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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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THE TRIBUNE.

CHRONICLE OF THE CID, from the Spanish, by ROBERT SOUTHEY. First American Edition. Lowell: Daniel Bixby, Merrimack-st. 1846.

We have long delayed acknowledging the receipt of this book, hoping for time to do it justice, but, that time of leisure not arriving, we will no longer omit briefly to express our pleasure at the appearance of the Chronicle of the Cid on the banks of the Merrimack, the most noble and romantic of ballad narratives in the city of factories.

This is not the first time Mr. Bixby has signalized himself by a valuable present to the public of works which others had not courage or judgment to undertake. The Correspondence of Bettina Brentano with Goethe, commonly called Goethe's Correspondence with a Child, which has afforded to many minds delight so fresh and peculiar, was published at Lowell by him.

The Life of "My Cid," in Southey's beautiful arrangement, has hitherto been accessible to only a few among us, and those will be happy in knowing that the many can now fill the summer day with its grand chivalrous pageant, and refresh themselves amid the crash of domestic life with the robust individualities of an age and nation of Kings; for the Spanish heroes were all kings—kings of men by their own right—fairer, nobler, taller, truer, more generous and brave than their brethren.

Scanned by the moral code of to-day, the character of "My Cid" looks somewhat awry. He is stern, yet in his loyalty to men, sometimes forgets the Right. But, seen by the standard of his own time, he is a genuine grandee and knight, loyal as the ideal Goetz of the Iron Hand, and more majestic in the splendid Spanish style, with its mellow lights and deep shadows.

We envy the youths and maidens who have free days and weeks of greenwood leisure to live over again the romantic life of the Past. They will not need to snatch a feverish joy, as was our case when such lot was ours, from hasty interrupted interviews with a *borrowed* Cid, but can each clasp a Campeador all his own to the youthful heart that longeth after chivalry.

For those who have not an idea of the nature of the book, and yet have the eaglet's desire to visit a high eyry, we copy the closing paragraph of the book; they will need no farther hint, but send their pocket money direct to Lowell: *

Many are the things which belonged to Ruydiez the Cid Campeador, which are still preserved with that reverence which is due to the memory of such a man. First, there are those good swords Colada and Tizona, which the Cid won with his own hand. Colada is a sword of full ancient make; it hath only a cross for its hilt, and on one side are graven the words *Si, Si*.....that is to say, Yea, Yea; and on the other, *No, No*. And this sword is in the Royal Armory at Madrid. That good sword Tizona is in length three quarters and a half, some little more, and three full fingers wide by the hilt, lessening down to the point; and in the hollow of the sword, by the hilt, is this writing in Roman letters, *Ave Maria gratia plena Dominus*, and on the other side, in the same letters, 'I am Tizona,' which was made in the era 1040—that is to say, in the year 1002. This good sword is an heir-loom in the family of the Marquises of Falces. The Infante Don Ramiro, who was the Cid's son-in-law, inherited it, and from him it descended to them. Moreover, the two coffers which were given in pledge to the Jews Rachel and Vidas are kept,—the one in the Church of St. Agueda at Burgos, where it is placed over the principal door, in the inside,—and the other is in the Monastery of St. Pedro de Cardeña, where it is hung up by two chains on the left of the dome; on the right, and opposite to this coffer, is the banner of the Cid; but the color thereof cannot now be known, for length of time and the dampness of the Church have clean consumed it. In the middle is his shield hanging against the wall, covered with skin, but now so changed that no blazonry or device is to be seen. In the Sacristy there are the keys of the coffer, a great round chest of satin wood, the setting of the amethyst cup which he used at table, and one of the caskets which the Soldan of Persia sent with the myrrh and balsam; this is of silver, and gilt in the inside, and it is in two parts, the lid closing over the other part; its fashion is like that of the vessels in which the three Kings of the East are represented bringing their offerings to Christ when he was newly born. On the upper part is graven the image of our Redeemer, holding the world in his hand, and on the other the figure of a serpent marvelously contorted, peradventure in token of the victory which Jesus achieved over the enemy of the Human Race. That noble chess-board, the men whereof were of gold and silver, was also in the Monastery in the days of King Don Alfonso the Wise, but it hath long since been lost, no man knoweth how. Moreover there is in this Sacristy a precious stone of great size, black and sparkling; no lapidary hath yet known its name. The Convent have had an infant Jesus graven thereon with the emblem of the Passion, that it might be worthily employed. It is thought also that the great cross of crystal which is set so well and wrought with such great cunning, is made of different pieces of crystal which belonged to the Cid. But the most precious relic of the Cid Ruydiez which is preserved and venerated in this Monastery, is the cross which he wore upon his breast when he went to battle; it is of plain silver, in four equal parts, and each part covered with three plates of gold, and in the flat part of each five sockets set with precious stones of some size, and with other white ones which are smaller; of these little ones, some are still left, fastened in with filigrane. In the middle of the cross is a raised part, after the manner of an artichoke, ending in white and green enamel; and it is said that in the hollow thereof are certain relics, with a piece of the holy wood of the true cross. Verily, that part of the writing which can still be read implieth this, for thus much may at this day be discerned.....CRUCIS SALVATIO * * SANCTI PETRI * * PONTO. Of the four limbs of this cross, the upper one is wanting. King Don Alfonso, the last of that name, asked for it, and had it made into a cross to wear himself, when he went to battle, because of the faith which he had, that through it he should obtain the victory; of the lower limb little more is left than that to which the plates of silver and gold were fastened on. From point to point this cross is little more than a quarter.

There is no doubt that the soul of the blessed Cid resteth and reigneth with the blessed in Heaven. And men of all nations and at all times have come from all parts to see and reverence his holy body and tomb, being led by the odor of his fame, especially knights and soldiers, who, when they have fallen upon their knees to kiss his tomb, and scraped a little of the stone thereof to bear away with them as a relic, and commended themselves to him, have felt their hearts strengthened, and gone away in full trust that they should speed the better in all battles into which they should enter from that time with a good cause. By reason of this great devotion, and the great virtues of my Cid, and the miracles which were wrought by him, King Philip the Second gave to his Ambassador, Don Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, to deal with the Court of Rome concerning the canonization of this venerable knight, Rodrigo Diaz. Now Don Diego was a person of great learning, and, moreover, one of the descendants of the Cid; and being greatly desirous that this thing should be effected, he sent to the Monastery of St. Pedro de Cardeña, and had papers and depositions sent from thence, and made a memorial of the virtues and miracles of the Campeador, showing cause why this blessed knight should be canonized. But before the matter could be proceeded in, the loss of Sienna took place, whereupon he was fain to leave Rome; and thus this pious design could not be brought about.—Nevertheless the Cid hath alway been regarded with great reverence as an especial servant of God; and he is called the Blessed Cid, and the Venerable Rodrigo Diaz. Certes, his soul resteth and reigneth with the blessed in Heaven. Amen.

Here endeth the Chronicle of that Right Famous and Good Knight the Blessed Cid, Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar, the Campeador.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—A quarrel occurred yesterday morning in Frenchmen-street, Third Municipality, between two cigar makers, named Emanuel Gomez and John Garcia. The former stabbed the latter severely and in several places with a knife, but it is not supposed that the wounds will prove mortal. Gomez was arrested, taken before Recorder Lewis, and committed to jail. [N. O. Pic, Feb. 3.

A STRANGE BEAST.—The hunters of Elyria have been seven days on the track of a very extraordinary animal, and after pursuing him through woods and marasses about 150 miles, came up with him on Tuesday last, and shot him. He is described as being of a dark brindle, six feet eight inches long, and about three feet high. He is supposed to be of the genus Wolf, species Sciyurus. Our Academy of Science must attend to this matter. [Cleveland (O.) Plaindealer.

New Publications.

☞ THE AMERICAN REVIEW for February opens with an article on "The Oregon Question—War and Peace," being a review of the question as it now stands, followed by one on "Birds and Poets." "Notes by the Road" ushers in a dashing sketch of travel in Great Britain. An account of "Buenos Ayres and the Banda Oriental" by a lady long resident there, comes to us most seasonably. "The Author of the Vestiges of Creation" is most searchingly reviewed. "My First and Last Chamois Hunt" is narrated with spirit. A "Memoir of Hon. Isaac C. Bates, late Senator from Massachusetts," is brief and just. "The True Principle of Poetry" is discussed by a critic, and followed by "The Acting Stage." "Foreign Miscellany," "Critical Notices," &c.—We have found time barely to look through the number, without carefully reading it. (G. H. Colton, 118 Nassau-st.)

☞ The FOREIGN QUARTERLY for January has been issued by L. Scott & Co. 112 Fulton-st. It has a most inviting table of Contents, embracing articles on Abelard—Countess Hahn Hahn's Novels—Indian Railways and Journals—Monkish Legends and Miracles—Leigh Hunt on the Italian Poets—The late King of Prussia—Niebuhr and Dahlzmona on the French Revolution—Mozart—Adalbert von Chamisso—Europe since 1830—The English Empire in India, &c. &c. This is a capital work for those who seek some general acquaintance with Continental Literature, and have not leisure for profound study.

☞ The NATIONAL MAGAZINE and Industrial Record for this month has valuable original papers on The Commercial History of Portugal; The Corn Trade of Europe; The Great West; The Copper Region of Lake Superior; a review of Walker's Treasury Report, by Nathan Appleton of Boston; with a full compend of Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining and Literary Intelligence. This work nobly maintains its rank among the most useful and substantial publications of the day. (Redwood Fisher, 161 Fulton-st. $5 per annum, sent free of postage.)

Boston—Weather—Rantoul—Water Bill—Conventions—Brownson—Amusements—Kimball's Museum—Dissolving Views, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

BOSTON, February 6, 1846.

MR. GREELEY—I am once more in the modern Athens, and though my epistle be fragmentary I cannot forbear writing. To begin: the weather is so and so; this morning the sky was clear and the good old Sun, as he came up smiling like an oven full of pumpkin pies, promised to dry up the mud and take off our overshoes, but alas, the heavens are slip-shod this afternoon and the streets very much resemble dough-troughs filled with coffee-grounds and pan cake batter. There are no cross-walks and if you wish to ford the road in a very rainy time, it is in the language of a revolutionary patriot. "Sink or swim." There have been four days of comparative sleighing in Boston this winter—hardly as much as you Gothamites have enjoyed. Here the 'big sled' is named Boston instead of Oregon, and I question whether an Oregon would be patronized.

The local news is meager, excepting the arrival of Tirrell, who has been lodged in jail to await his trial. He is said to enjoy good health and spirits.—You will see in the Times of yesterday the first of a series of strong articles by Robert Rantoul on the Capital Punishment Question. Will not some of the New-York papers copy the series? Also let me ask if Abbott Lawrence's letter to Mr. Rives of Va. has been copied by your Whig journals, for the Loco-Focos would sooner publish your Whig Almanac than touch it. 'Down this way' people call it the common sense, unanswerable Tariff argument.

The Legislature is in active session, and among the subjects before it is the bill for supplying the City with Water from Long Pond, situated in Framingham, about thirty-six miles from the City. The estimated cost of this project will not be far from $3,000,000, and there is little doubt of its passing. Last year a similar bill was defeated, but through the exertion of Moses Kimball, proprietor of the Museum, and one or two other persons who took the stump and talked directly to the people, it has been resuscitated in its present promising form. The Lowell Representatives have been instructed to vote against the measure on account of its injuring the supplies necessary for the Mills. Long Pond being one of the sources of the Concord River, but the Boston folks will manage to stifle this objection by holding a savory picnic-eel before the Lowell gentlemen's noses.

Last week there were two Conventions at the Tremont Temple, one of Abolitionists and the other composed of New-England Fourierites. At the former a resolution was read and signatures asked to it, requesting the Legislature then in session to recall the Massachusetts Representatives from Washington. The reason given by the present of the petition was, that the General Government had failed to sustain the rights of Massachusetts in the persons of her Ambassadors sent to sister States to claim redress of grievances, and who had been driven forcibly from their missions, and that, therefore, Massachusetts as a sovereign State was thrown back upon herself, and hence could have no business of connection with a Government that refused in justice to maintain her rights.—All I could gather from the other Convention was bits of Mr. Brisbane's speech, wherein he said the friends of Progress had their hardest battle to fight with the general impression of the World, that God in his Providence had ordained *so much* evil to exist, partly for punishment and partly to humble and fit us for the world to come.—"Such," said he, "was the opinion Mr. Calhoun once expressed to me," and said Mr. B. "I had it corroborated a few days after by the testimony of a colored professor of Day & Martin's Blacking, not far from Washington, who was 'ob de same 'pinion.'

O. A. Brownson has got himself into hot water by calling 'Young Ireland' an infidel association. Brownson has caused disturbance wherever he has been, in his political and religious shifts alike, and it will be a miracle if he stays with the Catholics. He is a strong man, so far as the conception of ideas is concerned, but as bigoted in their arrangement as the mountain boulder. I never met so overbearing and unfair a disputant in my life—He presumes and assumes too much, and thinks nothing of giving the lie indirectly to an opponent. If, as Sydney Smith says, "Webster is a steam engine in breeches," then Mr. Brownson is one without breeches, and he must put on those garments of decency or he will never have many friends.

Lectures which flourished here so fruitfully two and three years since, have given way to light or amusements, of which there are an abundance. The Seguins are doing well; also the Boston Musical Associations, while now and then a Concert gleams out like a *Rocket*, dazzling all fixed lights with its momentary lustre. The great novelty just now is the "Rock Harmonicon," which, with sundry "Pine Sticks" and an "Ancient Dulcimer," has been turning the heads of the town. This time the mountain in its labor brought forth more than a mouse, and while the inventor is carting his rocks about the world, he is doubtless getting what Monroe Edwards once had, "a pocket full of rocks." The most steady and successful place of amusement is the Boston Museum, owned by Moses Kimball and his brother, a wealthy merchant and capitalist here. It has a fine collection in many departments, but especially of paintings, embracing works by Poussin, Murillo, Van Loo, Vernet, and many other masters, also "Washington Crossing the Delaware," by Sully—a picture valued at $5,000.—There are also rare engravings, five very large, representing some of Alexander's triumphs and victories. The saloon is very large, and usually filled with say 1,000 people of an evening. Kimball has done in Boston what Barnum has in your city, turned the tables on the Theatres, and they may count on at least ten years' reward, until the Theatres are reformed thoroughly. Mr. K. has been a good patron of talent—has brought out many native plays with success—employs a Dramatist and Scenic Artist steadily, and pays liberally and promptly. He and his brother are about building a new Museum on Tremont-st. above the Bank of Savings, 105 feet front, and nearly 120 feet deep, running back to Court Place. The basement on either side will be cut into stores, while above will be the most superb Museum building in America. They purchased the lot of the Athenaum by giving a bonus of $20,000. Cost of the new building and ground $220,000. Beside his Museum enterprise, Mr. Kimball is an able, effective and popular political speaker, and was foremost among the Natives last Fall. He also, as I before mentioned, was very efficient in resuscitating the Water Bill.

The Chinese Museum is also worth visiting, if only to hear an old fellow with the rigid face and pigtail cue, sing to a violin accompaniment by himself. This violin looks like a corn-stalk fixed in a gourd, and he sings *tah, wah, tah*—with interminable variations. Another Chinese writes your name on a neat card with a camel hair brush for a "pinepence," while over your head, and all about, are luminous lanterns, images, works of art, paintings, engravings, &c. teaching one ere he leaves, that China may yet be far from Barbarism. But I must tell a good story in the Museum line, and close. Some years since, a wealthy fanatic in London caused twelve "Dissolving Views" to be painted from religious subjects, mostly touching Jewish history, with which he intended by having some one visit the fairs with them, to Christianize England, and perhaps the world. The Artist was two years, more or less, working at them, and superb things they were, one having over a hundred well-defined figures in a space of four inches by three on glass. When finished no one would take them who was competent, because they were too serious to succeed, and would be hooted at the fairs. The owner sent them to the Polytechnic with orders to sell them only to some religious person or institute, for religious purposes. The Polytechnic offered five pounds each, but no, it was irreligious. An American who has been some time in Europe heard of them and went to the Polytechnic, but, they knowing him there well, would not sell for the aforesaid reason, but gave him the owner's address.—He immediately wrote, saying he had heard of these Views, that he was a citizen of the United States, and a humable member of a religious society in his native town, desirous for the salvation of souls, and that he was poor in this world's goods, but rich he hoped in the grace of God, and would therefore like to arrange if possible for the Views, that he might make them effective in promoting the good of souls. The bait took, they met, and the American bought them all for £25. They came across the Atlantic a few days earlier in the Britannia. I saw them after they left the Custom-House, and magnificent things they are, and I expect you can see them yourself by this time at the American Museum. Friend Hitchcock can *bring out* the religious Views, well as any other man living. Who bought them you may guess.

Truly yours, C. D. S.

P. S. I must not forget the Bromfield House where I am now stopping—it ranks second class for fashion, but is number one for every comfort and convenience. I am tired of paying for the reputation of hotels—I prefer more enjoyment and less style. C. D. S.

Manual Labor with Education.

The following letter, written in answer to our personal solicitation, is of more real worth to mankind than all the President's and Governor's Messages, King's Speeches and Diplomatic despatches of the last ten years. When, O when! shall the truths it embodies come to be generally appreciated and acted on? Manual Labor Schools and Colleges must yet become common among us, if we are ever to have a truly independent and fearless Christian Ministry, a thoroughly useful Medical Faculty or a generally educated People. The clergyman who obtained his education by his own labor will dare to proclaim the most unpopular truth regardless of his most affluent and fashionable pew-holders; the Doctor so educated will become a popular teacher of Agricultural and General Chemistry from the love of imparting knowledge and doing good; and the aspiring youth will covet an Education, not that he may thereby escape a life of Labor but that he may be qualified to labor efficiently. Read the following:

OBERLIN, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1846.

MR. HORACE GREELEY: *Dear Sir:* In accordance with your kind request, made to Pres. Mahan, we send you such statistics and results as we can conveniently gather respecting the Manual Labor System in our Institution.

1. The whole number of young men graduated from our College in the past nine years is 120.* The number graduated from the Theological Department, there having been nine classes, is 97. You will be interested to know what number of these have sustained themselves, having no other resources but their own minds and hands. As nearly as we can now determine, the number out of the College Graduates is 95 or 79 1-6 per cent, and of the Theological Graduates, 81 or 83⅓ per cent. Some few of these have received occasional aid from friends, and to a very small extent, a part of the time, from Boards of Education; but in the main they relied upon themselves, and did, in fact, sustain themselves by teaching school during the Winter and by the labor of their hands, and sometimes by teaching in the lower departments of the Institution during term time.

In justice to the remaining fraction, it should be added that almost every one even of these has labored, and several have earned nearly enough to meet their expenses.

2. During the year ending Aug. 22, 1842, according to reports obtained from the students, the amount of their receipts for manual labor was.....$6,017 40
Total for teaching, performed during term time, and vacation.....5,405 32
Total earned by young ladies by manual labor and teaching.....1,540 57

This report probably falls a little short of the truth as to the receipts for manual labor, in consequence of not getting complete returns. It is doubtless much more defective in the amount for teaching. A nearer approximation to the average results under this head would be: Teachers of District Schools during winter vacation, 150 to 200, average time 3½ months; average price per month, 15 to 16 dollars. Total receipts in round numbers, 7,500 to $10,000.

The Preparatory Department is taught chiefly by the more advanced students†

3. It has been found in several instances by special examination of whole classes, that the average weekly earnings by manual labor were from 75 to 80 cts. Probably if the inquiry had included only those who rely on their own resources, the average would not have fallen far short of one dollar per week—the common price of board.

4. The expenses of thoroughly economical students here may be set down, averaged for the whole nine years course, thus

For term of 40 weeks—board at 1,00.....40 00
Charges for room rent and incidentals.....7 00
Washing $6; Books $7; Tuition $15.....28 00
Total.....$75 00

The results of Manual Labor combined as it usually is here, with plain diet, are decidedly beneficial upon *health*. Cases of sickness, and even of these moderate ailments which excuse the student from study, are very rare. The record of mortality for ten years stands thus: Average number in Theological Department for ten years 47. Number of deaths *one*, and for the last nine years *none*. Average number in College 114. Number of deaths six, of which two were by casualty on Lake Erie, and four by consumption.

6. The results of Manual Labor upon success in study deserve notice. It is a common remark among students, that all of our class who labor regularly are diligent students. Teachers invariably expect of such students at least regular habits of study, and gradual improvement. It is not claimed that Manual Labor begets genius—but it frequently begets what is worth full as much to the world—studious and sober habits, sound thinking and an adaptation for practical life.

7. It seems hardly necessary to say that habits of Manual Labor promote Good Morals in students. The hours of recreation are filled with useful labor instead of useless fun or restless mischief, and hence the student's temptations to evil are nonplussed; his superfluous physical excitability is let off gradually, during his three hours' labor, and hence all occasion for an explosion is quite obviated.

It is a momentous part of all right education to work thoroughly into the mind and habits the idea of *being useful*. Keep the student doing good—exhaust all his time and all his energies in doing good, in some way, to somebody, and you are training him for such a life as will bless and not curse the world. In this point of light we value highly the Manual Labor appendage to our system of education.

Manual Labor students are, with almost no exceptions, the friends of humanity—the sympathising brethren of their race. They have sympathies with that vast mass of human beings whom their Maker teaches them to regard as their fellows, and for whose elevation and well-being every philanthropist and Christian loves to toil. This age of the world needs a mighty host of young men educated to toil for the masses of Earth's population. Give them, therefore, a sympathy for those masses—else, what are they good for!

Need we say a word of the influence of Manual Labor on the good order and regulations of a College? A family in which all the sons and daughters have *all* their time diligently and usefully employed is governed with great ease—relatively. Idleness begets mischief, insubordination, outbreaks, almost, if not entirely, without exception. Our Manual Labor students sustain and do not assail the good order of the institution, and need no other *authority* than their own good sense and good moral principle. In behalf of Committee of Faculty.

HENRY COWLES.

* These numbers do not include nearly all who have enjoyed more or less extensively the benefits of education here. A considerable number for various reasons have left before graduation.

† This is given as the average for the past ten years.—The price is somewhat lower now—about fourteen.

General Notices.

☞ **Boston Subscriptions to the New-York Tribune** received by authorized Agents REDDING & Co. 8 State-street. Terms—10 cents per week or Two cents for Single Copies.

Weekly Tribune every Friday Morning, for 6 cents or $3 per annum.

All new and cheap publications for sale as low as issued by Boston Publishers. Three Napoleon. je7 eod1f

☞ **American Gymnasium**, Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby near Bleecker-st. having been completed, is now open for exercise. This institution has been got up at a considerable expense, and with every care to the comfort of visitors. Branches, in order to afford this city a desirable place for the encouragement of athletic exercise, to the great benefit of the general health. The building having been erected expressly for a Gymnasium, covers in all a space of 6,000 sq. ft.; the arena of exercises occupying rising 4,500. The exercises will be found amusing as well as beneficial—associations pleasant and select. The baths with hot and cold water will be an agreeable acquisition to the establishment, as also the Reading Room containing the files of City and English papers. The exercises are so constructed that by the use of each every muscle is brought into action, causing a general development and strengthening of all parts of the body. Pupils will be under the instruction of the Director. To those of sedentary occupations this institution is of much importance, and we invite their attention particularly, as also that of the public generally. The beneficial effects of athletic amusements are to a great number invaluable, and this city has greatly needed an institution so complete with every thing necessary to a well-regulated and properly conducted Gymnasium. The following gentlemen have given us their support, and to them we have the liberty of referring: Valentine Mott, M. D.; J. C. Cheesman, M. D.; J. Kearney Rogers, M. D.; A. C. Post, M. D.

N. Y. July, 1st, 1845.

JAMES T. HATFIELD, Proprietor.
HENRY L. TWIGGS, Director.

☞ **The Subscribers' Lozenge** for Cold in the Head instantly alleviates the disagreeable symptoms of that unpleasant disorder. Permitted to dissolve slowly in the mouth, its action on the mucus membrane of that organ, it withdraws inflammation from the parts affected. It is also an efficacious and approved remedy for hoarseness and loss of voice. Price 25 cents a box.

Sold at the principal drug stores, and by J. & I. CODDINGTON, 365 Hudson, cor. Spring-st. j30 1mlsip*

Correspondence of the N. Y. State Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment.

From a Clergyman in ONEIDA Co. Feb. 4, 1846.

Dear Sir:—Your ready attention to the request, which I made you in my last letter, demands my acknowledgment, and is answered by my thanks. I have received from you copies of the "Spirit of the Age," and one of "Burleigh's Thoughts." I have found them all useful.

I also received your blank petition; and, having filled it with the names of one hundred and forty-nine subscribers, seventy-four of whom are voters, and the remainder all over fourteen years of age, and a large proportion of them heads of families, and members of the church, I transmit it to-day to J. H. Titus, Esq. Chairman of the Committee upon Capital Punishment in the Assembly.

I shall hope to hear through the columns of "The Spirit of the Age," at some future day, how many petitioners have presented their names to the Legislature, this session, asking for the abolition of the punishment of Death, and to what places they belong. In union is strength; and if, next winter, we should be obliged to send in petitions again, it would be an encouragement to know that our numbers are large.

I should have said that the petition which I transmit to the Legislature is signed by those who are eminently the Fathers of the Town; men of the highest standing, of wealth and character, education and influence; men who have held office for years in the town and county, and have represented the people in the Legislature of the State.

With the most earnest wishes for your success and that of your associates,

I remain very respectfully, your friend, E. B.

To the Cor. Sec. N. Y. State Soc. for Abol. Cap. Pun.

Systems of Phonography.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

I was much pleased to see in your paper of Thursday last an article signed H. J. H. soliciting an investigation of the various systems of Phonography.

Having examined all the various systems of Phonography that have been published, from Bishop Wilkins', that was first published in the year 1668, to Mr. Pitman's, that was published in the year 1841, that I have been able to find, I am convinced that the system first published by Mr. Bailey in 1831 is decidedly the best. But that the matter may be settled as to which system is the best, I do hereby propose to submit Bailey's system to a committee of scientific gentlemen, (said gentlemen to be well known to the public, and not committed for or against any system) for the purpose of deciding upon its merits, and I call upon Mr. H. J. H. to bring forward Mr. Pitman's; and I earnestly hope that all other systems may be submitted by their advocates to the same committee, to adjudge upon their relative merits; the effect of which judgment I hope will be the general adoption of the system found best. For the members of that committee Mr. H. J. H. and other Phonographists may choose two to my one. W. G. MOODY, No. 20 Henry-st.

FORGERY.—Francis D. Newcomb, late U. S. Surveyor in and for the State of Louisiana, was indicted at New-Orleans, week before last, for forgery. The Picayune says a large amount of the public funds is involved.

General Notices.

☞ **Hydropathy.**—A Hydropathic Institution has been opened at Morristown, N. J. under the supervision of Dr. G. T. Dexter.

This establishment has the most ample accommodations for patients, and its arrangements of Baths, &c. are after the latest and most approved plan.

The effect of water on disease is truly surprising. Old chronic complaints, such as dyspepsia, gout, long standing rheumatism, spinal diseases, curvatures, nervous difficulties, paralysis, skin diseases, injuries of joints, piles, dropsy, prolapsus of the womb, receive immediate and permanent benefit, and acute diseases are at once arrested and cured.

Morristown is well known as one of the most delightful and healthy villages in the country, rendering it, therefore, a very desirable residence for invalids.

Applications for admission can be made at 121 Water-st. or by letter (post paid) to Dr. Dexter, at Morristown. j13 tf

☞ **J. D. Wheeler**, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Commissioner of Deeds, &c. will attend in the Reading-Room of Tammany Hall a. all hours of the day and evening. je15 eod1f

Dry Goods.

DRY GOODS! Dry Goods!—We would recommend all that are in want (and those that are not) of Dry Goods to go to Gray's, 229 Greenwich-st. He is going out of the business, and is selling at almost any price. His stock embraces almost every article in the Dry Goods line, together with 300 Ladies Cloaks, from two to ten dollars. 126 2w*

BUCKINGS—50 bales plain and twilled scarlet and green, comprising a great variety of qualities; also, a small invoice printed Bookings, new patterns, just received and for sale by NESMITH & CO. 50 Pine-st. 7f

CARPET WORSTED—25 bales Nos. 11, 12 and 13, Chelmsford make, for sale by NESMITH & CO. 50 Pine-st. 7f

CARPETS—100 pieces fine, medium and superfine all wool Carpets, and 300 pieces 6-4 printed cotton Drugets, for sale by NESMITH & CO 50 Pine-st. 7f

SUMMER TWEEDS—100 cases, comprising in the variety, gold mixed, black-mixed, wine-mixed, cadet mixed and plaid and striped Tweed Cassimeres, for sale by NESMITH & CO. 50 Pine-st. 7f

SPRING PRINTS.—D. BRIGHAM & CO. No. 60 Pine-st. offer for sale—
250 cases new style Spring Prints, on extra fine power loom cloths.
150 do medium and low-priced do.
200 do new and beautiful style Chintz Furnitures.
125 do low-priced and medium quality do. 128 2ws

MERINO CASSIMERES—100 cases Merino Cassimeres and Kentucky Jeans, including mazarine and indigo blue, gold, cadet, and blue-mixed and plaid and striped, for sale low by NESMITH & CO. 50 Pine-st. 7f

BROWN REHNANTS.—3-4 and 4-4 Brown Rehnants, for sale low by C. F. HARRIS, 46 Exchange-place. 5f

PANTALOON STUFFS—A new article, suitable for Spring trade, for sale by C. F. HARRIS, 46 Exchange-place. 5f

APRON CHECKS.—Assorted patterns, for sale by C. F. HARRIS, 46 Exchange-place. 5f

WALTHAM COTTONS—20 packages 33 inch, Brown and Bleached, just received. For sale by NESMITH & CO. 50 Pine-st. 3f

BLEACHED GOODS.—10 cases Bleached Goods, 10-4, from Hamilton Mills, for sale by NESMITH & CO. 50 Pine-st. 3f

EXPORT GOODS.—200 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Bleached Shirtings, suitable for Mexican and South American markets. For sale by NESMITH & CO 50 Pine-st. 3f

BAIZES.—50 bales plain and twilled green Baizes, for sale by NESMITH & CO 50 Pine-st 3f

FOUNDATIONS.—600 pieces double Foundation Muslins, for sale by NESMITH & CO. 50 Pine-st. 3f

KENTUCKY JEANS and Merino Cassimeres constantly on hand and for sale by C. F. HARRIS, 46 Exchange-place. j23

CONCORD RIVER PLAINS—200 packages Plains and Kerseys, from Union, Washington and Concord River Co's. For sale by NESMITH & CO., 50 Pine-st. j27

GOLD MIXED TWEEDS—20 cases gold and black mixed, just received. For sale by NESMITH & CO., 50 Pine-st. j27

PALMER & WHITFIELD, Attorneys at Law, NATH'L J. PALMER, WM. A. WHITFIELD, } Milton, N. C.
Will attend the Superior and County Courts of the Counties of Rockingham, Guilford, Orange, Granville, Person and Caswell; also, the U. States Circuit Court, and the Superior and County Courts at Raleigh, N. C. and the Hustings Court at Danville, Va.
Claims of every description and other business confided to them in any part of North Carolina, will be punctually and faithfully attended to.
References—Paul, Mellwaine & Co. and Mellwaine, Brownley & Co. Petersburg; Hubbard, Gardner & Co. and Kent, Kendall & Atwater, Richmond; J. Hopkins, Brothers & Co. Baltimore; H. & A. Campbell, Philadelphia; West, Oliver & Co., Dickerson, Churchill & Co., Townsend & Brothers, Peck, Bradford & Richmond, New-York. au21 1ms eowtfn*

WATER PROOF India Rubber Goods or goods made of Patent Gum elastic, warranted to stand in any climate. GEORGE BEECHER, 100 Broadway, (between Pine and Wall sts.) has on hand and is daily receiving from the factories, a general assortment of goods, manufactured under the above patent, which he offers to the trade at low prices, viz.
Gum Elastic Shoes, men's, all sizes
Do do ladies' do
Warranted not to stiffen or soften under any degree of cold or heat.
Carriage and other cloths of every style and thickness.
Japanned Cloth, patent leather finish, an article superior to patent leather, and at a less cost.
ALSO:
Machine Banding, Military Tents,
Life Preservers, all patterns, Water Hose, every size,
Portable Shower Baths, at a low price, Caps, Hats and Southwesters
Traveling Bags, Over Coats,
Horse Covers, Pea Coats, various styles,
Carriage Aprons, Cloaks,
Carriage Boots, Capes,
Water Pails, various patterns Men's Overalls,
Bathing Mats, Leggins,
Ladies Aprons, Hunting and Fishing Boots,
Mechanics' Aprons, Ducking Pants, wind tights,
Gun Cases and Covers, Foot Balls, with air tubes,
Air Pillows, Suspenders and Elastics,
Chair Cushions, Gloves and Mits,
Wagon Cushions, Camp Blankets,
Air Mattresses, Circingles and Girts,
Tents for Sportsmen.
☞ The above goods are prepared by a process entirely different from any other manufacture, rendering them infinitely superior to the common Rubber goods heretofore sold in the market. Orders promptly executed for goods of all styles. 3 Sw eif

GEORGIA LUMBER CO. Notes wanted at 2 per cent discount by D. R. PECK, 11 Wall-st. 11f im*

TO TEACHERS.—An old established Private School, in the upper part of the City, to dispose of on favorable terms. Inquire at the Drug Store at the junction of Division and Walker-sts. 9f 1w*

BRITANNIA WARE.—Dixon & Sons Tea and Coffee in sets or single. Also, a large assortment of American Britannia Ware, for sale by SEYMAN LOWERRE, 205 Bowery-st. j16

$30,000 TO LOAN on Bond and Mortgage, in sums to suit. Bonds and mortgages, well secured on city property wanted. 7f tf L. LINCOLN, 25 Nassau-st.

FIRE BRICK.—SHERMAN, ATWATER & CO. No. 54 Fulton-st agents for the manufacturers, will receive orders for Fire Brick, made to pattern of any description. These Brick are manufactured in New-Jersey, and recommended very highly. 5f

Books.

LEIGH HUNT'S NEW WORK.

JUST PUBLISHED from the advance proof sheets, by WILEY & PUTNAM, 161 Broadway.

The Italian Poets; Dante; The Italian Pilgrim's Progress; Pulci, his Life and Genius; Humors of Giants; Battle of Roncesvalles; Boiardo's Orlando Innamorato; Life and Genius of Ariosto; The Orlando Furioso; Tasso's Life and Genius; Passages from the Jerusalem Delivered, in prose and verse, by Leigh Hunt. Library of Choice Reading, 52, 53, 54.

"It is indeed a book which, to speak with Marlone, contains 'Infinite riches in a little room.'

It addresses itself to various classes. To those ignorant of Italian, and likely to remain so, it furnishes a vivid and satisfactory idea of the great Italian Poets. To those who merely 'dabble' in the literature it will be a dainty feast. To those who are about to study any one of these great Poets, it will be the fittest introduction they could possibly have. To the poetical readers of all kinds it will be an almost inexhaustible source of delight. Bits of poetry all compact. Perhaps no translation could do the justice to the original that is done by the exquisite, faithful and delicately picked prose of these volumes."

[Foreign Quarterly Review, Jan. 1846.

Lately Published—Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, translated by Fairfax, with an Introductory Essay by Leigh Hunt; and lives of Tasso and Fairfax, by Charles Knight. 2 vols. 18mo, or 1 vol. bound in cloth, by Bradley.

Zschokke's Tales, translated by Parke Godwin. 1 vol. 16mo.

Autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini. 16mo.

IN PRESS.

Clarke's Riches of Chaucer.
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De Sol's History of the Pingrs.

WILEY & PUTNAM, 161 Broadway, N. Y. 10f 4t

FROM BALTIMORE JAIL.

HOME, OR THE PILGRIM'S FAITH, JUSTIFIED by Charles T. Torrey, written during his incarceration in Baltimore Jail after his conviction, and while awaiting his sentence. Published for the benefit of his family. For sale by MARK H. NEWMAN, 199 Broadway. 10f

MORAL PHIL