THE TRIBUNE.

Colman's Agricultural Observations.

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY. From Personal Observation. By HENRY COLMAN. Vol. 1. Part II.

This pamphlet has been on our table several weeks, but we have delayed noticing it until we could find room for liberal extracts from its well-filled pages. Our readers are of course acquainted with the objects of Mr. Colman's tour abroad, and need not to be informed that he possesses the highest qualifications for the work he has undertaken to perform. Familiar with every branch of Agricultural Science, a passionate admirer of Rural life in all its delightful aspects, a gentleman of extensive information and commanding address, a close observer of whatever falls under his eye, and a vigorous and eloquent writer, he is eminently fitted to acquire and communicate to others that knowledge of European Agriculture and and Rural Economy so much needed by his countrymen. Of this there could be no better evidence than is furnished in the number of his work now before us. A glance at the subjects so ably treated may help to form an adequate conception of the value of the work, though its real worth can be appreciated only by those who give it a careful perusal. The following is the table of contents:

1. Allotment System.
2. Quantity of Seed.
3. Steeping Seeds.
4. Shade Husbandry.
5. Cost of the Laborer.
6. Progress of Husbandry compared with other pursuits.
7. Actual Improvements in English Agriculture. (10 distinct subjects.)
8. Relation of Landlord and Tenant.
9. Game, and Game Laws.
10. Royal Agr. Society of Ireland.
11. Model Farm and Agricul. School.
12. Dublin Botanical Garden.

All these different subjects are treated in a manner at once scientific, practical and entertaining.

Some dissatisfaction was expressed in regard to the mechanical execution of Part I. but no fault on this score can be found with this; and the publishers give notice of their intention to reprint the first number in a style to correspond with the rest of the work. Part I. was accompanied by an engraving by an eminent artist, of one of the best specimens of Cart-Horses in England; and Part II. contains a highly finished picture of one of the best bred Bulls of the imported Durham short horns—These will be followed by engravings of all the principal breeds in England and Scotland, of Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Swine, &c. The series will comprise ten Parts—the IIId and IVth will be prepared, and issued to the Public with no unreasonable delay.

Mr. C. has yet to visit Ireland, some of the Counties of Scotland, the Dairy portions of England, the Flax and Hemp districts, and several others. On his return to London at the close of the season, having then completed his English tour, he will devote himself to the preparation of his Reports; intending in early Spring to visit the Continent, and to return home in the Autumn.

As a specimen of the style and character of the work, as well as for the interesting information it contains, we copy the following description of the

MODEL FARM AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL NEAR DUBLIN.

THERE is an establishment connected with the agriculture of Ireland, which is in the immediate neighborhood of Dublin, and which I have visited with the greatest pleasure, and that is a Model Farm and an Agricultural School. The national government have determined to appropriate seventy-five thousand pounds annually to the cause of education in Ireland, to be distributed, in proportions corresponding to the subscriptions of individuals for the same objects, in parts of the country where education is most needed. It is considered, and with good reason, that the great want, among the people, is a want of knowledge in applying and using the means of subsistence within their reach; that there is no indisposition on their part to labor; that there is as yet an ample extent of uncultivated land capable of being redeemed and rendered productive; and that a principal source of the wretchedness, and want, and starvation, which prevail in some parts of this country, often to a fearful extent, is attributable to the gross ignorance of the laboring classes of the best modes of agriculture and of rural economy. With this conviction upon their minds, the commissioners have determined to connect with all their rural schools a course of teaching in scientific and practical agriculture, communicating a knowledge of the simple elements of agricultural chemistry; of the best modes and operations of husbandry which have been adopted in any country; of the nature, and character, and uses, of the vegetables and plants necessary or useful to man or beast; of the improved kinds of live stock, and of the construction and use of the most improved and most approved farming implements and machinery—With these views, it is their intention to train their schoolmasters, and to send out such men as are apt and qualified to teach these most useful branches. For this purpose the government have established this model farm, which was begun in 1833, and which has already, in a greater or less measure, qualified and sent out seven hundred teachers. To my mind it seems destined to confer the most important benefit upon Ireland, and I may add upon the world, for so it happens under the benignant arrangements of the Divine Providence, the benefits of every good measure or effort for the improvement of mankind proceed, by a sort of reduplication, to an unlimited extent; these teachers shall instruct their pupils, and these pupils become in their turn the teachers; and the good seed, thus sown and widely scattered, goes on yielding its constantly increasing products, to an extent which no human imagination can measure. Three thousand school masters are at this moment demanded for Ireland, and the government are determined to supply them. Happy is it for the country, and honorable to human nature, when, instead of schemes of avarice, and dreams of ambition, and visions of conquest, at the dreadful expense of the comfort, and liberty, and lives, of the powerless and unprotected, the attention of those who hold the destinies of their fellow-beings in their hands is turned to their improvement, their elevation, their comfort, and their substantial welfare.

The Model Farm and Agricultural School is at a place called Glasnevin, about three miles from Dublin, on a good soil. The situation is elevated and salubrious, embracing a wide extent of prospect of sea and land, of plain and mountain, of city and country, combining the busy haunts of men, and the highest improvements of art and science, with what is most picturesque and charming in rural scenery, presenting itself in its bold mountains and deep glens, in its beautiful plantations, its cultivated fields, and its wide and glittering expanse of ocean. The scenery in the neighborhood of Dublin, with its fertile valleys, and the mountains of Wicklow, of singularly grand and beautiful formation, bounding the prospect for a considerable extent, is among the richest which the eye can take in; and at the going down of the sun in a fine summer evening, when the long ridge of the mountains seemed bordered with a fringe of golden fire, it carried my imagination back, with an emotion which those only who feel it can understand, to the most beautiful and picturesque parts of Vermont, in the neighborhood of Lake Champlain. I have a strong conviction of the powerful and beneficial influence of fine natural scenery, where there is a due measure of the endowment of ideality, upon the intellectual and moral character; and I would, if possible, surround a place of education with those objects in nature best suited to elevate and enlarge the mind, and stir the soul of man from its lowest depths. It is at the shrine of nature, in the temple pillared by the lofty mountains, and whose glowing arches are resplendent with inextinguishable fires, that the human heart is most profoundly impressed with the unutterable grandeur of the great object of worship. It is in fields radiant with their golden harvests, and every where offering, in their rich fruits and products, an unstinted compensation to human toil, and the most liberal provision for human subsistence and comfort, and in pastures and groves animated with the expressive tokens of enjoyment, and vocal with the grateful hymns of ecstacy, among the animal creation, that man gathers up those evidences of the faithful, unceasing, and unbounded goodness of the divine Providence, which most deeply touch, and often overwhelm, the heart. The Model Farm and School, at Glasnevin, has connected with it fifty-two English acres of land, the whole of which, with the exception of an acre occupied by the farm buildings, is under cultivation, and a perfect system of rotation of crops. The master of the school pays for this land a rent of five pounds per acre, and taxes and expenses carry the rent to eight pounds per acre. Twelve poor boys, or lads, live constantly with him, for whose education and board, besides their labor, he receives eight shillings sterling per week. They work, as well as I could understand, about six hours a day, and devote the rest of the time to study, or learning. The course of studies is not extensive, but embraces the most common and useful branches of education, such as arithmetic, geography, natural philosophy, and agriculture, in all its scientific and practical details. They have an agricultural examination, or lecture, every day. I had the gratification of listening to an examination of fourteen of these young men, brought out of the field from their labor; and cheerfully admit that it was eminently successful, and in the highest degree creditable both to master and pupil. Besides these young men, who live on the farm, the young men in Dublin, at the normal school, who are preparing themselves for teachers of the national schools, are required to attend at the farm and assist in its labors a portion of the time, that they may become thoroughly acquainted with scientific and practical agriculture in all its branches, and be able to teach it; the government being determined that it shall form an indispensable part of the school instruction throughout the island The great objects, then, of the establishment, are to qualify these young men for teachers by a thorough and practical education in the science, so far as it has reached that character, and in the most improved methods and operations of agriculture. Besides this, it is intended to furnish an opportunity to the sons of men of wealth, who may be placed here as pupils, to acquire a practical knowledge of, and a familiar insight into, all the details of farming. This must prove of the highest importance to them in the management of their own estates.

The superintendent was pleased to show me his accounts in detail, which evinced, as far as I could ascertain, a successful and profitable management; but as there were several material elements to be taken into the calculation, I shall not speak with any confidence on this subject, without further information, which cannot now be had, but which I shall take pains to give in the fullest manner hereafter.

As the crops were uncommonly fine, and the whole cultivation and management, as far as it appeared, excellent, I shall detail some few particulars in a cursory manner.

The first object was to illustrate the best system of rotation of crops; and three systems of alternate husbandry were going on; one of a course of three crops, one of five, and one of nine; and one special object pursued in one department of the farm was to show the most eligible course of management of a single acre of land, so as to give an example of the best system of cottage husbandry for the poor man, who might have only a small allotment of land, and whose object would be to feed a cow and a pig, and to get what supplies he could for his family. Such lessons, it is obvious, must appear of the highest importance in Ireland, when we consider the condition of its peasantry, and cannot be without their advantages to every cultivator of land.

Another object aimed at is to show that a farm is capable of being kept in condition from its own resources, and from the consumption of the principal part of the produce upon the land. No manure is ever purchased here; and the manager professed to have an ample supply. Six years' trial, with crops of the highest productiveness, and indicating no diminution, but rather an increase of yield, seems to have satisfactorily established this point. The provisions for saving all the manure, both liquid and solid, for managing the compost heap, and for increasing its quantity by the addition of every species of refuse that can be found, are complete. The stock consists of seventeen cows, one bull, six young stock, two horses, and one pony; and they are all carefully stall-fed, in clean, well littered, and well-ventilated stables, with simple space before and behind them, and turned out for recreation, in a yard, about two hours in a day. The manure heap is in the rear of the stables; is always carefully made up, and kept well covered with soil, or sods, or weeds, so as to prevent evaporation, retain the effluvia, and increase the quantity. The liquid manure is collected, by spouts, from the stables, into a tank, from which it is, as often as convenient, pumped up, and thrown, by an engine pipe attached to the pump, over the heap; and that portion of it which is not retained, but passes off, is caught again in another tank, and again returned upon the heap by the same process as before. The skilful manager of the farm prefers this method to that of applying the liquid manure directly from a sprinkling machine upon his fields. Either mode may have its peculiar advantages, which I shall not now discuss. The object of each is to save and to use the whole; and I am determined, so important do I deem it, never to lose a fair opportunity of reminding the farmers that the liquid manure of any animal, if properly saved and applied, is of equal value as the solid portions; but in most places this is wholly lost. The manure for his crops he prefers to plow in in the autumn; and the extraordinary crops of potatoes grown by him are powerful testimonies in favor of his management.

His potatoes give an average yield of eighteen tons (gross weight) to an English acre, which, allowing fifty-six pounds to the bushel, would be seven hundred and twenty bushels. He has grown twenty-two tons to an English acre.—Either of these quantities, in New-England and in Old-England, would be considered a magnificent crop. He plants his potatoes either in ridges thirty inches asunder, with the potatoes, or sets eighteen inches apart in the drills, or else in what here is called the *lazy-bed fashion*, which is a common practice, but which, as it respects the labor required, is altogether mismanued. In this case, the land is dug or plowed, and thrown into beds of about three feet wide, first formed by ridging for back-furrowing with the plow, and afterwards covered with earth, throwa from a ditch between the beds about eighteen inches in width, and running between all the beds. After this bed is smoothed off, the potatoes are planted upon it, in rows, crosswise, at the distance of eighteen inches by thirty inches apart, and they are then covered with about four inches of earth taken out of the intermediate ditch with a spade. After the potatoes are fairly above ground, they have a second covering of four inches of earth, as before, and this comprehends the whole of their cultivation in the *lazy-bed fashion*. When they are planted in drills or ridges, the space between the ridges is never suffered to be disturbed by a plow, but is simply dug with a spade, as it is an important object to avoid injuring the young fibrous roots of the plant, upon which the tubers are formed. The potatoes are kept, in this way, with an occasional application of the hand to the weeds, entirely clean; and the luxuriance of their growth throughout a large field, as far as my observation goes, was never surpassed. By his management of his manure, sprinkling the heap with the liquid portions, and so keeping up, through the summer, a slight but constant fermentation, not only all the weeds thrown upon it are rotted, but the seeds of these weeds are effectually destroyed. He says the largest crop of potatoes which he ever produced was had in a field where the sets were placed over the whole field, at a distance of a yard each way from each other. He prefers always planting whole potatoes, of a medium size, to cutting them. He showed me a portion of the field, which had been planted with cuttings of potatoes, sent him by a friend, of a new and valuable kind, and which he cut with a view to planting more land; but the difference in their appearance was most marked, and showed an inferiority of as one to three to these which were planted whole. Ten bushels of seed he considers sufficient for planting an acre.

His turnips promised extremely well. I remarked to him that they were sown in the drills very thickly. He replied that he had never lost his crop by the fly, and he attributed his success to two circumstances—the first, to planting his seed two inches deep, by which means the roots of the plant became extended and strong before the plant showed itself above ground; and the second, by sowing a large quantity of seed; if the flies took a portion of the plants, he would probably have an ample supply left. He suffers them to get somewhat advanced before they are thinned, and then is careful to select the healthiest and strongest plants to remain. I must not be supposed ever to endorse the opinions of another man, simply because I give them; but certainly success is the best test of judgment and skill. However interesting and ingenious a man's speculations may be, his practice is always worth vastly more than theory.

His crops of mangel wurtzel were magnificent; and he gets a great deal of green feed for his cows, by plucking the under leaves; though, if too severely stripped in the autumn, they are liable to be injured by the frosts.

He sows tares and oats together for green feed for his stock. The oats serve to support the tares, and the mixture seems to be greatly relished by the animals. His great dependence for green feeding of his stock is upon the Italian rye-grass, a most valuable grass, which is very much commended wherever it is cultivated, and which, I hope, will be introduced into the United States. I saw a field of this on the farm, which had already been cut twice in the season, and was nearly ready for another cropping. In Manchester, the last autumn, I saw specimens of three cuttings of Italian rye-grass, all cut from the same field in the same season, the combined length of which was thirteen feet. This was a surprising growth, and indicated the remarkable luxuriance of the plant.

His oats give an average yield of eighty bushels to an English acre; and the oats chiefly preferred here are the Scotch potato and the Hopetown oat. The weight of the potato oats per bushel is stated to be about forty-four pounds. I have known it in the United States, the first year of its cultivation, to weigh as much, but the second year not to weigh more than thirty-five pounds per bushel. This must be owing to some error or defect in the cultivation; for I can conceive of no natural hinderance, in many localities, to the most successful cultivation of this crop. He sows rye grass with his oat crop, and gets a good cutting, after the oats are off, from the stubble. It might be thought that this is riding the horse "too hard;" but, as the rye grass does not ripen its seed in the case, the soil is not exhausted. The next season it gives a full yield. I shall hereafter extend the account of this admirable establishment, if any thing present itself, upon further inquiry, desirable to be communicated. The institution is one of great importance, and will serve as a model for others; and several, in different parts of the country, through the public-spirited exertions of several gentlemen, who are large landholders, are in the process of being formed. I shall conclude the account with the production, the current year, (1844,) of sixteen and a half acres of land upon this farm, which the manager, in whose established character I have entire confidence, has been pleased to give me. In my experience, the yield has not been surpassed.

From these sixteen and one half English acres, he has fed entirely, from the 4th of April to the 18th of August, seventeen milch cows, one bull, six young stock, two horses, and one pony. Of one acre in vetches, he has used one half the crop; the rest remains. Of one acre in cabbages, he has sold two-thirds, and used one third; the two-thirds having brought him by the sale £13 sterling; and from the same sixteen and a half acres he has cut and cured, and has in stack, twenty-eight tons of well made hay, from rye grass. I took this statement down from his own mouth, with the stack of hay before me, the quantity of which was ascertained by cubic measurement, by a rule which is considered established and accurate.

The price of the whole work to subscribers is $5—$2 payable in advance, and $3 on the delivery of Part V. Those who wish to obtain it should address Arthur D. Phelps, 124 Washington-street, Boston.

GENUINE TEAS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THE CANTON TEA COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL STORE, 121 CHATHAM STREET, N. Y.
Branch Stores:
318 Bleecker street, New-York,
361 Grand street, near Suffolk,
191 Greenwich street, near Fulton,
116 Fulton street, Brooklyn,
89 Chestnut and 45 North Fifth-st. Philadelphia.
71 Hanover street, Boston.

INVITE the attention of City and Country Families and Purchasers to their several establishments, where they think will be found by far the best selections of pure and unadulterated Teas in the United States. The universal popularity and renown of their house with reference to high qualities, low prices, and upright dealing, is too well understood to render further comments necessary. Original and only warehouse for the sale of Howqua's Black Tea—"Observe!"—Strangers will be particular to remember the number of the principal store in Chatham street, viz: 121, between Pearl and Rosevelt streets. The public will also be pleased to take notice that the Canton Tea Company have nothing to do with any other stores except those described at the top of this advertisement. n7Y

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

HONG TEA COMPANY—CHING, CONG, BAKER & CO. Tea and Coffee Merchants of the Island of Hong Kong, China, having appointed Agents in all the principal cities and towns of Europe for the sale of their Teas and Coffee, beg to inform the citizens of New-York and the people of the United States generally, that they have appointed Mr. S. P. TREACY, 325 Pearl st. (near Franklin Square) their Principal Agent for America, and they would now take the liberty of calling the attention of the American public, and that of Dealers especially to their stock of

TEAS AND COFFEE,

which they pledge themselves to be *superior in quality* and *cheaper in price* than that sold at any establishment of the kind in the country, made up in packages from ¼ lb. and upwards, also fine boxes from 6 to 20 lbs.

Messrs. C. C. B. & Co. not wishing to resort to the usual practice of extravagant 'puffing,' are perfectly satisfied to rest their claims to the patronage of a discriminating community upon a *fair trial* of their article, feeling confident that when once *fairly tested*, the public will not fail to award to them that support which their merit and the immense superiority of their article deserves.

Coffee of the best flavor, warranted pure and fresh ground every day, constantly on hand, and at the lowest prices.

The public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine the different qualities, specimens of which are to be seen at the Principal Office, No. 325 Pearl st. (near Franklin Square.)

Reference.—Nicholas Saltus, Esq. Saltus & Co. South street. d14 1m*

THE HUMAN HAIR, IF DISEASED,

MAY be brought to splendid perfection at trifling cost. If it is harsh and dry, contains

DRANDRIFF, OR IS FALLING OFF

It may be cleaned, the dandriff expelled from the scalp permanently, and the roots strengthened and prevented from falling. If

BALDNESS, GREY OR RED HAIR

Usurps the scalp, the hair can be forced to grow dark, plentiful and beautiful, at the

TRIFLING COST OF 3 SHILLINGS.

Reader there is no untruth in this statement, as a 3 shilling bottle of JONES' CORAL HAIR RESTORATIVE has been known to restore the hair when hundreds of dollars have been expended in vain. This also

DRESSES THE HAIR BEAUTIFULLY

And keeps it soft, silky and clean thrice as long as any preparation made. Ask, mind, ask for Jones' Coral Hair Restorative. Sold, price $, 4 or 6 shillings a bottle at the sign of the American Eagle, 22 Chatham st. or 323 Broadway, N. York; 139 Fulton st, Brooklyn; 8 State st. Boston; 3 Ledger Buildings, Phila. n27 1m

THE MIRACLE AND BLESSING OF THE AGE has truly been invented by A. VESPRINI, of Italy, for the permanent cure of all

CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.

It has been used by thousands of our most respectable inhabitants, and never failed on

SCURVY, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS,
PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, FRECKLES, TAN,
CHAPPED, CRACKED AND TENDER SKIN,

In fact, any eruption or disease of the Skin. It renders the skin beautifully soft, smooth, white and clear, even though it be dark brown or yellow. In such cases as the following it has cured when every remedy inward and external have been tried in vain, viz:

SCALED, SORE OR SCABBY HEAD,
BARBERS' ITCH, SORE BEARD AND OLD SORES.

In fact, it has already proved what the Medical Society of Paris predicted it would, "A Blessing to the Age." It is an all-powerful remedy, made in the convenient form of a beautiful

CAKE OF SCENTED SOAP.

One trial will prove its virtues; but the public must be careful and get the genuine Jones's Soap. It is counterfeited in all directions. Ask for Jones's Soap and take no other. Buy it at the sign of the American Eagle, 22 Chatham-street. Price 50 cents. (Mind the right number, 22, or you are cheated.) Agents, 8 State-street, Boston; 3 Ledger Buildings, Philadelphia. n27 1m

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—The Institution, during the month of November, issued Sixty Policies, viz:

To Merchants	17	To Clergyman	5
To Brokers	1	To Lawyers	6
To Clerks	1	To Millers	1
To Bookseller	1	To Mechanics	3
To Printers	1	To Officers of Army and Navy	2
To Students	1	To Gentlemen	1
To Auctioneers	1	To Shipmaster	1
To Ladies	4	To Grocers	1
To Agents	1	To Physicians	1
To Editors	1		
Total Lives Insured			60

MORRIS ROBINSON, President.
SAM'L HANNAY, Sec'ry.
MINTURN POST, Physician. d3 1m

PLUMBERS! PLUMBERS! PLUMBERS!—The subscriber would call the attention of Plumbers and the public to a perfect article of *Tin Plated Lead Pipe*, manufactured by an entirely new process for which he has this month secured Letters Patent, which plates the pipe on the inside with an even perfect plate of pure Tin.

Having attained great perfection in the method of manufacturing and plating Lead Pipe, he is enabled to offer this superior article at the same price charged for common pipe.

He warrants the Pipe manufactured by him not to burst or split, free from all flaws, scales or other imperfections, and of perfectly uniform thickness.

Also, on hand a large stock of untined Croton and Country Pipe, which can be examined at the manufactory, 271 West street, or at Johnson Brothers, 89 Water st.

d18 3me R. W. LOWBER

TO REMOVE GREASE SPOTS FROM CLOTHES, WOOLENS, &c.—The Magic Erasive Soap removes all spots, oil, grease, stains, &c. from clothes, woolens, carpets, &c. without injury, leaving the parts bright, spotless and clear. Sold price 25 cents, at 82 Chatham-street, and 323 Broadway, and 139 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. n30 1m

UMBRELLA CLOTHS—for sale by
d11 WELLS & SURRY, 52 Pine-street.

DRY GOODS.

E. C. STANTON, 40 Beaver-street, offers for sale the following desirable WOOLEN GOODS:
SATINETS—Low, medium and superior Blacks, ribbed and plain, Oxford, Steel, Cadet, Grey and fancy mixtures, wove, striped and plain.
CASSIMERES—Fine and low-priced wool and piece-dyed Blacks, Oxford and fancy mixed, striped and plain.
BEAVER CLOTHS—3-4 and 5-4 Wool Blacks.
CLOTHS—Browns, Olives, Green, Blacks, wool and piece-dyed, of various qualities.
PLAID LINSEYS—3-4, a superior article.
SHEEP GREY CLOTHS—3-4, medium article.
—ALSO—
SEWING SILKS—Various qualities, a fine article for tailors' uses.
NANKINS, COTTON YARN, MADRAS HANDKERCHIEFS, GINGHAMS, &c. &c. &c. d17

McCURDY, ALDRICH & SPENCER, 47 Exchange Place, offer for sale the following Woolen Goods:
20 cases Cloths, containing Piece Dye and Wool Black, Olive and Cadet of various qualities.
19 cases plain and fancy striped and Plaid Cassimeres.
25 do Satinets, containing Blues, Blacks, Browns, Oxford, Cadet, and Steel Mixed, Diamond, Ribbed and Plaid of various grades.
5 cases Plain and Fancy Tweeds. d10 1m

GREAT BARGAINS
IN DRY GOODS,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishing to close the balance of his fall and winter Stock, most of which are of recent auction purchase, would offer themat the following low prices: splendid quality exposition pattern Paris Cashmere D'Ecosse, all wool, from 3s. to 4s. 6d. per yard; super shade stripe, plain and plaid Muslin de Laine, from 14 to 20 cts; extra super black Silk; Velvet for Ladies' Habits; beautiful printed Velvets for Evening Gowns; rich Velvet Vesting; Thread, Brussels and Gimpum; Lace Edging and Inserting; new style Cap Lace; needle wrought Collars; Ribbons; Gimps and Fringes; Ladies Cravats; linen Cambs, Hdkfs; a handsome assortment of French Shawls of all kinds; Gloves; Hosiery, &c.
C. Y WEMPLE, No. 73 Cedar-street. n3

FRIENDS OF ROBERT B. GAGE are informed that he has located at No. 21 LIBERTY STREET.
DRY GOODS at the smallest possible advance.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION.
Is requested to his stock. d7

DRAWER GOODS AND LACE GOODS,
which will always be kept full and complete, presuming on showing the largest and fallest assortment in the city. n25 3m*

NEW FALL GOODS CHEAP!!

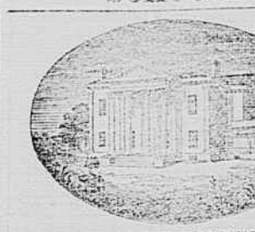
S. W. D. GREGORY & CO. No. 175 Spring street, wish to acquaint their friends and the public with their determination to sell CHEAP all their Stock of Fall and Winter Goods, the most of which have been bought at the late Auction for Cash, and which they are resolved to sell at the latest reductions in prices.
N. B. Great Bargains may now be expected. Call and see.
n14 W. D. GREGORY & CO. 175 Spring st.

NEW FIGURED CHAMELEON SILKS.—Just received at W. D. GREGORY & CO., 175 Spring-street, 1 case extra heavy finished Chameleon Silks, very rich colors, direct from auction, and selling at 75 per yard; rich Plaids for 4s 6d per yard; heavy wide Green de Rhins for Long Shawls, very desirable and very cheap, at 175 Spring-street. o1

NEW FANCY GOODS, &c.

THE undersigned invite the attention of the trade to a choice assortment of NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching seasons, (received per last arrivals,) consisting in part of PAPIER MACHE GOODS, PAPETERIES, FANCY STATIONERY, &c.
Also PLATED WARE and TEA TRAYS, together with a great variety of FANCY HARDWARE generally.
WILLIAMS & BILL, 19 Maiden Lane. d7

SCHOOLS.



THE NEW-BRIGHTON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL it situated at New-Brighton, Staten Island, eight miles from New-York, between which places there is an hourly communication by steamboats. The building occupied is the spacious and elegant chateau erected by the Brothers Joseph, at an expense of $50,000. The School possesses facilities and advantages over every other; the location is elevated, retired and healthy; the prospect by land and water is unrivaled. A full corps of teachers is employed for the various departments, and thorough courses are imparted in Mathematics and General English, in the Latin, Greek, French and Spanish Languages. Extras are Music and Dancing, Fencing and Drawing, German and Italian; and furnished only when ordered by parents.

The teachers all reside in the family, and all speak French; and that language will be spoken at the meals. Courses of instruction will be imparted in the Natural Sciences, by familiar lectures, illustrated by a complete Philosophical Apparatus.

The terms commence the first weeks of May and November, pupils can enter at any time, and are charged only from their entrance.

Circulars and full information may be obtained in person or by letter to E. A. BIGELOW, East corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, entrance 156 Fulton-street. Letters or parcels left at the Doctor's office will be forwarded daily to the School free of expense. GEO. L. LE ROW, Principal.

The following is the report of a Committee of Examination at the close of the last term:

To George L. Le Row:

SIR—The undersigned were requested as a Committee to attend the recent examination of the New-Brighton Collegiate School which is under your care. We deem it an act of justice to yourself, and to the cause of education, to express our high gratification at the exhibition of scholarship and discipline which was presented to us on that occasion. All the departments of study are evidently well conducted. But the peculiar accuracy and readiness with which the classes are taught deserve our particular notice.

We know of but few schools which, in this respect, can claim equality with yours. We have entire confidence in commending the institution to the public as a Seminary at which parents may hope to have the minds of their sons properly cultivated and their morals carefully guarded.

Yours, &c.
Rev. J. M. MATHEWS, D.D.
late Chancellor University, N. Y.
Rev. J. A. MILLER, Greenwich Grounds.
Rev. JAMES BROWNLEE, } Port Richmond.
Rev. JOHN T. SEELEY, }
New-Brighton, Oct. 4, 1844. n30 1awy

PREPARATORY (BOARDING) SCHOOL, MIDDLETOWN, CONN. D. H. CHASE, A. M. PRINCIPAL. Established in 1825. Sessions commence May 15th and 15th, continuing five months, at $62 per session. Thorough preparation for college or business, and personal attentions are secured to pupils as fully as in the most expensive schools Lads from New York are placed in charge on careful person, going and returning. Circulars at 44 Market street and—Broadway. d23 ye

FASHIONABLE DANCING.

MONS. GABRIEL DE KORPONAY, HAS the honor of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of New-York, and vicinity, that he has arrived for the purpose of giving instruction in the principal fashionable Dances prevailing in the highest circles of European and American society.

Mons. K. has lately arrived from Boston, Saratoga and Newport, where his style met the warmest admiration of the public, and the marked approval of the fashionable community.—Among others, Mons. K. proposes to teach that well known dance LA POLKA—the new Quadrilles with original music—the Valse de Deux Pas—the Mazourka—new Cotillions—new Galoppe, and all American Dances.

Mons. K. will be assisted by MADAME KORPONAY as Musician. The instruction will be given in the French, German and English languages.

Rooms are engaged at No. 585 Park Place—strictly private, cool and airy—for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen.

The Polka, and the new Quadrilles, as at present danced in the fashionable circles of London and Paris, can be taught in six or twelve lessons, except the Mazourka. All others in twenty-four lessons.

For further particulars, inquire of MONS. KORPONAY, at his residence 35 Park Place.

TERMS:—Class Lessons from 10 to 12, A. M, 12 to 1, and 1 to 2, P. M, and from 6 to 7 in the evening.

Six lessons, $6—twelve lessons, $11; full quarter, $15.

Private Lessons—six lessons, $8; twelve lessons, $12; quarter, $20.

All other hours will be devoted to Public Institutes, Academies, &c. &c. n4

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☞ References may be had at the Academy to Bookkeepers, Merchants and Clerks who have been students during the last nine years.

☞ For sale, Jones's Principles and Practice of Bookkeeping, 8vo. 12s. This work is adopted in the first Academic Institutions in this country. It is also republished in England, and extensively introduced there. d1 3m*

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The following gentlemen have had their dwelling houses and stores in this city covered by this method, to their satisfaction:

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John S. Schermerhorn, Esq. No. 39 Broadway.
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J. Green Pearson, Esq. Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.
Geo. B. Butler, Esq. No. 81 Nassau-st.
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Notice is given, that as the improvement is patented, all persons in the trade wishing to cover roofs by the subscribers' plan can obtain permission on moderate terms.

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POOR MAN'S COUGH REMEDY,

would relieve and most likely cure you. Reader this is really a blessed and never failing remedy for Asthma, Hoarseness, Bleeding of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat Hoarseness. Just try it once—and you are satisfied. Sold at 82 Chatham-street, 323 Broadway. n30 1m

COTTON—150 bales re-packed, suitable for manufacturers of Twine, Wick and Batts, for sale by
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TO IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS—The advertisers will exchange a plat of sixteen House Lots of ground, elegantly situated, about one and a half miles North of Union Place, having a splendid view of the Hudson River, three of the greatest thoroughfares leading to the property. Address M. W. to the Courier and Enquirer office. s19 tfe

EXTENSIVE WATER POWER, IRON MINES, AND VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE, lying in Orange County, on the Ramapo River, 35 miles from the City of New York, the New York and Erie Railroad, Orange Turnpike, and Ramapo River passing nearly through the centre of the tract. The water-power is capable of driving Machinery to almost any extent, as there is a great body of water with several falls. There are about 11,000 acres of land, heavily timbered with wood of 35 to 40 years growth. There are also, extensive iron mines of first quality, and limestone possessing great strength. Part of the land would make excellent farms. The Tuxedo Lake two miles long and one mile wide, lies in one part of the tract, the scenery of which is beautiful. The place is remarkably healthy. It is known as the Augusta tract, and is three miles above Pierson's Works.

Access can be had to it in three or four hours from the city of New York by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or in five or six hours by the way of Hackensack and Orange Turnpike, or by the way of Nyack or Haverstraw on the Hudson River.—Inquire at No. 42 Chatham street. n28 6m*

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FOR SALE—Two Mill Sites, with permanent supply of six square feet of water each, under a pressure of two feet, and twenty feet fall, with from ten to two thousand acres of Land adjoining, principally timbered. The facilities of New-York Market by Railroad are equal to two dollars per ton for transportation. Works can be erected directly by the line of the road, so as to save cartage. In the vicinity are inexhaustable Iron Mines of the best quality. Oak wood can be purchased at two dollars and fifty cents per cord. The location is desirable for almost any Manufacturing purposes. The Sites will be sold separate if desired, and for much less than any other Water Power of equal extent and facilities to New-York.

Also Two Farms of about one hundred and fifty acres each, one of which is well improved, both near the Railroad, and good locations for Milk Dairies for New-York Market.

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The FARM of the subscriber now occupied by Mr. Creger, with from 15 to 250 acres.

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TO DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.—The stock of Drugs, with good will of business, together with Store, Dwelling and Lot of Ground, located in one of the most central business part of the Town of Reading, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, to be disposed of by private contract. The above business, which has been established many years, is well worthy the