race is destined to spread themselves over this Continent. It is the order of Nature and of Destiny that the more feeble, timid, industrious, ingenious, energetic and courageous race, who will establish a higher civilization and a more perfect freedom.*"

This view is very possible and even probable.—Suppose it the true view of the case: It then becomes a very interesting question as to how this shall be done. Shall that beautiful country, from Louisiana to the Pacific, be overrun from robbery and war, with murder, rapine, and pillage, and Slavery? Or shall it be by the good and beneficent arts of Peace? shall our people gradually spread themselves over that Country in the capacities of travelers, cultivators, manufacturers, merchants, traders, teachers, &c. &c. teaching that people a better civilization, a better freedom than they now possess?

Before the Texas difficulties took place citizens of the United States were received in the most kind and hospitable manner. They were anxious that our people should emigrate and settle among them. Emigrants from this country were popular. They were admired for their physical powers, courage and energy of character. Matrimonial alliances were sought to be promoted with them even on the part of the most wealthy and powerful of the native inhabitants. Who has not heard of an incident which took place in Mexico, and which has been made the subject of a National painting? At a time of some domestic difficulties, some persons fleeing from an enraged mob, sought refuge in the house of Mr. Poinsett, the United States Minister at Mexico. The mob came rushing on and seemed to be on the point of making an attack on the house of Mr Poinsett, when the flag of the United States was unfurled from an upper window. The mob immediately paused, took off their caps and waiving them over their heads, gave repeated cheers for the flag of the United States, and then peaceably went their way.* This shows the feelings of the people of Mexico toward the people of the United States. How much better it would be to cultivate this kind and liberal feeling than to rob, plunder and dispoil them and establish domestic Slavery in their country!

A JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT.

*See life of Mr. Poinsett in the Democratic Review.

☞ NEAL'S HISTORY OF THE PURITANS, Part VIII. concluding Vol. I. has just been issued by the Harpers. It is edited by Rev. J. O. CHOULES, a ripe scholar, sound divine and true man, and is a work of great historical value.

☞ "ELLEN WOODVILLE; or, Life in the West," is an original novel just published by H. G. Langley, 8 Astor House. We can't find time to read any thing of the sort till after Election, but others may, and we presume this is a good one.

☞ "MEMOIR of the Life and Character of Rev. ASAHEL NETTLETON, D. D. By BENNET TYLER, D. D."—a fair duodecimo of 372 pages—has just been published by Robins & Smith, Hartford, Conn.

☞ The JILT, A Novel: By the Author of 'Cousin Geoffrey,' 'The Marrying Man,' &c. has just been neatly published for a shilling by the Harpers. If novel-reading is a luxury, it is certainly a very cheap one.

☞ CURIOUS EPITAPHS—a rare and excellent collection—have just been published in a neat miniature book by W. H. Graham, 160 Nassau street. Price 12½ cents.

☞ 'THE NATIONAL GAME OF THE AMERICAN EAGLE' is the title of a new play-board and movables which have been sent us by M. H. Newman.—We are rather dull at games, but this looks as though it might be amusing to those who shall learn it.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—It has been suggested by members who have recently joined this association that the great public are ignorant of the trifle required for membership and the many important privileges conferred by it. If understood, say they, a large portion of our manufacturers, mechanics, and merchants would join. They have desired it should be made known by a public notice.

The admission fee is three dollars, and two dollars a year thereafter, payable the first of May. Life membership fifteen dollars. Members are entitled to the privilege of attending all the meetings of the Institute, which are held the second Thursday in every month—to debate, vote, &c. likewise to attend lectures and addresses. Also to the benefits of the Reading Room which is supplied with about six thousand of well selected books including the leading periodicals of this country, Great Britain, Scotland, France and Germany regularly received by the earliest steamers and packets. Members are also entitled, with their families, to attend the Annual Fairs during their continuance. All these and many other privileges are free from charge to members.

Those who approve of the objects are invited to apply for admission which must be in writing and signed by the candidate desiring to become a member and stating his profession or occupation and place of residence. The price of admission for the lectures of a single season, free to members, have often tripled the yearly dues. Many liberal country gentlemen have become members, others should follow the example.

Deferred
CITY AFFAIRS

MONDAY.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Stated Meeting.

WILLIAM EVERDELL, Esq. President, in the Chair.

Petitions—Of Levi R. Seymour, for remission tax 1843—referred.

Invitation—From Empire Tent No. 36, of the independent Order of Rechabites, to attend their second annual session at Elizabeth-t—accepted.

Petitions Referred—Of William Born and others for a free hydrant on the corner of Bowery and Walker street. Of James Robertson, for aid to establish an agricultural society. Of Oliver T. Howell and others, for re-paving East Broadway from Market to Pike streets. Of George Armstrong and others for a free hydrant in Cherry street, between Pelham and Rutgers street. Of George Chenell, butcher, for stand No. 22 Fulton Market. Of 150 citizens to have the pavement repaired in Broad street, between Pearl and South—referred with power. Of sundry persons for a free hydrant in the neighborhood of Fifth and sixth Avenues, and Nineteenth and Twenty-fifth streets. For the construction of a sewer in the Eleventh Avenue from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth streets. Of sundry butchers for a free hydrant in Gouverneur-slip dock, near foot Twenty-third street. Of sundry citizens for a free hydrant on avenue A and Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

Communications—From the Alms House agent, in answer to a resolution of enquiry from this board, stating that pauper lunatics are not received at the Lunatic Asylum Blackwell's Island from other counties on the same terms as those from this county—ordered on file. From the acting Mayor, approving sundry papers—ordered on file. Fro the Board of Education, asking appropriation for building school house in 4th Ward—committee on finance.

Protest—Of Samuel Sprague, and others, against the alteration of the grade of the sewer in Stanton street—referred to committee on roads and canals.

Reports of Committees—Of committee on streets, in favor of paving Twelfth street from Ganesvoort street to the Tenth avenue—adopted. Of the finance committee, on the petition of John Waite, in favor of reducing bonds—adopted. Of committee on finance, adverse to the petition of John S. Gilbert and M. A. McCollick for remission of tax of 1844, and asking to be discharged—adopted. Of same committee, adverse to the petition of Matilda Kissam, to be relieved from tax—adopted. Of the committee on lamps and gas, stating that in consequence of experiments going on with camphene to light the streets, &c. they are not prepared to report on the proposition to light the streets by contract—accepted. Of committee on roads and canals, in favor of sewer in Ninth st. from av B to sewer in av. C—adopted.

Paper from Board of Aldermen—From the committee on assessments, in favor of correcting the tax of Richard F. German—concurred in.

Report—Of the special committee, with the statement of the Corporation Attorney of monies received by him for fines for breach of the Corporation Ordinances in June, July and August, amounting to $2605 24—accepted.

From Board of Aldermen—Report of the City Inspector, with ordinance, amending the ordinance of April 29, 1839, so as to forbid all bone manure being manufactured within the limits of the city—concurred in. On the petition of Elliott & Brothers, in favor of obtaining certain papers from the file and submitting them to a joint special committee—concurred in, and Messrs. Blackstone, Dwyer and Voorhies appointed on the part of this board. Requiring the street commissioner to have the curb and gutter stone laid and gravelling done on Sixth avenue from twenty-first st. to Bloomingdale road completed, without delay—concurred in. Resolution, providing that no contractor or person shall lay or place any water or gas pipe through any public sewer in the city, under the penalty of $100—concurred in. Referring the report respecting the salt entered by Edward Fox against H. Douglas to receiver lot on the N. W. corner of Hanover and Beaver streets, leased by the Corporation to Mr. D.) to the Council to the Corporation, with power—concurred in. Amendment of ordinance, changing the name of assessors for regulating, &c. part First and Sixth avenues—concurred in. In favor of further appropriation of $688 50 for repair of Bloomingdale road—concurred in. In favor of paying the $500 reward offered for the apprehension of Alex. Hong, to such person or persons as may be legally entitled to such—concurred in. To amend ordinance relative to Superintendent of Pavements, so as to place that office under the supervision of the Street Commissioner; concurred in. On the petition of Capt. Stockton, in favor of supplying national vessels of the U. S. lying in New-York harbor with croton water gratis; laid on the table. In favor of altering the regulations of the sewers so as to place the superintendent of roads under the supervision of the Street Commissioner; concurred in. In favor of appointing Samuel J. Camp a wood inspector; concurred in. In favor of refunding Thomas McNamee, as then, the sum of $16 he paid for license, &c; concurred in. Report and resolution to build a bulkhead in front of Corporation yard; concurred in. Same in favor of paying George Stevens $50 for damage for overflow of water on his premises, corner Pearl street and Burling slip; concurred in.

Assistant Ald. CHARLICK in the Chair.

Assessment list for regulating Twenty-seventh-st. from Sixth to Eighth avenue, and appointing S. Dunskee collector; concurred in. Same as to Bleecker-st. from Carmine to Christopher; concurred in. Same as to regulating Twenty-fifth street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue; concurred in.

Resolutions—By Mr. Divver, That the Police Committee report by what authority Jas. T. M. Blakley is employed as a Clerk in the Lower Police. Adopted. By Mr. Tappan, That Grand-street, from the Bowery to Centre st. &c. be regulated in a proper manner after building the sewer therein, and relayed. Adopted. By the President, To have Wilkins, Smith and Wright, and all other persons who are laid Committee on Lamps and Gas. By Mr. Boyle, Requiring the contractor of the sewer in Stanton street to complete the same according to the contract entered into by him. Laid on the table. Paper from Board of Aldermen on the resolution to repair the sewer in Ninth st. and change the grade of Stanton street sewer. Concurred in. By Mr. Tucker, To pay the Manhattanville and Yorkville Public Schools certain moneys apportioned to them. Adopted. By Mr. Boyle, That the Committee on Wharves, &c. report at next meeting the expediency of lengthening the West pier at foot of Market street, East River. Adopted. By Mr. Alden, Requiring the Comptroller to report to this Board the amount of all monies received by Samuel J. Tilden, late Corporation Attorney, from the 1st May to the 1st June, 1844 the sums paid by him to the City Chamberlain, &c. Adopted. By Mr Ward, That the grade of the sewer now building in Rivington street be altered by raising the same so that the floor of the sewer shall be 10 feet below the curb stone at the S. W. corner of Rivington and Columbia street, and continued that depth to the termination at Sheriff street. Adopted.

Ordinance in favor of paving Jacob st. Adopted. To delay opening 7th Avenue to 1st November. Adopted.

Ordinance that Grand street, from the Bowery to Centre street, &c. be regulated in a proper manner after building the sewer therein, and repaved, and appointing Messrs. Doughty, Arrowsmith and Wendall Commissioners of estimate. Adopted.

Adjourned.

TRIBUNE JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
No. 160 NASSAU-STREET.
All kinds of Job Printing, such as
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, CIRCULARS, CARDS, INSURANCE POLICIES, BILLS OF LADING, CHECKBOOKS, MAMMOTH SHOW 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.

TRIBUNE ROOM BINDERY,
No. 7 SPRUCE STREET,
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. jy7 tf

☞ Water Cure.—J. Shew, M. D. an author on Water Cure, 356 Fourth-st, near Broadway, regarding the system by far the most rational, efficient and safest in all diseases, practice accordingly—*without drugs of any kind.* Dr. S. is practice accordingly—*without drugs of any kind.* Dr. S. is making arrangements soon to open an establishment in which carry out the system more fully. The poor advised gratuitously. ny2 3m*

☞ Thomson's Clay Medal.—For sale at the Tribune office, 160 Nassau-street, THOMSON'S CLAY MEDAL. The Medallion is an acknowledged likeness, and pronounced a master-piece of art. Price $10 per hundred. Orders from Clay Clubs solicited. 1711 tf

☞ Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York—The Institution, during the month of August, has issued forty-six policies viz:

To Merchants and Traders	15	To Clergymen	2
" Clerks	4	" Lawyers	3
" Brokers	5	" Physicians	2
" Custom House Officers	1	" Farmers	3
" Lumber Dealers	1	" Teachers	1
" Druggists	2	" Collectors	1
" Bakers	1	" Stationers	1
" Laborers	1	" Livery Stable Keepers	1
" Superintendant of Work-House	1	" Postmasters	1
		" Watchmakers and Jewellers	1
	31		15

Total Lives Insured 46
MORRIS ROBINSON, President.
SAMUEL HANNAY, Secretary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Physician to the Company. s3 1m

☞ The Chemical Preparations of Dr. Guurand have obtained a world-wide celebrity, and perhaps no man of science has been more completely victimized by empirics than Dr. G. No sooner does his skill elaborate some article calculated to assuage the pain of a deformity than it is instantly pounced upon by the ignorant and vulgar who immediately in every point—secreting its virtues. The unwary are therefore cautioned against purchasing any of the following articles, except at Dr. Gouraud's only New York Depot, 67 Walker street, first store from Broadway.

POUDRE SUBTILE for eradicating superfluous hair from any part of the human body. Always tested before buying. Proof positive this, and no mistake. Directions, French and English, accompany each bottle.

ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP for curing pimples, freckles, blotches, tan, redness, sallowness, morphew, erysipelas, and all cutaneous complaints. 50 cents a cake.

GRECIAN HAIR DYE, will color red or gray hair to a beautiful brown or black, at the option of the user, without staining the skin. Warranted.

LIQUID VEGETABLE ROUGE—50 cents.

BLANC DE SPAGNE, or Spanish White for the complexion, 25 cents a box.

LUBIN'S, GUERLIN'S, and other perfumery. Remember, 67 Walker street, 1st store FROM Broadway.

AGENCY FOR DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, at the above number.

Agents—74 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; 2 Milk street, Boston; Ives, Salem; Hodge, Newburyport; Patten, Portland; Guild, Bangor; Dyer, Providence; Green, Worcester; Cowles, Springfield; Ferre, Middletown; Myers, New-Haven, Pentice, 4 Stanwix Hall, Albany; Toussey, Rochester; Stores, Hudson; Gray, Pokeepsie; Backus & Bull, Troy, au31 1m 234 River st. &c.

☞ North American Phalanx, Monmouth Co N. J. (Address Leedsville, P. O.) 55 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 8½ to 6 o'clock P. M. at his residence, No. 122 Walker st. jy1 2m*

CARPETS—A large assortment fine, superfine and three ply of the most approved patterns, from the Owasco Mills, for sale by McCURDY, ALDRICH & SPENCER, s17 6t 47 Exchange place.

PIG IRON—A variety of brands for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by MURDOCK, LEAVITT & CO. s17 No. 27 West street.

BAR IRON—100 tons assorted Rounds and Squares, for sale by MURDOCK, LEAVITT & CO. 27 West street.

GRAIN SCOOPS—25 dozen, a superior article, for sale by s17 MURDOCK, LEAVITT & CO. 27 West st.

BOILER IRON.—20 tons Pennsylvania Boiler Iron, a superior article. MURDOCK, LEAVITT & CO. 27 West st. s17 3t

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

☞ Currency.—THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY.—A Treatise on the Nature, Tendency and Consequences of our present Monetary System: with a plan for its effectual and beneficent reform: is published for the Public and Author by W. H. GRAHAM, 160 Nassau-street, New-York; Burgess & Stringer, 222 Broadway, &c. Price 84 per hundred, six cents a copy.

The only object of the Author being to secure the Reform herein proposed, the work is published at his cost, and the public will only pay for printing the copies which they may require. All friends of honest, steady, prosperous business, and of full employed, well rewarded labor, are earnestly requested to aid in extending the circulation of this pamphlet. je24 Dtf

TURNER & HAYDEN, Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 19 John-street, New York, have recently published,

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