NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—GENERAL OFFICE No. 138 Broadway, N. Y. Tickets New-York and Erie Railroad Company are now prepared at the regular Express business. H. D. RIDE, D. C. McCALLUM, General Supt. Supt Express.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantic cities with Western, South-western and South-western States, by a continuous Railway. Leave Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 7 a. m. and 8 p. m. The EAST LINE leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m. and Pittsburgh for Philadelphia at 2:30 p. m. THE NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 11 p. m. and Pittsburgh for Philadelphia at 9:30 p. m.

The above lines connect at Pittsburgh with the railroads to and from St. Louis, Mo., Alton, Galena and Chicago, Illinois; Frankfort, Lexington, and Louisville, Ky., Terre Haute, Madison, La Fayette, and Indianapolis, Ind., Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield, Bellefontaine, Sandusky, Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, Zanesville, Massillon, and Wooster, Ohio; also with the steam packet boats from and to New-Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati.

For further particulars see handbills in the hotels of this city. Passengers will find this the shortest, most expeditious and comfortable route between the East and West.

Through tickets can be had at either of the above-mentioned places in the West, or of

J. H. BUTTS, Agent New-Jersey Railroad Co., foot of Courtlandt-st., New-York.
J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent Pennsylvania Railroad Co., No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, New-York.
THOMAS MOORE, Agent, cor. 11th and Market-sts., Philadelphia.

New York, Jan., 1856.

SARATOGA and LEBANON SPRINGS.—HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—Two daily Express Lines for pleasure travel.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for SARATOGA and LEBANON SPRINGS, DIRECT.

At 8 a. m. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 p. m., Lebanon Springs at 1:30 p. m.

At 12 m. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 p. m., and at Lebanon Springs at 7:30 p. m.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through.

This same Trains connect at PEEKSKILL for LAKE MAHOPAC, at OAKHILL for CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, at ALBANY for NIAGARA FALLS and the LAKES, and at TROY for LAKE GEORGE and CANADA.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS and the WEST.—NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.—Fare reduced to Albany $1 50, Saratoga, $2 62. Two Daily Express Trains.

5:40 a. m. Express leaves corner of White and Centre-sts., connecting at Albany at 11:15 a. m. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 a. m. for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12:15 p. m., and thence to Montreal; and at Hudson 4 Corners with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 5:00 p. m.

8. 0 a. m. Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3:30 p. m. Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad Express Train for the West at 11 p. m., and with Saratoga from at 7 a. m. the next morning.

All the above trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

8:00 a. m. Express Train from Albany for New-York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 8:15 Express Train per Central Railroad.

9:15 a. m. Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4:30 p. m. Express Train, leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4:00 Express Train of the Central Railroad and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad train from Saratoga. Baggage checked through. WM. F. CAMPBELL, Supt.

Water Cure.

DR. E. J. LOEWENTHAL'S WATER-CURE, Berger Hights, Hudson County, New Jersey, accessible from Hoboken and Jersey City in a few minutes by stages. For particulars apply at No. 4 Hanover st., New-York.

Medical.

DR. H. JANES'S VEGETABLE PILLS, for the removal of all kinds of Eruptions from the Face, Neck, Hands &c. will be sent by mail to all parts of the Union upon the receipt of $1. Medical advice and prescription for all diseases, $2. Dr. H. JANES, Metropolitan Post Office, No. 13 Astor place, N. Y.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA—The original and genuine article for purifying the blood and promoting a regular and healthy action of the stomach and bowels. Longevity, health and physical enjoyment result from its operation. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton street, New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY of the AGE!

Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND of HUMOR, *from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.* He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, both blood humors. He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running ear.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and scratches among the hair.

Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A bottle is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing looks so impossible to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing on the pastures and along old stone walls should cure every humor in the system; yet it is a fixed fact. If you have a humor, it has to start. There are no if's nor ands, nor maybes about it, nothing some cases, but not yours. I predicted over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. It has already given some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. I gave it to children a year old, to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, worthless children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are subject to a dull headache one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief in catarrh and distressing coughs to have taken it have been positive for years, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound it works quietly; but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed, they always disappear in from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it; on the contrary, when that feeling is gone, you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomiums of it that ever was listened to.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 159 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

Wholesale Agents for New-York: C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; CHARLES N. PINO, No. 69 Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; MARSH, DAVIS & Co., No. 2 Greenwich-st.; FOND & PAUL, Chambers-st.; WELLS & CO., No. 138 Fulton-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 116 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & PRITCHY, Warren-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 375 Broadway; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Fulton-st.; Mrs. HAYES, Broadway; and for sale at retail by all respectable Druggists throughout the Union.

Legal Notices.

AT a SURROGATE'S COURT, held in and for the County of New-York at the Surrogate's Office, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six: Present: WILLIAM H. ALEXANDER, Surrogate. In the matter of the application to compel an account of the estate of PATRICK CALLAHAN, deceased. On reading and filing the affidavit of the due service of a notice personally upon DENNIS McCARTHY and BARTHOLOMEW CALLAHAN, the Administrators of Patrick Callahan, late of the City of New-York, deceased, requiring them to appear in this Court on this day, and show cause why they should not be required to account for the rents and profits of the said deceased for the payment of the debts, and no cause having been shown to the contrary, it is ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of Patrick Callahan, deceased, appear before the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the twenty-first day of September next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why authority should not be given to the said Administrators to sell the real estate of the said deceased, or such part thereof as may be necessary to pay his debts.

A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.

aug13 1aw6w W

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DENNIS VALENTINE, late of said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of William J. Valentine, No. 93 East 13th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1856.

PETER VALENTINE, WILLIAM J. VALENTINE, } Executors.

sp30 1aw6m W

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS DAVEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of James W. White, No. 51 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1856.

OWEN McCABE, ELLEN DAVEY, Administrator and Administratrix, &c.

m29 1aw6m W

IN the COURT of COMMON PLEAS FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO—HENDRY, COOPER & Co., and others, vs. A. C. BROWN, and B. E. SMITH, Receiver. To the Creditors of said A. C. Brown, late of Columbus, Ohio: In pursuance of an order of said Court in the above case, the Creditors of said A. C. Brown are hereby notified and required forthwith to present to and file with the undersigned, as Receiver, at his office in Columbus, Ohio, all their claims and demands against said A. C. Brown, duly authenticated by the affidavits of the owners of said claims and demands respectively. Unless said claims and demands are thus presented and filed on or before the 15th day of September next, the creditors thereof will be liable to lose their dividend of the proceeds of the property and effects of said A. C. Brown, to which they might otherwise be entitled.—Columbus, O., July 22, 1856. BENJ. E. SMITH, Receiver.

OLDS & GEORGE, Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY B. RYAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES W. WHITE, No. 51 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 1st day of June, 1856.

NICHOLAS DOOLAN, Administrator, &c.

je4 1aw6m W

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUTHER APPLEY, late of the City of New-York, bookseller, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the New-York Juvenile Asylum, 155th street, in the city of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of June, 1856.

IDRIS APPLEY, Administratrix, and JAMES S. APPLEY, Administrator.

je18 1aw6m W*

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SINCLAIR TOUSEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Mrs. Sylvia Tousey, No. 127 Macdougal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of March, 1856.

ABNER BEERS, Executor.

mh19 1aw6m W*

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN LEARY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his Store, No. 296 8th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of May, 1856. ANDREW LEARY, Administrator.

m7 1aw6m W*

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. RASCHE, late of the City of New-York, grocer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of James Irving, No. 39 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1856. GESCHE RASCHE, Administratrix, &c.

jy16 1aw6m W*

NOTICE of ASSIGNMENT.—Notice is hereby given that JOHN TOLES of the City of Newark, County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscribers, of his Estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Newark, N. J., Aug. 2, 1856.

JOHN S. PESHINE, DANIEL M. LYON.

NOTICE to CREDITORS.—Notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against ANTHONY LAMB, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the store of D. BANKS, No. 184 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of August, 1856. Dated, this 26th day of February, A. D., 1856.

D. BANKS, WILLIAM KENT, } Executors.

f27 1aw6m W

SUPREME COURT — Dutchess County. — JAMES C. TURNER and ESTHER ANN TURNER — Summons for relief. To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, a copy whereof is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office in the Village of Newburgh, in the County of Orange, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated July 31, 1856.

MONELL & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Orange on the 13th day of August, 1856.

MONELL & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

au13 6w6w W

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York—ALEXANDER BONNELL, ANSON S. BROWN, JOHN T. HALL, SAMUEL SMITH, and JASPER H. ROCKOVER against EZEKIEL FRENCH and JACOB ADAMS. Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) Action No. 2. To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office at No. 124 Nassau-st., in the said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and twenty-five dollars and interest thereon, with interest from the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 17, 1856.

LAWTON & LARNED, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 30th day of May, 1856. LAWTON & LARNED.

jy16 1aw6w West

SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—SHEPPARD GANDY against HENRY POMEROY, ANIEL POMEROY, William H. Harris and Caroline Amelia his wife; William Harris junior; John S. Hall, The American Exchange Bank, Thomas Owen, Thomas J. Owen, James E. Place, James B. Ellinan, Charles B. Ellinan, Henry C. Ives and Justus F. Earle, Peter V. King, Nathaniel W. Chapin, William S. Popham and Augustus Bleecker.—To the Defendants above named—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of February, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, February 29, 1856.

R. H. ROWSE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

e26 1aw8w W

New-York Daily Tribune.

Wednesday, August 13, 1856.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE AMERICAN PRESS.

American affairs are often made the subject of singular speculation by European writers. A curious specimen of these discussions is presented in a recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, which favors us with the incubrations of a French journalist on the character of journalism in this country.

The writer prefaces his remarks with some general views on the condition of American civilization. Assuming that the present forms of European society are destined to extinction, he calls attention to the nature of the barbarism which will take their place. It is a barbarism enriched with all the material results of science and industry, which have been realized in the progress of civilization. The American people, who are appointed to develop new laws of social order, are in possession of the improvements which distinguish the age, as railroads, the electric telegraph and mechanical inventions. To the Europeans, these improvements are the final result of civilization. They sum up the conquests of fifteen centuries. They form, as it were, the swan-song of the dying past. To the American, on the contrary, they compose the elements of a new civilization. They contain within their bosom the germs of future history.

No form of society has ever commenced with such elements of power as are now found in the United States. The imagination can scarcely predict the shape which humanity will assume under such a combination of material resources. If we figure the Normans crossing the Baltic and ascending the rivers, not in their frail river barks, but in swift steamboats—if we suppose two allied barbarian chiefs communicating with each other by the telegraph, and transporting their hordes of adventurers by railways—if we fancy the burghers of the old communes using bills of exchange and bank-notes, and applying their financial resources to the establishment of missions among the heathen in the interests of the church—we shall have some glimpses of the remarkable spectacle which is now presented by the American Union. Samuel Houston, Lopez, Kinney, Walker and the like have no more scruples than a freebooter of the middle ages, but their resources are much greater. The merchants who take shares in their fine fillibustering schemes are as cunning as the old European adventurers, but are richer and able to speculate in stocks into the bargain. Commodore Vanderbilt and Mr. Joseph White would have gladly sold the Kingdom of France to the King of England, or the Kingdom of England to the Emperor of Russia, but would have demanded better terms than Jacques Van Arteveld. It is true that the moral greatness of the Americans is not on a par with their material prosperity. As an offset to that, the political element is wanting in their composition.

Having thus laid down the law in regard to American character in general, our ingenious Frenchman is prepared to enter upon the main subject which he proposes to discuss. The immense circulation of newspapers in this country is the first thing which excites his surprise. The number of printed sheets is so enormous, that to calculate the amount of paper and type required for their production would give the vertigo to the most intrepid statician. According to the census of 1850, there were about 2,526 periodical publications of all classes, with an aggregate circulation of 426,409,274 copies, while in England, with a much larger population, the whole number was only 621. Of these 2,500 journals, 254 only were daily, 115 tri-weekly, 41 semi-weekly, and 1,902 weekly. The importance of the weekly press shows the class of population which gives success to the newspapers. It is not persons of leisure, or of literary habits, for they would not be content without a daily journal, but those who have time to read but once a week, or if they can read a little every day, for whom it would take a week to read the newspaper. This fact alone makes the character of the American press. In Europe, the journal is addressed to persons comparatively well educated, wealthy and enjoying leisure. In America it is addressed to the mass of the population.

The success of the weekly newspaper illustrates another fact—that is, the character of journalism demanded by the American people. What is a weekly newspaper? A publication necessarily of the most miscellaneous contents. It it treats of politics, it can only sum up the affairs of the week in the most general manner. If it declares a judgment, it must adopt a calmer tone than the daily journal. But politics do not suffice to fill out a weekly sheet. Its columns must contain, not political or controversial discussions on points that have become stale to everybody, but matters that have not been already exhausted in society, which can pique the curiosity of the reader. This end is attained by topics like the polar ice and Sir John Franklin, Herschel and the celestial spheres, Dr. Gall and the bumps on the human head, Rome and the ceremonies of the Holy Week. The weekly newspaper, accordingly, is the vehicle of information. But it is information, above all things, which is sought by the American, whether the journal be weekly or daily, political or not political.

This love of information, which distinguishes the Anglo-Saxon race, makes the newspaper an institution of prime necessity. To the Englishman, the journal takes the place of traveling, it gives him a summary of everything which happens in the world, and he who is unable to leave his native soil finds in its daily perusal the means of satisfying his curiosity and appeasing his love of locomotion. Nothing on the continent can give the slightest idea of this thirst for knowing what is going on in the world. The reading of the newspaper is not a pastime, it is one of the serious occupations of the day, and it is no rare thing to see a busy Englishman spend four hours daily in poring over *The Times*. This desire for information is satisfied, after the English fashion, by method and rule, as if it were one of the essential operations of life. Hence, the journal is as much a need as dinner and tea.

It is the same in the United States. The ardent curiosity of the Anglo-Saxon race is reproduced in America, but greatly stimulated by the democratic spirit. On that side of the Atlantic, curiosity is less excited by the passion for liberty than the love of equality. The great Montesquieu, on a visit to England was greatly surprised to see a tiler reading a newspaper on the roof which he was about to repair. What would he say to-day if he could visit the United States? The waiter at the hotel will not hand you a glass of water till he has done reading the newspaper; the butcher begs you to wait an instant that he may finish his interesting article before he cuts you off your beefsteak; even the newsboy himself who sells the paper in the streets of New-York or Boston, will not trouble himself to supply your wants, until he has completed the agreeable perusal in which he is engaged. The rage for newspapers is one of the most striking features of American life. It tells more in regard to the condition of the country than the best analysis of the Constitution. Every American carries a newspaper in his pocket, as every Frenchman of the last century carried a snuff-box.

The curiosity about public affairs never leaves the American. It prevails not only in cities—it follows him to the wilderness. Wherever an American colony is established two things are established at the same time—namely, a newspaper and a church. Six months after the discovery of gold in California, before the erection of convenient dwelling-houses and the establishment of the primary branches of industry, there were six or seven important journals in the different districts of the State.

But, according to our French dissertator, the love of information is not the sole cause of the immense circulation of American newspapers. It is due in part also to the want of a true metropolis of the United States, and the local, provincial character of its press. As a general rule, newspapers are read on the spot, and scarcely pass beyond the place where they are printed. Nobody reads the Boston papers out of Massachusetts, nor the Philadelphia papers out of Pennsylvania. Even the Washington journals, some of which are the organs of the Government, have but a small audience, and are hardly read except by journalists. The press of New-York alone—the political press properly understood—is read throughout the whole extent of the Union. But it does not exercise, in regard to the press of the other States, the same influence as the press of Paris on the press of the departments, or the press of London on the press of the counties. In France and in England, there is but one press for the whole nation, because there is but one government. In America this is not the case. Each State has its own government, which it is perpetually modifying, its own institutions and its own interests, which are different from those of its neighbors. These differences tend to give a provincial character to the press. The New-York journals cannot speak as freely of Slavery as the Richmond journals, nor the Boston journals as appropriately as those of San Francisco of the interests of California. The American press, accordingly, like the American political power, is local and provincial rather than national. As to the New-York press—the only one which is read throughout the Union—it represents in the government of public opinion what the President and Congress represent in the political government of the Union, that is, it exercises only a general, indirect, or it might almost be said, an abstract influence. The press of New-York is the only federal press, but we cannot call it national.

After unbosoming himself of these speculations, our astute Parisian friend proceeds to solve the terrible question of the superiority of the New-York press over that of other American cities. Why, he inquires, does that mercantile and commercial city enjoy such a privilege over other cities that are more literary, more cultivated, and which could claim the government of opinion if fortune always favored the deserving? Over Boston, for instance, the city of Unitarians and philosophers, the Athens of the New World, as the Americans proudly call it? It would seem that the right of pronouncing judgment should naturally belong to that little State of Massachusetts, in which the love of truth and justice is the least contaminated by the mixture of gross interests and vulgar passions. The reply to this is easy. Power does not always go with intelligence—perhaps, never indeed—but passes naturally to the side of force. Power does not despise intelligence, but it values it only when it is connected with material interests, which give it a body and a direct and visible object. This is the secret of the triumph of New-York, and entitles it to be called the capital of the Union. Only in that city can be found the combination of intelligence and material interests, which constitutes the force of society. Intelligence in New-York is neither so refined, nor so great as in Massachusetts; but it is superior to that in the other States; and is there combined with practical interests—interests less grossly material than in the South and West, and more enlightened and humane. The federal character of the New-York press, moreover, grows out of the social position of that city. New-York is not only the grand commercial emporium of the Union, the center of its material affairs, the great connecting link between America and Europe, the depot for the cotton of the South, the grain of the West, and the gold of California,—it is also the social center of North America, the focus which unites in a single ray all the political and ethical opinions of the different States. New-York, the cosmopolitan metropolis, half American, half European, is, by its position, the only city in which all opinions can have fair play, and at the same time moderate and correct each other. An abolitionist journal could not be established without peril in New-Orleans; nor could a decided Pro-Slavery journal exist in Boston. In New-York, on the contrary, Whigs and Democrats, Free-Soilers and Pro-Slavery men, Annexationists and Anti-Filibusters, can express their opinions without fear. Thus, in that grand caravansery, the opinions, which elsewhere are dangerous, because they have exclusive rule, temper each other and become accustomed to mutual moderation. New-York is the impartial city, emphatically indifferent, and, if the expression may be allowed, the most constitutional city in the Union. It does not attempt to interpret the Constitution in an exclusive sense, like Massachusetts and Virginia, and, for this reason, the New-York press has the sole honor of representing the federal interests of the great Republic.

But coming down from his high theoretical flights, the vivacious Frenchman at last vouchsafes to enlighten us as to the actual features of the American press as seen through his infallible spectacles. The American journal, he informs us, has a truly democratic aspect. It is a cheap and nasty kind of merchandise. Paper gray, soft, easily torn; proof reading of the worst kind; types half worn; everything shows a cheap article. The tone of the journal is often in keeping with its appearance. Insults, rudeness, personal denunciations are abundant. The whole character bears the stamp of vulgarity. It is never gay or ironical, though sometimes facetious. The subjects with which it is occupied are of a low order. It loses sight of great principles in the advocacy of petty, personal interests. No one can read an American journal and not be impressed with the superiority of European civilization. The journals of the United States do not even reproduce the most curious features of American life. They deal only with the most monotonous elements of society. They ignore the delicate shades and movements of a highly cultivated state. On opening one of these immense sheets we read a report of the proceedings of Congress—the journal has a Washington correspondent, and this is very well—but one would prefer that it had several stenographers appointed to follow the "camp meetings," and to describe those singular scenes. Now and then indeed we are treated to the discourse of a Unitarian minister of Boston, or the lecture of a Concord Transcendentalist, but we could wish to obtain a glimpse of the manner and habits of that a little group, and to hear the conversations which are held in those conclaves of lettered mystics.

It must be confessed, however, to the praise of American journals, that if they do not abound in curious documents it is no fault of their conductors, who really make great efforts to satisfy the eagerness of their readers. They spare neither pains nor expense. Important news is forwarded to them by telegraph and expresses, in advance of the usual course of the mails. Letters are sent to them from the most distant territories and the most savage districts. If a new colony of a hundred emigrants is established in Minnesota, they announce the fact; they know the number of head of cattle that are to be found on the farms of Oregon. Put everything bears an American stamp. Little interest is taken in the affairs of another hemisphere.

The position of an American journalist is essentially different from that of a European journalist. He possesses a formidable influence, and wields not a little political power. This is owing to a circumstance that has not often been noticed. He is almost the only person of influence in the United States who is not subjected to the popular vote and the caprice of an election. The President, members of Congress, Judges, Governors of States, are subjected to election, and acknowledge a master, the journalist elects himself, and receives his orders from nobody—he is, in a certain sense, the only truly free man in this democratic country. The political orator may attack and denounce him, but it is of no consequence; he has the shield of liberty as well as his antagonist, and has to render no account of his conduct to capricious assemblies. The American business man, the wealthy merchant, the minister of the church, may affect to despise him; but what if they do? They are still his tributaries, they purchase his journal, and thus depend upon him in spite of themselves. This unique position in the bosom of such a fickle society, gives him a security which he uses and abuses at pleasure. Still another circumstance adds to the influence of the American journalist. He is not, as in England, an unknown wheel in a great anonymous machine—he is an individual. In other words, the editor is not swallowed up in the journal—on the contrary, the journal is swallowed up in the editor. In the mind of an American, the editor and the journal are one. We speak *The London Times*, *The Daily News* or *The Standard*, without asking who is the editor; we know that these journals represent such or such a party, and that is enough; we examine the opinions as those of a group of anonymous writers. It is not so in America; and although the columns of a journal are filled with anonymous articles, the mind of the reader supplies the name of the author, without his signature. This have of referring the influence of such an important machine as the press to an individual rather than to a party, secures to the journalist a quite peculiar personal authority.

But we have no space to follow our self-complacent critic at greater length, nor to comment on his evident inaccuracies and exaggerations. We might perhaps to moisten his dry discussions with some of the refreshing personalities with which he relieves his speculations, but we will only present a few of his remarks on this head. They are not sufficiently diverting to induce us to sacrifice the curiosity of our readers to any scruples of modesty.

"Horace Greeley is indeed a man of talent and merit, and if he has a prevailing fault, it is that of a too decided taste for everything which resembles talent and merit. His enemies have treated him as a fanatic and lunatic. He has not always been free from fanaticism and a tendency to chimeras; but, after all, he has throughout his whole life supported the right cause. He has vigorously combated Slavery, and without flinching an instant, for fifteen years. He has shown no thing of the intolerance in religion which is so common among his countrymen. Although, as a Universalist, his faith leads to the logical conclusion that men may be saved in all communions, he has never been indifferent—he has never abandoned the defense of Protestantism, the foundation of American liberty. At the same time, he has never ceased to recognize the rights of Catholics, and to claim for them the benefits of the Constitution. He has always protested against the policy of annexation, and fought with all his might against the late Mexican war. In politics, strictly so called, he has never deviated from the principles of Henry Clay, who was his ideal of a statesman. But he has still another merit, which gives him a peculiar interest in our eyes. To a certain point, he has been the defender, the promulgator of the ideas of the new school of Massachusetts, and the modern English writers, Carlyle and Emerson. Theodore Parker and Dr. Alcott, thanks to him, have become familiar names to the readers of THE TRIBUNE. He defended Charles Dickens against his countrymen. The unfortunate Margaret Fuller found an asylum with him. Even his socialism should not be judged with European eyes. This socialism is not as much a subversive principle. It proposes no anarchy as its end. It has rather a conservative tendency, strange but true, and is in fact a reaction against the anarchy which exists in America. In a country where the popular instincts tend toward conquests and annexation at whatever price, it is better instead of flattering those instincts to incline to the opposite extreme, and take sides with the doctrines which magnify the horror of war and the paternity of nations. In a country where individual ambition knows no object but that of making money, it is perhaps useful to introduce new principles even at the risk of mistake, and to show that labor has a more important end than wealth. In fine, this socialism is a reaction in favor of the ideal spirit against the grossly material and practical spirit of the United States. THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, accordingly, is, in our opinion, the most interesting journal in America. Others may have a wider circulation; others may be more prudent and practical; but none is so curious so various, and so amusing."

HOW THE PEOPLE LOOK AT THE BROOKS DUEL.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I have been much amused in reading the Card of the Hon. Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina, in to-day's papers, explanatory of his reasons for declining a visit to Niagara Falls just at present. It is well known that that locality, being outside this District, has many attractions, particularly during the heated term, and that the Clifton House affords excellent accommodations. It is true, too, that the chivalry of the South, always alive to the beauties of Nature, have heretofore spent many an hour there, raveling in the grand and romantic, with not the slightest idea of running the gauntlet of mobs and sensations, and never till now did I suppose there was any especial danger to Southerners in the visit. Ladies I know, do not hesitate to make the trip without even suspecting that they never will get back; and I am surprised that the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, in whom is embodied a vast deal of modern chivalry, should keep his friend from Massachusetts waiting so ingloriously for his appearance.

The Hon. Aaron Burlingame of Mass. had some matter to negotiate, otherwise than with a cane, with his South Carolinian friend, and sent him a very plain intimation that he would be ready to attend to any difference that in his judgment might require settlement outside this District, and appointed the Clifton House as a proper place for the little transaction. Time to his appointment, and approaching no officious interference, he waited for no obstacle to be thrown in his way but with his friends immediately started on his business. He did not sit nightfall, or greater severity, go to the house of a friend, taking particular care to select a friend whose residence was immediately in the vicinity and under the very eyes of the authorities—a place where he could be not readily found. He did not wait to be arrested and have his bonds stake $5,000 that he would not fight; in truth, unlike Bob Acres, his courage did not "ooze."

But he is doomed to disappointment. His chivalrous negotiator is arrested! Some lady's friends lodged information, and the officers easily ascertained who was anxious to be locked up. The civilized South Carolinian only sent a message to Mr. B., asking him to have the kindness to indicate some place of meeting, &c.; and as soon as the messenger started or perhaps before, at any rate long before he received an answer (for the message was sent within two hours after the saw Mr. B.'s card in the morning paper, and the answer was received at 12 o'clock after nightfall) "apprehending an arrest from the officious interference of Mr. Burlingame's friends," who, he is remembered, could not yet possibly have known a word of the message, he retired for greater security. At 11 o'clock, after nightfall, he learned that the place was remarkably undisturbed, and at 10 o'clock the next morning, he was arrested. What a pity it is that he could not tell the police officers where to find Mr. Burlingame. It does not look as if he could have been his friends who interfered so very officiously. The concluding words are these: Mr. B. said of the Colonel that he "blows into the Senate Chamber and Capitol like his brother in Cuba and Africa," and the cause of quarrel was that the speaker upon second thought [illegible] to retract the expression. Humiliating as this must have been, the Colonel had magnanimously condescended to permit him and his words to pass, not knowing need, possibly, by the reaction that when another South Carolinian had tried to insult the Massachusetts Senator, he had been effectually silenced by a few words about Mr. B.'s experiences with the cane.

But when finally goaded up to the mark by his friends, one of Mr. Brooks's reasons for declining the fight is, that Mr. B. asked that he should receive a call, and upon which no explanation was had and was satisfactory. The truth is, that this unknown friend, being [illegible] to one in whom he was unacquainted, was unceremoniously withdrawn by Mr. B. Everybody and paddy politics that he was ready to [illegible] and the whole Colonel was especially informed and the place indicated. Another reason of Mr. Brooks is, that Canada is a great way off and in the enemy's country, but he, the South Carolina Senator, stated in speech, his mind, he would probably have said it is without the right kind of music and associations—that Mr. B. would not be gratified to an armchair, and that excuse would not do.

He was satisfactory it seems to be to the valiant gentleman of chivalry, to trample on an old friendship and of his former respectability once made by Mr. Burlingame, and respectfully ask his friend, Gen. Lane, to [illegible] that he once heard Mr. Burlingame say, "Brooks is a brave man!"

K.

July 29, 1856.

FILLMOREITES AT REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

It has on more than one occasion during the present campaign been subject for surprise, that most of the Republican meetings held throughout the city, have been disturbed by the Union saving disciples of the meek and modest Fillmore. The Tammany Hall men have acted with every possible grace, and the vagabonds long connected with them appear to have been assigned to the so-called American party. At Republican meetings in the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards this party has been pleased to offer gross interference. At Stuyvesant Institute on Tuesday evening, a dozen or so of the young ardents made manifest their disposition to trespass upon the rights of free speech, but were so intoxicated as to only be able to give a faint cheer in the hall, after which they sneaked away. I noticed the same party at Academy Hall last evening, and they would have been roughly handled but for their boyish faces, and I suppose ignorance of the rules of ordinary decency. But they are marked, and no further disturbance will be allowed from them. One of the boys wears a blue cheek cap, another a half wide-awake, and an older fellow with a blue coat and brass buttons, a white hat and ugly mouth—hangs about as a "fighting man." This note may serve to infer in these two youths that they are well known, and very likely to be taken care of ere long if they persist in their course, which, I learn from good authority, they are encouraged in by old heads, who have organized a club and located it in Constitution Hall, from which they dispatch squads to all parts of the city, to attempt to break up Republican meetings. Cheers for Fillmore and Erastus Brooks will not save the rascals from the justice which they deserve, and which is in store for them.

If either Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Brooks opens his eyes as he should, he will discover that his followers are in the main blackguards and loafers, and about as fit to rule America as so many hyenas.

J. K.

New-York, Tuesday, July 29, 1856.

MARL AND IRON OF NEW-JERSEY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

I notice an article in THE TRIBUNE of Monday last, entitled as above, in which occurs an error respecting the quantity of Marl in the green sand formation in this State.

In unfolding the natural sources of wealth of the country, your journal stands preeminent; and people of all classes, within my knowledge, look to that department of THE TRIBUNE which points out those sources of wealth with great interest and satisfaction.

The mines of Iron and Zinc in the northern counties of New-Jersey, if suitably wrought, are alone a sufficient basis for the material prosperity of a State.

So also will the Marls be an abundant source of wealth, if they can be made cheaply accessible. For, although it may not be generally known, it is nevertheless true that New-Jersey has a large relative area of arable lands, which, by the use of Marl, may be made as productive as any lands of the Atlantic States.

The reason of