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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

is published every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings Price $5 per annum. Two copies for $5.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of $2 per annum, in advance. 10 copies for $15, or 20 copies for $24.

THE TRIBUNE.

Lyceum of New-Bedford, Mass.

Our readers may have noticed the act of exclusion by which the citizens of New-Bedford have shown the illiberal prejudice against people of color with an unblushing openness unusual even where it exists in its most unchristian form. The black population were denied, even in the case of the most respectable persons, the privilege of membership, and only allowed to hear lectures if they would confine themselves to a particular part of the house.—A minority protested in the strongest terms, but the majority persisted in the act of proscription. We rejoice to hear that, in consequence of these measures, R. W. Emerson and Charles Sumner, who were engaged as lecturers, have declined addressing an audience whose test of merit, or right to the privileges of a citizen consists not in intelligence or good character, but the color of the skin. *

New Publications.

☞ THE LEGAL RIGHTS, LIABILITIES AND DUTIES OF WOMEN; With an Introductory History of their Legal Condition in the Hebrew, Roman and Feudal Civil Systems; Including the Law of Marriage and Divorce, the Social Relations of Husband and Wife, Parent and Child, of Guardian and Ward, and of Employer and Employed: By EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, late Prof. of History in Cincinnati College." &c. &c. has just been issued in a handsome 12mo of 369 pages, by J. P. Jewett & Co. Salem, Mass. Wm. H. Moore & Co. Cincinnati, and we believe by A. S. Barns & Co. of this City.—This is an admirable work, in which all the grave questions suggested by the enumeration of topics above are treated with remarkable clearness, cogency and justice, in the light not merely of human laws but of the higher law of God. This is not a work for lawyers merely, though written by one; it evinces a proper contempt for the musty cobwebs and venerable abuses of the Common Law, and is replete with judicious suggestions for their amendment. We hope it will be widely read and heeded.

☞ "AIDS TO ENGLISH COMPOSITION, Prepared for the Student of all Grades, embracing Specimens and Examples of School and College Exercises, and most of the higher departments of English Composition, both in Prose and Verse: By RICHARD GREEN PARKER, A.M. (Boston,) a New Edition, with Improvements," has been issued by the Harpers. It is a good book, and no learner can fail to be benefited by its study.

☞ "THE LIFE OF MOZART, Including his Correspondence: By EDWARD HOLMES, Author of 'A Ramble among the Musicians of Germany,'" has been issued by the Harpers in a neat 12mo, 379 pages. We barely announce it now, and may review it hereafter.

☞ THE CHILD OF THE ISLANDS: By Hon. Mrs. NORTON, has been issued by C. S. Francis & Co. in a fair paper-covered volume of 193 pages as No. IV of their 'Cabinet Library of Choice Prose and Poetry.'—Having reviewed and largely quoted from this volume when it originally appeared from the English press, we need but announce it now.

☞ THE ECLECTIC REVIEW for December contains the Edinburgh Review's articles of De Foe and Guizot, the Foreign Quarterly's do. on Mexico; the London Quarterly's on the Relation of the Clergy to the People, the Ascent of the Weterhorn, from the Atheneum, &c. It has a fine engraving of 'The Citation of Wiclif,' (J. H. Agnew, Editor: Leavitt, Trow & Co. 194 Broadway.)

☞ "REVOLUTION IN AMERICA—An Appeal to American Republicans; by W. A. CORNWALL," is the title of a pamphlet for sale at Taylor's, 2 Astor House.—It inveighs eloquently against many existing Social and Political abuses, but not profitably, seeming to have no clear and adequate ideas of a remedy.

☞ "MANUAL of Private Devotions for the Young," is the title of a small volume altered from the English Edition, and published by H. M. Onderdonk, 25 John-st. It is adapted to the wants of Episcopalians.

☞ "WHATELEY'S ELEMENTS OF LOGIC" has been published in a neat 18mo. volume of 396 pp. by W. B. Collyer, 5 Hague-st. for 50 cents. The work needs no commendation.

☞ WALTON'S VERMONT REGISTER and Farmers' Almanac for 1846 embodies a vast amount of information, which no Vermonter can afford to do without. Beside the usual calendar pages, it contains a list of the Town Officers, Postmasters, Justices of the Peace, Clergymen, Attorneys, Physicians, Merchants, Traders and Manufacturers in all the towns in the State, with few exceptions; a list of the Members of the Legislature, Judges of the Supreme Court, and County Officers; the times of holding the State Elections; also a list of the Newspapers, and various Benevolent and Literary Institutions of the State, and a list of the Banks, with an abstract of their condition, &c. &c. Published by E. P. Walton & Sons, Montpelier.

☞ "ELEMENTS OF GENERAL HISTORY; being a collection of Facts relating to the History of Man, Empires, States and Kingdoms, from the earliest period to the present time; for the use of Schools; fourth edition, by JOHN W. BARKER," has been published by Durrie & Peck, New-Haven. It has won its way to a high degree of popular favor.

☞ "PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC, uniting the Inductive with the Synthetic mode of Instruction: also, illustrating the Principles of Canculation; for Schools and Academies; by JAMES B. THOMPSON," has been published by Durrie & Peck, New-Haven. It strikes us that this is an excellent work, and we are much mistaken if its merits are not such as to secure its introduction into many Schools, where we doubt not it will become a great favorite with both teachers and scholars.

☞ "TALES OF THE NIAGARA FRONTIER," Nos. I and 2, embracing Queenston and Niagara, have been published by Oliver G. Steele, Buffalo. We infer that the Series is to be continued. They are intended to illustrate some portions of the War of 1812. They are fictions founded in facts. For sale by Huntington & Savage, 216 Pearl-st.

☞ THE WATER CURE JOURNAL, No. 2, (new series) edited by Dr. Shew of this city, is just published. It should have a wide circulation, and cannot fail of being interesting to all, whether believers in the peculiar doctrines of Hydropathy or not. The information here given upon bathing, cleanliness, ventilation, dress, diet, drinking, &c. &c. is at this day greatly needed. It is afforded at the low rate of $1 a year, (24 numbers of 16 octavo pages each,) or 6¼ cents single. No. 1 contains the entire article of Bulwer on the subject, the best that has ever been written.

DISASTROUS FIRE THIS MORNING.—About 11 o'clock this forenoon, a fire broke out in one of the buildings connected with the valuable and extensive establishment of the Boston Iron Company, in Brookline, near the Mill Dam. The wind blowing quite fresh from the North-west, the fire spread with great rapidity, and in a short time the Rolling Mill and the Nail Factory were entirely consumed.

It is impossible to ascertain the amount of the loss, but it will undoubtedly be very heavy.

The buildings covered about 150 square feet of land, and this occurrence has thrown 200 workmen out of employment until the works can be rebuilt. The buildings were insured at the offices of the American and the Merchants' Insurance Companies.

The warehouses connected with the factory were not injured. (Boston Merc. Jour. 5th.

☞ A fire broke out in the Cotton Press in New-Orleans on the 28th, which resulted in the burning of ten bales of Cotton. The building was saved. A negro narrowly escaped being burnt through his efforts to come out and give the alarm.

☞ A brakeman on the Norwich road, was crushed between two cars at Norwich, on Thursday morning, while adjusting the shackle by which they were connected. His injury was considered mortal.

☞ We learn from the Boston Times that Mr. Gough addressed a large audience at Faneuil Hall on Thursday evening; he was received with great applause.

The Oregon Question.

The following is the memorial of a portion of the settlers in Oregon to our Government, just brought over the Rocky Mountains and presented to the House of Representatives on Wednesday last by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. It will be seen that these gentlemen cut out a pretty large job for our Government, alike in the way of expense to be incurred, land to be granted to themselves (none of your common Agrarian driblets of 160 acres each, but a mile square at least,) and the British to be driven out of the region altogether. Considering that these subjects of 'a haughty foreign government' have saved many of our adventurers from absolute starvation, treated them all with admitted and unwonted kindness, and are now their creditors to a large amount we think it would be as well for our fire eaters just to pay up their little bills before cutting the throats of the creditors. The other, however, seems often the more convenient process. Such a glorious country as the memorialists represent Oregon to be ought to support more than one family to the square mile, to say nothing of the wonderful trade and fisheries of the Pacific.

Memorial of Citizens of the United States residing in the Territory of Oregon, praying for the establishment of a distinct territorial government, to embrace Oregon and its adjacent seacoasts, &c.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, citizens of the United States, and residents of Oregon Territory, having assembled in mass for the purpose of deliberating on their domestic affairs, desire to lay before your honorable body a statement of their numbers, wants, and condition, together with a description of the country which they have come so far to occupy. They desire also to ask of Congress such legislative aid as may at once supply their wants and accord with the dignity of the great nation of which they are a part.

We know that our settlement is at present young and feeble, our position remote and secluded; that some of our countrymen, high in the esteem of the nation, have described this territory as seamed with volcanic mountains, separated by intervals of arid deserts. We have heard, too, that a haughty government, on a foreign continent, asserts a right to possess herself of Oregon, and that our own national government listens quietly to her reiterated demands of the whole or a moiety. We have long waited, hoping that the justice and wisdom of the national Congress would have extended to us, for our government and protection, that political system which has resulted in the creation of so many noble, independent States—encouraged in this hope, as well by the lively sympathy of the people as by the efforts at legislation for our benefit made in the Congress of the United States.—Disappointed in this hope; agitated by the uncertainties of national disputes; assailable from the ocean on one side, and surrounded elsewhere by warlike Indians, and liable to be crushed from every quarter; moreover, impelled by the necessity of domestic government and internal police—we have, according to the immemorial usage of Americans, formed for ourselves a government, and enacted laws, information concerning which has already been transmitted to the seat of government. We have at present residing amongst us an Indian agent, commissioned by the War Department, in whom resides the only trace of the national authority found within this territory. Your memorialists earnestly desire to impress you with the dangers by which they are encompassed, and the difficulties which perplex them, in the absence of all government adequate to their defence from foes abroad and the preservation of internal peace and order. We fully appreciate the blessings enjoyed by all who live under the wise republican system of the United States—how necessary it is to our own rapid growth and prosperity, and to the future glory of the whole nation, that we should be embraced in the bonds of that happy Union. Yet confident in the resources of the magnificent country of which we have possessed ourselves, stimulated by the prospect of commercial splendor which burst upon us from every wave of the Pacific ocean, and confirmed by the successful daring of our forefathers under less favorable circumstances, we prepare ourselves to create a new nation in the wilderness. We do this, deeming it neither safe nor dignified to linger in doubt and dependence, while the maternal government receives our petitions with ill-dissembled denial and neglect; nor are there wanting sources whence we shall rapidly draw both strength and population to sustain ourselves in independence and with honor.

A majority of your memorialists have reached their present homes, after traversing the continent from the waters of the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific ocean. They have been much impressed with the grand features of the country, and forcibly led to appreciate its important position in the geographical arrangement of the continent. Our Northern continent is, indeed, formed with advantages not possessed by the others, and seems created for the most perfect development of the humanrace. Three great valleys compose its vast interior. These are the valleys of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, and the Mackenzie Rivers. The first, sloping toward the Gulf of Mexico; the second, to the North Atlantic; the third, to the hyperborean ocean. These valleys are divided from one another, or rather connected together, by verdant prairie ridges. No mountains appear anywhere within them, and the whole may be considered as a vast undulating plane! Two chains of mountains, only, traverse the continent—the Rocky Mountains, parallel with and contiguous to the Pacific ocean, and the Alleghanies, similarly situated on the Atlantic. On the maritime slope of the Alleghanies, are the thirteen original States of the Union; on that of the Rocky Mountains, Oregon and California! The surface of the continent, then, consists of this vast interior plain, flanked towards either ocean by a belt of maritime territory. That on the Atlantic averages about 100 miles in width; that on the Pacific, about 700 miles.

Of these divisions, the valley of the Mississippi is included entirely within our national domain, embracing 1,200,000 square leagues, is of uniform calcareous formation, and, upon the whole, the most magnificent dwelling-place marked out by God for man's abode. Here is the natural home and seat of empire of the American race, whose great energies and infinite resources are destined to develop and control the commerce of the great oceans on either hand. These energies are already spread far and wide upon the Atlantic. The time is hastened on when they shall find a larger field, more ample scope, and far greater development, over the broader expanse and more populous shores of the Pacific.

Your memorialists would assure the people of America that the channel of egress from the interior of our continent, *must*, from the nature of the country, pass through the heart of this territory, ascending the branches of the Missouri, and descending by those of the Columbia. Along the seacoast north of the Columbia, for 600 miles, magnificent islands overywhere face the land, which is indented with bays and harbors, rivalling, in size and excellence, those of the Chesapeake, of New-York, and New England. The waters adjacent teem with the fish whose capture has enriched the people of Northern America and the West of Europe. Whale, codfish, salmon and herrings abound in all the plentitude which prevailed in the Atlantic two hundred years ago. A climate mild, genial, and free from tempests, invites the mariner and fisherman to hasten and possess themselves of so much undeveloped wealth. This great maritime region must eventually control the commercial affairs of the Pacific, embrace the marts of naval construction to supply its marine, and accessible to it are found inexhaustible supplies of all necessary materials. These countries lie within the same parallels of latitude which include the British isles; and a voyage no longer than that from New York to Havre, across a tranquil ocean, places the navigator in the rich commercial empire of Japan.

We cannot enumerate in detail the myriads of commercial articles with which the continents and islands of the Pacific swarm, on which the commerce of the world has for forty centuries fed and fostered itself, and for the exclusive possession of which, the nations of Christendom have, for four centuries, waged incessant war on one another. Thus, however, we discover at once—that Oregon Territory furnishes to the United States the ready means of securing to herself the markets of the Pacific and Indian oceans; of peaceably avoiding the fiery jealousies which vex the Atlantic; and quietly gathering into her bosom that vast and golden commerce, to possess a share of which, the nations of Europe have reddened the ocean with each other's blood. Nor do we consider the commercial grandeur of the Pacific as yet escaped from the shell, or can assign, even in imagination, a limit to its expansion, when the genius of the American people shall transport to its shores and scatter abroad to the nations the tempting productions of the Mississippi valley. Vicinity of China, and easy intercourse, over a placid ocean, will soon relax the exclusiveness which has characterized that nation.

Your memorialists regret that their fellow citizens are much misinformed as to the accessible nature of the country between them and us; for, as symmetry is every where common in nature, so the Creator has graded the intervening space, as if anticipating the future necessities of a vast traffic from the interior to the ocean. The Rocky Mountains are but the ridge of a double inclined plane of very gradual ascent, presenting in themselves little more obstruction than a cornfield; and sure we are that a road may be found through the whole distance, without a single impassable hill.

We are farther informed that there are at present engaged in the commerce of the Pacific more than six hundred American vessels, besides a large naval squadron; and that the United States is the only commercial nation in Christendom nowhere possessing any domestic port in these seas, to which her mariners and ships may retreat for refuge, and resort to refit and rest.

Your memorialists submit this plain statement of facts, because they have themselves passed the great prairies, crossed the mountain barriers, and opened a wagon road of three thousand miles from Missouri to the Pacific coast. Ignorant of the country to which they were coming, and perplexed by contradictory reports, the reward of their perseverance has been great and gratifying. They find a climate temperate, genial and salubrious—a country level and beautiful, rich, and productive of all kinds of grains and grasses; abounding in the finest timber and mill seats, and whatever of agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial facilities the most ardent may covet.—Nor have the accounts which we have seen any where exaggerated either the capacity of the soil, the excellence of the pastures, or the warmth and health of the climate. We cannot contemplate what has been accomplished by the energies of the people of the Eastern half of the continent, in opening avenues for their commerce to the Atlantic, without yielding to the conviction that the same energies will as rapidly connect themselves with the Pacific.

Such is the country which your memorialists have come to settle, and add to the confederacy—so large in extent, so important in positions, so fertile in soil, of so genial a climate, and of such indispensable value to the rest of the Union.

That they may secure to themselves and the nation a country so valuable, and advantages so brilliant, your memorialists pray the national Congress to establish a distinct territorial government, to embrace Oregon and its adjacent seacoasts.

They pray that the lands of the Wallamette valley, and other necessary portions, may be surveyed, and surveyors and land officers be appointed and located at convenient points.

They pray that *donations* of lands may be made, according to the faith pledged by the passage of a law through the United States Senate, at the second session of the 27th Congress, entitled "A bill to authorise the adoption of measures for the occupation and settlement of the Territory of Oregon, for extending certain portions of the laws of the United States over the same, and for other purposes.

That navy-yards and marine depôts may be established upon the river Columbia, and upon Fugett's sound, and a naval force adequate to our protection be kept permanently in the adjacent seas.

That a public mail be established, to arrive and depart *monthly* from Oregon city and Independence, and such other local mail routes be established as are essential to the Wallamette country and other settlements.

They pray for the establishment of such commercial regulations as may enable us to trade in our own territory at least on an equality with non-resident foreigners.

For adequate means of protection from the numerous Indian tribes which surround us, for the purchase of territories which they are willing to sell; and for agents with authority to regulate intercourse between whites and Indians, and between Indian tribes.

That all the overland routes may be thoroughly surveyed, and protection be given to emigrants coming to us.

We pray that the star-spangled banner may be planted in, and unfurled over, this territory, and kept standing and floating over it in a manner worthy the dignity and power of the nation.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Resolved, That the above memorial be referred to the next General Assembly of Oregon, to be by them transmitted to the Congress of the United States.

S. LEETS, Jun. President.
his
JOSEPH + GERVEY.
mark.
his
FRANCIS + REVAY.
mark.
Vice Presidents.

CHAS. E. PICKETT, S. M. HOLDERNESS, } Secretaries.

Report of the Secretary of War.

Mr. Secretary Marcy's Report of the War Department occupies five columns of the *Union*. We learn from it that beside the general and staff officers, and those of distinct corps, our army consists of fourteen regiments—two of dragoons, four of artillery, and eight of infantry. The number of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, authorized by law, is seven thousand five hundred and ninety; but according to the latest returns received at the Adjutant General's Office, the actual force available for service does not exceed six thousand five hundred.

There is but one regiment on our Northern border from Maine to Lake Superior, an extent of 2000 miles.—From the falls of St. Anthony, on the upper Mississippi, along the Western and Southwestern frontier, bordering on the Indian country fifteen hundred miles, and extending South to New-Orleans, only one regiment of dragoons, and two of infantry, are stationed. A few of the fortifications on the seaboard from Newport, R. I. to New-Orleans, are garrisoned by artillery. There are no troops in Massachusetts, New-Hampshire nor Maine.

More than half the entire army of the U. S. are now serving in Texas. The force in that Republic, State, Territory or whatever else the conspirators please to term it, consists of one regiment of Dragoons, 16 co's of Artillery and five regiments of infantry. The reason assigned by the Sec. for sending so large a portion of our forces into Texas is the menacing attitude of Mexico, and her threat to invade and conquer Texas; and he thinks the present aspect of the matter requires that the army should remain there, as Mexico continues to manifest hostile feelings to the U. S. [Very strange that she should be so naughty.] Should Mexico deny our right says the Sec. to possess the country up to the Rio del Norte, to the extent claimed by Texas before Annexation, and the free common use of the waters of that river, it is presumed authority will be given to enforce it in both respects. [Why not claim California and as many more of the Mexican States as the 'Democracy' may desire to annex? It might save some expense to do it all up in a lump, and then the farther extension of the "Area of Freedom" would be worth something.]

Mr. Marcy thinks there may be a necessity for increasing the army, in which case he recommends an addition to the rank and file of each company, instead of creating new regiments. By this process, the army may be enlarged without increasing its officers.

The Report suggests that, besides this increase in the number of privates in the two existing regiments of dragoons, another regiment of dragoons or of mounted riflemen may be necessary, in the event of extending our posts to the Rocky Mountains. It also urges the organization of a corps of miners, sappers, and pontoniers. The reasons for such a corps are becoming more evident and urgent in consequence of the military occupation of Texas. The expedition of Colonel Kearney with five companies of dragoons to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, and the head waters of some of the tributary streams of the Colorado of the West, which empties into the Gulf of California is spoken of—the effect which the presence of the troops had upon the Indian tribes, their pacific appearance, &c. is alluded to. When on the "Oregon trail," the dragoons fell in with several parties of emigrants. The whole number passing this season into that territory, by that route, was ascertained to be 350 men, 475 women, and 1,000 children—taking with them 7,000 head of cattle, 400 horses and mules, and 460 wagons. The dragoons were ninety-nine days on this excursion, and marched a distance of 2,200 miles.

Reference is also made to the adventures of another detachment of the dragoons under the command of Capt. Sumner, nearly to the Northern line of the United States, between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods.—Among the Indians whom they met with on their route, and upon whom they made a due impression with their military array, was a numerous band of half breeds of the Red River of the North, who had come from the region of the Hudson's Bay Company into our lines to hunt buffalo. They had even solicited permission to reside in the United States.

The report refers to the considerations which induced Maj. Gen. E. P. Gaines to call upon the Governor of Louisiana for the two artillery companies which he sent to the camp of Gen. Taylor in Texas, and requests Congress to make an appropriation to defray the expense of that extraordinary proceeding. Gen. T. also accepted the services of four Texan companies of mounted men for three months. Uncle Sam will also be called upon to foot this bill when the amount is known.

The estimates for the ensuing year do not greatly vary from those of former years. The item asked for arming fortifications is increased $100,000. Many of the forts on the sea board and the Gulf of Mexico are so far completed as to be in readiness to receive their armament. The amount of Public Property committed to the safe keeping of this Department is estimated at nearly seventeen millions, and is mostly deposited in the National Armories at Springfield, Mass. Harper's Ferry, Va. and in twenty-three Arsenals situated in various parts of the United States.

The attention of Congress is directed to the establishment of a National Foundry for cannon. The Secretary thinks such an establishment absolutely necessary to improve the quality and construction of heavy ordnance. He would not supersede the use of private foundries, but the National Foundry should be devoted mainly to adopting and testing improvements, and furnishing models for work to be done at other establishments; or, in other words to let the men who shall have charge of this foundry do only the 'head work' in the way of forging 'Peace Makers.' Attention is also called to the propriety of establishing a dépôt for the safe keeping of the gun powder belonging to the United States; and to the condition of the mineral lands in the region of Lake Superior, which it is proposed to transfer from the ordnance to some other department of Government.

The Secretary visited the Military School at West Point during the past Summer, and attended the examination of the Cadets. He commends that establishment to the fostering care of Congress.

Appropriations are recommended for the construction and improvement of Harbors on our great Lakes, and for the improvement of the Hudson, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers. The progress of the work on the two latter rivers, having for its main object the removal of obstructions, has been suspended during the past season, for the want of means. Estimates for its farther prosecution are submitted; also estimates for the improvement of the Missouri, Arkansas and Red Rivers. The services of Capt. Fremont in his exploring expedition to the Rocky Mountains are spoken highly of.

The amount paid to Pensioners during the last fiscal year was $2,000,000, and the estimate for the next is $1,974,900. The number of Pensioners of all descriptions is 28,921; of these 9,534 are females. During the year 2,371 certificates have been issued to persons who were not before on the pensions rolls; and the whole number of applications now pending before the Commissioner is 7,899. During the year 1,448 pensioners have died.

Several paragraphs are devoted to an exposition of our relations with the several Indian Tribes, and reports of Indian Agents are submitted. With these tribes our relations are pacific, and their condition is, in the main, improving. Gratifying evidence of advancement is exhibited among the tribes of the South and West; and there is reason to hope that those in the North-west will, in this respect, imitate their example. There is an increasing disposition among the tribes generally to avail themselves of the opportunities offered for improvement. Manual Labor Schools seem to be peculiarly adapted to their condition. By this mode of instruction, while they are taught letters, they acquire, at the same time, a practical knowledge of the means of obtaining subsistence and comfort by their own industry and skill. In many of the treaties, the Government has taken care to set apart funds for the purpose of education, which have been in most cases made available to that desirable object. The system of trade and intercourse with the Indians requires revision, with a view to impose more restrictions and severer penalties upon those who introduce ardent spirits among them. The policy of the Government, in settling the Indians on lands beyond the limits of the States and our organized Territories, the success of which is so essential to their well being, is apparently gaining favor among them. The Choctaws are in the course of removal. The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi have been already removed, pursuant to the treaty of 1842; and the Seminoles transferred to the home provided for them by the treaty of 1845. Several negotiations are now pending for extinguishing the Indian right of occupancy to large tracts of land in organized Territories, and providing them with a country West of the Mississippi.

The Secretary submits several interesting communications from the Indian Sub-Agent residing in the Territory of Oregon. This Agent says the Indian population of that Territory is estimated at 42,000, that they are less war-like than the tribes on this side of the Mountains, are disposed to cultivate friendly relations with our settlers, and are not averse to the habits and customs of civilized life.

There was paid to the Indians, for annuities, and in fulfilment of other treaty stipulations, in the fiscal year ending 30th June last, the sum of $995,300 72. The Secretary of War is, moreover, the trustee of funds, belonging to different tribes, amounting to $2,140,591 32—the annual interest of which is $111,679 06. This is exclusive of the Chickasaw national fund of $1,579,399 40, of which the Secretary of the Treasury is the trustee.

The Report concludes by some recommendations with regard to the militia. It suggests that enrollment, drill, and inspections should be confined to those under thirty and over twenty one years of age.

Western Massachusetts—Matters Generally.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. Dec. 1, 1845.

There has recently been a decision of a question concerning Post-Offices in one of our Courts, which has excited some interest here. The citizens of West Springfield were indignant at the appointment of their last Postmaster, who was *Poked* on them last Spring. Many directed their correspondence to be sent to Springfield, whence two of their citizens, who worked in S. brought it. The P. M. brought a suit against them. He has been non-suited. This, I believe, was his second trial of the question.

It is not generally known, that in our recent Election of Whig Representatives for the first time in five years, it was done notwithstanding *six* tickets were run.

The addition of twelve and a half cents a week to the price of board in Cabotville and Chicopee Falls Factories, which you recently noticed, was not a spontaneous act of the Companies in the former place. The boarding-house keepers obtained it only by dint of persevering expostulation.

A Railroad to compete with the Western is now spoken of among the Western towns of our State. It is to be a continuation of the Fitchburg Railroad through Winchendon, Greenfield and North Adams to Troy in N. Y.

Passing down the Connecticut last week, we were told on board the Hartford boat that the bulk of freight now is Tobacco. We noticed a large number of boxes of 400 to 500 lbs. It was consigned to the *South*, as Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

Yours, R.

CANAL TOLLS.—Amount of Tolls received on all the New-York State Canals, in each of the following years, viz.:

	4th Week in Nov.	*Total to 30th Nov.*
1839	$5,041	$1,599,038
1840	20,190	1,773,583
1841	21,731	2,093,262
1842	5,280	1,748,870
1843	14,747	2,082,146
1844	13,449	2,446,038
1845	25,585	2,646,118

THE PEN AND INK SKETCHES—These popular sketches are well-liked in the old country, where Mr. Ross (their author) is now traveling, and whence he is writing another series of letters to the Atlas. We are gratified to learn that Mr. Ross has sold the copy-right of them in Liverpool for a decent sum, and that they are to be brought out, with portraits of the personages mentioned, in the same style as those some time since since published in Frazer's Magazine. [Transcript.

☞ James McGraw alias George Potter, committed to the Parish Prison, by Recorder Genoik, as a fugitive from justice from the State of New-York; there to await the requisition from the Governor of that State, was brought into Court in virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus*, sustaining a petition for his discharge from custody. His Honor, Judge Canonge, decided that "prisoner, be remanded to await the requisition of the Governor of the State of New-York." [N. O. Bee.

☞ The fare between Springfield and Northampton, by railroad, has been established at 50 cents.—The road is now completed, and trains will commence running early next week. Springfield Rep

General Notices.

☞ **Institute for the Cure of Baldness and Gray Hair.**—MR. CLIREHUGH respectfully intimates that in consequence of the great success which has for years attended his peculiar treatment of the diseases of the skin connected with the hair, ladies and gentlemen may now consult him daily on the various diseases and changes to which the hair is subject, more especially those cases arising from fevers, confinement, over-study and anxiety of mind, producing gray and weak hair, baldness, and frequently its entire loss.

Mr. C. has for 12 years given his sole and individual attention to the study and cure of baldness and gray hair, and during his practice has received the sanction and approval of the principal medical faculty of the city and many in Europe; the unique recommendations of the press, and testimonials of thousands in every quarter of the country who have been benefited by his treatment.

The many vile and pernicious nostrums at present advertised by ignorant and unprincipled empirics, all pretending to benefit the hair, induces Mr. C. to CAUTION the public against such impudent quackery, as the destruction and ruin of the hair will follow their use.

Office for consultation 205 Broadway. Private apartment for ladies. Hours from 10 to 3 o'clock. nl4 1m

☞ **Gurney's Premium Daguerrian Gallery.**—189 Broadway, New-York.—Pictures taken at this establishment are not excelled in this country, so say his numerous patrons. The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. o6 3m*

Philadelphia Agent for the Tribune.—Zieber & CO., 3 Ledger Building, Third-st, who receive subscribers, and have single copies for sale daily at 1 o'clk. d3 1m

☞ **Hydropathic Institution.**—George T. Dexter, M. D. has established an Hydropathic Institution for the treatment of disease upon the cold water system, at the central and pleasant village of Morristown, N. J. The efficacy of cold water in the prevention and cure of disease is now generally admitted, and in many parts of Europe and our own country, has already provided hundreds of offices and cures. In both acute and chronic diseases, such as fevers, rheumatism, gout, paralysis, scrofula, spinal diseases, (including curvatures and distortions,) dyspepsia, and a host of ills which man is heir to, the action of cold water is rapid and permanent. At once seizing upon the cause of disease, it reduces greatly the amount of human misery and suffering and produces a radical cure of disease, when other means and treatment have failed. In the graphic language of Webster, "under the cold water treatment nature leaves the body to its own instructive tendency, which is always toward recovery. A new series of reaction commences and the constitution is not only amended, it undergoes a change." Dr. Dexter has recently returned from Europe, and has made his extensive arrangements of baths, &c. after the plan of Priessnitz himself. It will be the aim of the proprietor while he offers to invalids the means of relief from disease, to give them also the comfort and conveniences of a home. Morristown is delightfully situated, surrounded on all sides with the aids and appliances which will give effect in carrying out the cold water treatment. The Morris and Essex Railroad terminates a short distance from the Institution and carriages are ready at all times to convey patients to and from the establishment. n18 1m

☞ **J. D. Wheeler,** Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Commissioner of Deeds, &c. will attend in the Reading-Room of Tammany Hall at all hours of the day and evening. jy15 os1f

☞ **Scientific Amusement,** for old and young, grave and gay, designed for centre table and fire side recreation. Manufactured, published, and for sale by C. C. Chapman, N. E. corner of Chesnut and 2nd sts. Philadelphia. Also for sale by the gross, dozen, or single set, by Groesbeeck & Co. No 30 Maiden-lane. Retailers Agents for the City of New York; by Benjamin Perkins & Co. Washington-st. Boston; H. L. Hinsdale, 39 Chesnut-st, Philadelphia; Cushing & Brother, 267 Market-st, Baltimore; R. Farnham, Washington; J. & T. Hornbrook, Wheeling, Va. n26eod6w

NOTICE TO LANDLORDS AND LAWYERS. ALFRED ROACH, Constable of the Second Ward, begs leave to inform them and the public in general, that he makes out landlords' warrants and serves them, as usual, and attends to the foreclosure of mortgages; agent for letting houses and collecting rents, &c. House No. 50 Cliff-st Office at the Marine Court. n15 8weod*

☞ "YE BALD-HEADED!"—Look to your hair.—Is it falling out or turning grey? Is there dandriff in the root? Try "WYETH'S CREAM OF LILIES," celebrated for 40 years for the embellishment and growth of the hair—prevents its falling off or turning grey, and is unequeled for the toilet—for real or false curls. ☞ Ladies, try it.—For sale by J. O. FAY, 138 Fulton-street, (Lamp Store,) Sun Building, N. Y. Price 50 cents. jy1 2weod

BRITANNIA WARE.—Dixon & Sons' Tea and Coffee in sets or single. Also, a large assortment of American Britannia Ware, for sale by SEAMAN LOWERRE, 279 Spring-st. 1y8

LEHIGH PIG IRON.—150 tons Lehigh Crane No. 2 Pig Iron, for sale by SHERMAN, ATWATER & CO., 54 Fulton. n24

PIG IRON.—150 tons No. 2 Lehigh Crane Pig Iron for sale by SHERMAN, ATWATER & CO., 54 Fulton-st. n24

SLIT AND NUT RODS.—300 bundles of Slit and Nut Rods made of best quality Norway Iron, for sale by SHERMAN, ATWATER & CO. 54 Fulton-st. n20

300 DOZ. RACKS and Roller Ends for Window Shades, received this day, for sale by KELTY & RIKER, 131 Chatham-st. n22

WIRE AND BRAZIERS' RODS.—50 coils Wire Rods; 200 bundles Braziers' Rods, best quality. For sale by SHERMAN, ATWATER & CO., 54 Fulton-st.

Patent Medicines.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ.:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring-Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acetic, or Drepsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life. Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Mind as well as body suffer from the effect of cutaneous and ulcerous diseases. The irritation of the skin extends to the temper and if the indications of the disease disfigure the face, a knowledge of the repulsive appearance it presents adds to the discomfort and annoyance of the sufferer.—Local applications will be found of but little use in diseases of the skin and they may be dangerous.

What is the modus operandi of Lotions, Ointments, &c. in the process of removing pustules and other affections of the skin? It is this—they drive the disease back upon the blood where it was engendered; they shut up the outlet of the emp- poisoning virus, and it either gives token of its existence in some other shape or reproduces the same disease with more virulence, when the superficial remedy is discontinued. The action of this preparation is directly the reverse of this; it attacks the source not the symptoms; it purges the blood of the irritant and acrid particles which feed the disease, and hence its cures are thorough and permanent.

Further Testimony.—The following is an extract from a letter received from Rev. Wm. Galusha.

BERKSHIRE, Vt. October 22, 1845.

Messrs. SANDS; I have been afflicted with a severe pain in my side, occasioned by a diseased liver, for the last twenty years; suffering at times what language cannot convey, but since taking your Sarsaparilla I have been greatly relieved, so much so that I have been able to attend to my business, and preach occasionally for the past fifteen months. I wholly discarded all other medicine and thoroughly tried the Sarsaparilla, which I can recommend in truth and sincerity to all those who are in any way afflicted with any species of scrofulous complaints. There have been some remarkable cures effected by its use in this vicinity. Mrs. I. Shaw by the use of six bottles was restored to better health than she had before enjoyed for ten years, and Mrs. W. Stevens, who had been severely afflicted with erysipelas, was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles.

Yours truly, WM. GALUSHA.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1845.

Messrs. A B. & D. SANDS—Gents: Feeling it a duty to you and the community at large, I send you this certificate of the virtues of your Sarsaparilla, that others who are now suffering may have their confidence established and use your medicine without delay.

I was troubled with a severe ulcer on my ankle, which extended half way up to the knee, discharging very offensive matter, itching, burning, and depriving me often of my rest at night, and very painful to bear.