

Fisk's Early Life.

[From the New York World.]

Born in a cabin of the Green Mountain State, of parents the modesty of whose resources have been well understood, whatever is believed of the integrity of their lives, and shot down beneath the roof of a marble palace by an ancient partner in revels if not in crimes, the career of James Fisk, Jr., so varied and so wonderful, was interrupted last night by a startling act, not wholly out of keeping with the strange drama of his life. In that eventful history there were many strange scenes, and though the most remarkable of them have been enacted in a few years, there has been a period in his life, from his native cabin to his acquired palaces, which is not full of incidents next to impossible under any other civilization but our own.

A peddler, he was the son of a Vermont peddler, but before adopting the profession of his father he saw life, and acquired manners and experience by making the grand tour of the States, not, indeed, as those who occupy as much of men's thoughts in other countries as he did in this are accustomed to travel in their youth. He was satisfied to travel with the roving menagerie of Van Amburgh, in the more than humble position of a caretaker, whose highest occupation was to erect the tents and clean out the filthy cages of the wild animals. His employer, recognizing his tact, advanced him to the somewhat more elevated position of ticket seller, and as such he traveled with Van Amburgh for eight years. When twenty-five years of age, he returned to his father's town, Brattleboro, Vermont, and became a peddler. His first speculations were not very remarkable. One biographer is authority for the fact that they were confined to the sale of pencils and pens on the sidewalks of the streets of different Vermont towns. Subsequently he rose to that point of success which is marked by a horse and wagon. This enabled him to invest in a higher class of goods and to make more rapid and extensive excursions. Associated with his father, they soon extended their trade through New England and Western New York. Their principle was to sell excellent articles at moderate prices. Everywhere the advent of the future financier was hailed by the ladies of New England, who, with cannicness of their section, and the taste of their sex, sought prudent dent purchases. He endeavored to supply a handsome material at a possible profit, and far-wide the fame of the Fisks, senior and junior, traveled as that of trustworthy merchants. The wholesale house from which he made his purchases thought they had found a likely salesman in James junior, and as a good thing for their house offered him a partnership. If it was good for them it might be equally so for him, and he accepted. On the whole his surmise was correct; it was a very much better engagement for him than for them. After some difficulties which were tided over by prudent war contracts made by him, one of which was the sale of some Southern cotton at one dollar and eighty cents per pound, the house of Jordan, Marsh & Co., offered him sixty-four thousand dollars for his interest in their establishment. Boston was not quite the place for his energy, and not unlike many Massachusetts Archimedes he thought he could shake the Western world, if he could but control the fulcrum, New York. Marsh's money and his own savings would give him a start, and he closed with this offer. Delaying for a time in Boston, but with not much success, he at last came from the Massachusetts Mantan to the great metropolis. Men come to New York every day and many go to Wall street, but as Mr. Fisk said, somewhat profoundly it must be admitted, to a World correspondent last August: "It is not every man that goes in who wins;" and Mr. Fisk was one of those men who, visiting New York, went in Wall street and came out a loser. He is understood to have registered a sincere vow that as "Wall street had ruined him, Wall street should pay for it." Empty boast for a penniless and unsuccessful adventurer, but still one which neither his failure nor his destination prevented him carrying out to the fullest extent of his prediction. Knowing that Daniel Drew was interested in the purchase of the Bristol line of steamers, he sought his acquaintance and became his instrument in the purchase of that flotilla. "Daniel" recognized Jim's ability, and thought he would give him a chance, and the firm of Fisk & Belden did much for Daniel on the street. Fisk rapidly acquired a fortune, and in an inconceivably short space of time from the period of his complete failure he had put together a larger bank account than ever. For good or for ill this sealed Jim's devotion to Wall street, if he ever seriously purposed leaving it. When, in October, 1867, the great Erie contest between the Vanderbilt-Eldridge parties and Drew resulted in the defeat of the old Commodore, there appeared the new famous, but then the little known, names of Jay Gould and Jas. Fisk, Jr., among the Erie directors.

PERILS OF PEDESTRIANISM ON A RAILROAD TRACK.—About half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Seventeenth Ward was the scene of another one of those distressing accidents from the cars which have been so frequent in that neighborhood of late.

It seems that one, Henry Taylor, a German, who resides on the hillside near the track of the railroad, had decided to remove his family and effects from the house which he had been occupying to another one in the neighborhood. To save the expense of hiring a wagon, he had undertaken

the removal himself, using a wheelbarrow to make the transfer. He had taken several loads successfully, and was about closing up the job by trundling his stock of firewood along the track, when an eastward-bound train came thundering along.

Taylor perceived his danger before the train was upon him, but in his terror his wits appeared to desert him. He stood irresolute on the track, the engineer whistled "down brakes," but not soon enough to stop before reaching him, and then came crashing along knocking his wheelbarrow and load down the bank, and himself almost under the wheels on the other side.

A moment later the train was stopped and Taylor was picked up. The side of his head presented a terrible gash, his skull having been broken by the wheel of the engine. One of his arms had also been broken, and his body was gashed and bruised terribly. In this plight he was taken to his new place of residence, where medical aid soon arrived. His condition was pronounced extremely critical last night.

It would hardly seem fair to say that no blame is attached to the railroad company for this accident, though the careless habit of walking on so perilous a place as a railroad track, when forty or fifty trains are passing per day, would seem to be without excuse. One thing is certain, either the train passing through the city should be run so slow that they could be stopped in time to prevent accidents of this kind, or else so fast as to render the occupancy of their track at any time too perilous for any one to undertake.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A DEADLY DUEL.—George Slawson, of Visalia, writes the following details of a hideous tragedy to the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise: "There has been another terrible fight with one of the escaped state prison convicts. The particulars are as follows: Francis S. Armistead, the man who was one of the foremost in the taking of Roberts, Morton and Black, found the track of Charley Jones about fifty miles from the head of Long Valley, on the San Joaquin river, and trailed him to my sheep camp, where he was stopping. Armistead had some talk with Jones, telling him he wanted to hire a man to drive horses to Arizona. Jones hired him for the trip, and thus matters rested until morning. In the morning Armistead told me what was up, and said that he expected to have a fight before he got through. While we were talking, Jones went to the house and got my Henry rifle, when he came out and said, 'I know your business. You want to take me back to Nevada. I will die first.' When he had thus declared himself, he at once drew up and fired at Armistead. Armistead at once returned the fire, his shot taking effect in Jones' right breast. The fight now began in earnest, and both men being armed with Henry rifles, it was fearful. There was almost a constant stream of fire; and it seemed that nearly every shot took effect. The men were about thirty steps apart. Jones kept giving way, Armistead following up till he fell from loss of blood.

When Armistead fell, Jones rushed upon him, but Armistead raised his gun again and fired, shooting Jones through the head, and killing him instantly. Thus ended the most desperate fight ever witnessed in the country. Armistead fired fifteen shots, hitting his mark twelve times; while Jones, the convict, fired eleven shots, nine of which took effect upon the body of Armistead, and either of wounds inflicted would probably have proved fatal. Armistead lived about two hours after the fight. He was the coolest man I ever saw. He said that if he had killed Jones he was willing to die."

Harvey Thacker, a son-in-law of Daniel Boone, born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, in the year 1743—123 years ago—died at the residence of his son Harvey, aged 70, in Shasta county California, week before last. He is supposed to have been the oldest man in the United States, if not in the world. No mention is made of his life record during the Revolutionary war, though he was just thirty-three years old when the war broke out, but he is said to have served after he was seventy, under Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, under Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe, and also in the Black Hawk war in Illinois.

Dr. Mary Walker has enlarged ideas of statesmanship and all that sort of thing. She met General Butler the other day and initiated the following dialogue: "General Butler will you introduce into Congress a bill if I prepare it?" "Certainly, I shall be pleased to introduce a bill for you; but I cannot pledge myself to advocate it." "Are you a representative of the people?" "I am." "And do you not represent women in particular—in short, are you not a woman's man?" The General answered to the effect that he was decidedly a woman's man. The doctor then said that any person, or any class of persons, who possessed a moiety of justice would decide without hesitation that it was his duty as such representative to not only introduce, but advocate any bill in favor of those he represented. At first glance the doctor would appear to be right; and we suppose there never was a woman in this world who glanced twice at an important subject without piercing it with her eagle eye, making the whole come out exactly to suit her purpose and being entirely oblivious of all surrounding matter. Nevertheless, the reply of the General was, that a bill was a form of the right of petition which appertained to all citizens; that the quantity of the relief asked must depend upon the merits of the case, and that he could not undertake to pledge himself to the support of any measure of which he was ignorant.

IN LOVE WITH ALEXIS.—The Omaha Bee of the 12th instant has the following singular story: Among the passengers on the regular train from St. Louis this morning was a well-dressed and well-appearing lady, who made inquiries as to the whereabouts of the Grand Duke. On learning, she expressed a good deal of regret at not having arrived sooner, and so conducted herself as to cause inquiry. It was learned that she belongs to a small town near St. Louis, and is a maiden lady of some twenty-six summers, who has conceived the singular infatuation that she is the destined wife of the Grand Duke Alexis. She attempted to take passage on the dual train, when it left St. Louis yesterday noon, but was prevented. She finally secured a ticket on the regular train, and arrived here only a few hours behind the one in which Alexis rode. She expressed a determination of going with him on his buffalo hunt, but failed in securing a seat in the Pullman cars. She belongs to a good family, and has plenty of means to carry out her whim of following his highness over the country, but so far her devotion has met with no reward, Alexis not deigning to bestow upon her a single glance. She is not discouraged, however, but seems confident of the ultimate result of her mission, and as it is leap year, she does not have that modesty in the pursuit of her object that is usual with maidens of an uncertain age. She first saw the Duke at his reception in St. Louis, and to use a common phrase, she had been "struck" with him ever since. She says she will only desist when he make her the grand duchess. She remained at the Ninth street depot at the time Alexis was up town, patiently waiting for his return. There is little doubt but she is a monomaniac upon this subject, and should be taken care of. The railroad authorities will do their best to return her to St. Louis by the next train.

There are two good signs in the midst of the New Orleans difficulties. The Carter or Custom-House faction have asked to be received back into the Assembly, and Mr. Carter himself is preparing a protest to the President against the conduct of Gen. Emory. The Carterites have all along held that the assemblage of men at the State-House was no part of the Legislature, the Simon-pure article of Assembly being that found in the Gem bar-room and presided over by Mr. Carter. They now ask to be allowed seats in the contemplated Assembly, the legality of which they thus acknowledge. These malcontents have also claimed to have the United States troops with them now, as they did when the Custom-House was a fortified place in which to hold a Republican State Convention. Their protest show that they have been defeated in the very direction in which they looked for essential re-enforcements. The next logical event will be the removal of Collector Casey and his gang. Their continuance in office is a disgrace to the Administration, which we may hope Gen. Grant's sturdy good sense will speedily wipe out.—N. Y. Tribune.

A SUCCESSFUL JOKE.—Mr. Fields, the Boston publisher, has a wonderful memory, and his knowledge of English literature is so available, that when a friend wishes to know where any particular passage may be found, he steers at once for the corner and consults the man who is very likely to give the desired information. A pompous, would-be wit, not long ago thinking to puzzle him, and make sport for a company at dinner, informed him, prior to Mr. Fields' arrival, that he had that morning written some poetry, and intended to submit it to Mr. Fields as Southey's and inquired in which of his poems the lines occurred. At the proper moment, therefore, after the guests were seated, he began—"Friend Fields, I have been a good deal exercised of late trying to find in Southey's poems his well-known lines running thus:—can you tell us about what time he wrote them?"

"I do not remember to have met with them before," replied Mr. Fields, "and there were only two periods in Southey's life when such lines could possibly have been written by him."

"When were those?" gleefully asked the witty questioner.

"Somewhere," said Mr. Field, "about that early period of his existence when he was having his first teeth; or, near the close of his life, when his brain had softened and he had fallen into idiocy. The versification belongs to the measles period, but the expression clearly betrays the idiotic one."

The funny questioner smiled faintly, but the company roared.

WHEREAS, Certain malicious and evil disposed persons, appointed as experts by the Eighth District Court, have concocted, compiled, uttered and sworn to the following statement, which has appeared in public prints, to wit:

"J. Henri Burch, mileage on Committee on Penitentiary, New Orleans to Baton Rouge, \$108. (See p. 10, A.)

"Mr. Burch was in his place in the House every day from the day the committee was appointed to the day of adjournment."

And, whereas, Said J. Henri Burch declares that he has no recollection of taking money from the State "or any other man," not justly and fairly earned; therefore be it

Resolved, That the malicious concoction and publication be considered an "attack upon the colored race," subversive of human liberty and threatening the very life of the American eagle, and that it is the duty of J. Henri to prosecute said experts for libel, in order that his "representative" reputation may be vindicated, and the rights of the colored people maintained.—N. O. Republican.

PHILIP WERLEIN'S PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSIC HOUSE. 80 & 82 Baronne St. 80 & 82. IS THE PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW ORLEANS, VISITED BY PERSONS IN SEARCH OF A FINE-TONED AND DURABLE PIANO. AT A VERY LOW PRICE FOR CASH, OR Part Cash; BALANCE IN SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. THE MOST CONVENIENT ARRANGEMENTS MADE WITH ALL. SOLE AGENCY FOR THE CELEBRATED PIANO MANUFACTURES OF DUNHAM & SONS, WEBER, MATHUSEK, HALE, AND MARSCHALL & MITTAUER. NEW HAMPSHIRE SILVER TONGUE ORGANS AND MELODEONS. THE MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF PIANOS, ORGANS, COVERS AND STOOLS. Being offered at this old and reliable house AT LOWER PRICES Than are obtainable elsewhere in the city. OWING TO RENTS AND EXPENSES Being about one-third those of Canal street, prices will be found PROPORTIONATELY LOW. Pianos Repaired and Tuned. RELIABLE WORKMEN. Old Pianos Taken in Exchange. MARKET PRICE PAID FOR OLD PIANOS. PHILIP WERLEIN, 80 and 82 Baronne street.

THE HOUSTON UNION POWER PRESS. Printing Establishment. (Established in 1868.) Tracy & Quick, Editors and Proprietors. THE UNION is printed Daily and Weekly. And is the leading organ of the present State Administration, which will remain in possession of the State Government until the next election—in 1874—and probably longer. It is also the "Official Organ of the United States," for the publication of the Acts of Congress, all Postal Matters, Mail Contracts, United States Marshal's Sales, Bankrupt Notices, etc. The Union is a firm, zealous, uncompromising Republican paper, but liberal and fair in all things. It is published in the city of Houston, which has a population of ten thousand souls, and is situated at the head of navigation from Galveston, and is the railroad center of the State, having five railroads running in different directions—in length from fifty to one hundred and seventy-five miles. TERMS: DAILY, 24x36... Per Annum, \$12 00 WEEKLY, double sheet, 3 00 ADVERTISING RATES: Same as usual prices of first-class Southern papers. (Special Contracts Made.) Pay in advance required when good references cannot be given. TRACY & QUICK, Houston, Texas. 1872 INDUSTRIAL CAMPAIGN. 1872 OUR HOME JOURNAL. The live Agricultural and Family Paper of the Southwest, has the largest number of Practical Contributors of any Weekly Paper published in the South. Its circulation in the Southwest is over double that of any Weekly or Monthly Agricultural Paper published. It has taken the first Premium at the Texas and Louisiana State Fairs, as the nearest printed Weekly Paper in the South. PLANTERS, FARMERS. OUR HOME JOURNAL. Is an Illustrated Weekly Paper For the Farm, The Plantation, The Workshop, The Office, and The Family Circle. DEVOTED TO Southern Agriculture, General Industry, News, Literature and Domestic Economy. The Cheapest Paper South. Sixteen quarto pages, published weekly at \$3 a year in advance and a premium worth \$2 50 to each Subscriber. In Clubs of 10 at \$2 50 each, 20 at \$2 35 and 40 at \$2 00. Every one should have it. Sample copies and premium list sent free on application. Address, JAS. H. HUMMEL, Publisher, No. 106 Camp street, New Orleans. CIRCULAR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office State Sup't of Public Education, New Orleans, Nov. 29, 1871. The State Superintendent, for the purpose of facilitating the early establishment of Common Schools throughout the State, and of imparting instruction and encouragement to school officers, announces a series of meetings with the various parish, city and town School Boards in the several School Divisions of the State, and with the Division Superintendents, as provided by law. Attention is respectfully invited to the following: Section fourteen of the act to regulate public education (Act No. 6), extra session, approved March 15, 1870, provides "that the Superintendent of Public Education shall be charged with the general supervision of all the Division Superintendents and all the Common, High or Normal Schools of the State, and he shall see that the school system is, as early as practicable, carried into effect and put in uniform operation." As a means necessary to the "uniform operation" of this system, the State Superintendent announces that he will hold meetings with the directors representing parishes, towns and cities, in the several divisions, at the times and places, and in the manner set forth in this circular. FIFTH DIVISION. 1. The Fifth Division meeting, embracing delegates from the parish and incorporated town boards of the following parishes: Concordia, Tenness, Madison, Carroll, Morehouse, Union, Calhoun, Franklin, Richland, Ouachita, Catahoula, Iberville, Jackson and Claiborne, will assemble in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, Wednesday, December 6, 1871. FOURTH DIVISION. 2. The Fourth Division meeting, embracing delegates from the parish and incorporated town boards of the following parishes: West Feliciana, De Soto, Grant, Rapides, Natchitoches, Avyelles, Winn, Bossier, Caddo, Pointe Coupee, Sabine, Webster, Red River and Vernon, will assemble in the town of Shreveport, parish of Caddo, Wednesday, December 20, 1871. THIRD DIVISION. 3. The Third Division meeting, embracing delegates from the parish and incorporated town boards of the following parishes: Lafayette, St. Mary, Iberia, Calcasieu, Vermilion, Cameron, St. Landry, Assumption, Ascension, Iberville, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, East Feliciana and St. Martin, will assemble in the town of Opelousas, parish of St. Landry, Wednesday, December 27, 1871. SECOND DIVISION. 4. The Second Division meeting, embracing members of Boards of Directors in the following parishes: Jefferson (left bank), Jefferson (right bank), St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, Lafourche and Terrebonne, will assemble in the town of Thibodaux, parish of Lafourche, Wednesday, January 3, 1872. FIRST DIVISION. 5. The First Division meeting, embracing members of Boards of Directors in the following parishes: Plaquemine, St. Bernard, Washington, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, St. Tammany and Livingston, will assemble in the town of Amite, parish of Tangipahoa, Wednesday, January 17, 1872. SIXTH DIVISION. 6. The State Superintendent will meet the Board of School Directors of this division at their usual place of meeting, on Wednesday, January 24, 1872. MEETINGS WITH DIVISION SUPERINTENDENTS. Section fourteen of the school law requires that the State Superintendent shall meet the Division Superintendent at least once in each year, in each division, at such time and place as he may appoint, giving due notice of such meeting; and it is hereby made the duty of said Division Superintendents to attend each meeting, the object of which shall be to accumulate valuable facts relative to common schools, to compare views, to discuss principles, etc. In accordance with this requirement, the State Superintendent announces the following meetings: Fifth Division—Monroe, December 6, 1871. Fourth Division—Shreveport, December 20, 1871. Third Division—Opelousas, December 27, 1871. Second Division—Thibodaux, January 3, 1872. First Division—Amite, January 17, 1872. Division of New Orleans—January 24, 1872. THOMAS W. CONWAY, State Superintendent of Public Education.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, For 1872. The consolidation of Italy, so long fragmentary and impotent, into one powerful State, with Rome as its capital; the humiliating of France through a series of crushing defeats, ending with the siege and capitulation of her proud and gay metropolis; the expulsion of the Bourbons from the Spanish throne, and the substitution for them of a scion of the most liberal among royal houses; the virtual absorption of the kingdoms of Saxony, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, with Baden, Hesse, the Hanse Towns, etc., under the leadership of Prussia, into the triumphant and powerful empire of Germany; and the arming of Russia to reassert her preponderance in the Councils of Europe, or to prosecute her often postponed but never relinquished designs on the great city founded by Constantine and the vast but decaying and anarchical dominion of the Sultan, all combine to invest with profound interest the ever-changing phases of our tidings from the Old World. The Tribune, through trusted correspondents stationed at all points in Europe where great movements are in progress or imminent, aims to present a complete and instructive panorama of events on that continent, and to pourtray the prolonged struggle between middle-aged Feudalism and Ecclesiasticism on the one hand and Nineteenth-Century skepticism and secularism on the other. Recognizing a Divine Providence in all that proceeds and is, it looks hopefully on the great conflict as destined (like our own recent convulsion) to evolve from strife, disaster, and seeming chaos, a fairer and happier future for the tottering masses of mankind. In our own country, a war upon corruption and rascality in office has been inaugurated in our City, whereby the government of our State has been revolutionized through an initial triumph of Reform which surpasses the most sanguine anticipations. It is morally certain that the movement thus inaugurated cannot, in its progress, be circumscribed to any locality or any party, but that its purifying influence is destined to be felt in every part of the Union, rebuking venality, exposing robbery, wresting power from politicians by trade, and confiding it in those worthiest and fittest to wield it. To this beneficent and vitally needed Reform, The Tribune will devote its best energies, regardless of personal interests or party predilections, esteeming the choice of honest and faithful men to office as of all New Departures the most essential and auspicious. The virtual surrender by the Democratic party of its hostility to Equal Rights regarding of Color has divested our current politics of half their bygone intensity. However parties may henceforth rise or fall, it is clear that the fundamental principles which have hitherto honorably distinguished a Republican are henceforth to be regarded as practically accepted by the whole country. The right of every man to his own limbs and sinews—the equality of all citizens before the law—the inability of a State to enslave any portion of its people—the duty of the Union to guarantee every citizen the full enjoyment of his liberty until he forfeits it by crime—such are the broad and firm foundations of our National office; and polished as the hand that shall seek to displace them! Though not yet twenty years old, the Republican party has completed the noble fabric of Emancipation, and may fairly invoke thereon the sternest judgment of Man and the benignant smile of God. Henceforth the mission of our Republic is one of Peaceful Progress. To protect the weak and the humble from the violence of oppression—to extend the boundaries and diffuse the blessings of Civilization—to stimulate ingenuity to the production of new inventions for economizing Labor and thus enlarging Production—to draw nearer to each other the producers of Food and Fabrics, of Grains and of Metals, and thus enhance the gains of Industry by refining the cost of transportation and exchanges between farmers and artisans—such is the inspiring task to which the Nation now addresses itself, and which it would find contribute to the progress, enlightenment and happiness of our race. To this great and good work, The Tribune contributes its zealous, persistent efforts. Agriculture will continue to be more especially elucidated in its Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions, to which some of the ablest and most successful writers of the soil will contribute. No farmer who sells \$300 worth of produce per annum can afford to do without our Market Reports, or others equally lucid and comprehensive. If he should read nothing else but what relates to his own calling and its rewards, we believe that no farmer who can read at all can afford to do without such a journal as The Tribune. And we aspire to make it equally valuable to those engaged in other departments of Productive Labor. We spend more and more money on our columns each year, as our countrymen's generous patronage enables us to do; and we are resolved that our issues of former years shall be exceeded in varied excellence and interest by those of 1872. Friends in every State! help us to make our journal better and better, by sending in your subscriptions and increasing your Clubs for the year just before us. TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE. DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per annum. Five copies or over, \$3 each; an extra copy will be sent for every club of ten sent for at one time; or, if preferred, a copy of Recollections of a Busy Life, by Mr. Greeley. TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. To Mail Subscribers. One copy, one year, 52 issues, \$2 Five copies, one year, 52 issues, \$9 To one address, all at one Post-office: 10 copies, \$1 50 each. 20 copies, \$1 25 each. 50 copies, \$1 00 each. And one extra copy to each club. To names of subscribers, all at one Post-office: 10 copies, \$1 60 each. 20 copies, \$1 35 each. 50 copies, \$1 10 each. And one extra copy to each club. Persons entitled to an extra copy can, if preferred, have either of the following books, postage prepaid: Political Economy, by Horace Greeley; Bear Culture for Profit, by P. T. Quinn; The Elements of Agriculture, by Geo. E. Waring. Advertising Rates: DAILY TRIBUNE, 30c, 40c, 50c, 75c, and \$1 per line. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$2, \$3 and \$5 per line. According to position in the paper. In making remittances, always procure a draft on New-York, or a Post-office Money Order, if possible. Where neither of these can be procured, send the money, and attach in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be nearly an absolute protection against losses by mail. All Post-masters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so. Terms, cash in advance. Address: THE TRIBUNE, New York.