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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The February Number of the Farmers' Library

The subjects which make up the Number before us are so well indicated in the "Table of Contents" as to leave for the reader little in the way of review, short of reading the articles themselves. The matters discussed are obviously of general interest—the staples and branches of industry treated of spread over a wide portion of the Union; and the contributors give us statements of the husbandry and field practice of Massachusetts, New-York, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina.

But the first wonder which arises on the most superficial view of any single number of this journal of 100 monthly pages is, how the Publishers can afford to illustrate it with so many and such costly engravings. The one before us, for instance, presents some forty or fifty to exemplify all the most improved utensils and contrivances employed for dispatch, cleanliness and economy in dairy husbandry—the various forms of various plows, rollers, clod-crushers, scufflers, hay-rakes, stone dykes, watering-pools, sheep-barns, racks and fixtures of every sort.

Prior to the introduction of modern improvements in the arts and manufactures connected with Printing, a single specimen of a work like the one before us would hardly have been afforded at less than the cost of a year's subscription now.

The first half, or 50 pages of it, is a continuation of Stephens's great "Book of the Farm," which contains 600 engravings; and costs, to import it, more than $25, while the American copy, with notes, will cost less than $5. The portion of the book embraced in this number refers to butter and cheese making; to hay-making, summer fallowing and liming land; to building stone-dykes and breaking in young horses for the saddle.

The other half, or 50 pages more, entertains the reader with farther observations on the natural history and habits of the Tobacco-Fly and Tobacco-Worm; followed, in the next article, by a very interesting sketch, by Mr. CAPERTON, of the manner of conducting, and the profits usually derived from grazing cattle in the Western Counties of Virginia.

Salt or *No Salt*, in the grazing and fattening of domestic animals, is the next subject to be discussed. This article informs us that very careful experiments have been made, both with cattle and sheep, in England and France, without discovering any appreciable benefit from the use of salt.—Contrasting these statements with their opposite results, the Editor of The Farmers' Library, looking also to the difference of locality in relation to the Ocean and its influence by atmospheric agency, is inclined to believe that much is to be ascribed to locality.

The next paper is one that will attract notice, as it refers specifically, and in some instances by names, to the lands and staples, men and management in certain celebrated Agricultural Districts in Maryland, giving a view of the profits of the field labor employed in that State.

Next comes the Housewife's Department, into which the Editor seems always to enter with special solicitude. On this occasion, instead of dealing exclusively in pies and pudding making, soap and candles—without failing to give some useful, original recipes—the Editor gives his views of the obligation on the part of parents to encourage their daughters in the study of some branches of Natural History, and then enforces his views by offering a beautiful and philosophical introduction to the study of Entomology, by the celebrated KOLLAR—a paper fraught with amusement and instruction for every reader.

The thirteenth (and last but one) of Mr. RANDALL's Letters on Sheep Husbandry comes next: His minute and practical instructions here given for the *Winter Management of Sheep*, with numerous illustrations, contribute greatly toward the completion of what will make, collectively, a most valuable manual for every man who makes, or desires to make, the rearing of Sheep a part of his agricultural operations. It is much to be hoped that the Publishers will place these valuable Letters before the public in a form that will place them in the hands of all who desire to possess the best information on what is getting to be a great branch of American Industry.

The next subject is one with which every farmer has daily occasion to be familiar—to wit: the comparative nutritive value of the different kinds of fodder used for the sustenance of domestic animals.

After this comes, seasonably, hints for the preservation of Peach trees against the attacks of certain insects; and to this succeeds another, No. IV. of the beautiful and instructive Lectures on Botany as connected with Agriculture, by JOHNSON, the eminent London Professor of Botany. Such lectures ought to be carefully studied in all our country schools, and by every young agriculturist in the Union.

But one of the most elaborate contributions to the science of American Agriculture is the article of six pages, by Professor J. W. HANDY, of Randolph Macon College, on the Soil, Products and Resources of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, with analyses of its Soil, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Tobacco and Cotton. This paper well illustrates the value of such investigations, and ought to serve as a standing reproach to the public councils of all States that fail to provide for similar developments and chemical analyses of the resources and products of different sections of our country.

If, as we have said, the first wonder is how the Publishers can afford to put forth a work so expensive in its embellishments and style of publication and so comprehensive and voluminous in its contents—the next wonder is that any Farmer, mindful of the cultivation of his son's mind and morals, should omit to afford him the advantage of becoming familiar, as this work would make him, with all that can give light, and dignity, and profit to his profession.

Crops of the United States in 1847.

A Washington correspondent of the *Courier & Enquirer* gives the following particulars from the forthcoming annual report of the Commissioner of Patents.—No year is mentioned in the letter, but 1847 is doubtless intended:

Grains, &c.	*Bushels.*
INDIAN CORN crop throughout the Union....	540,000,000
RYE crop throughout the Union.....	31,350,000
BUCKWHEAT crop throughout the Union....	11,674,000
BARLEY crop throughout the Union.....	5,735,000
OAT crop throughout the Union.....	283,500,000
POTATO crop throughout the Union.....	97,018,000

This last crop (Potatoes) it seems, has very much diminished in consequence of the rot, which deserves the attention of the Government. The Report of the Commissioner may contain some valuable suggestions on the subject.

The TOBACCO crop was 219,964,000 pounds, a slight diminution compared to former years.

COTTON crop, pounds.....	1,026,500,000
RICE crop, pounds.....	103,400,500
SILK crop, pounds of cocoons.....	404,600

☞ The veneering mill of Whiting Tuttle in Boonville, N. Y. was destroyed by fire on the 20th ult.—Loss about $2,000. No insurance.

New Publications.

☞ THE AMERICAN REVIEW for Feb. opens with a noble and statesmanlike essay by DANIEL D. BARNARD on "The War: The New Issue," which we trust will be thoughtfully pondered and heartily approved by the Whigs in Congress and generally, in case the negotiations now pending shall not result in peace. The hypocrisy of the President's professions, the baselessness of his pretexts, and the impolicy as well as wrong of prosecuting the War to the farther subjugation of Mexican States, are therein forcibly exhibited. We quote the concluding paragraph, cordially concurring in its inculcations:

"There are now in Mexico, and on their way there, according to official returns, of land forces, about 45,700 men. To these are to be added 5,000 seamen and marines, employed in the same service. In addition to this force, the Executive has authority by existing laws, to raise a farther force of 7,000 enlisted soldiers, and 12,500 volunteers for the war. Here is an aggregate force of 70,000 men either in the field, or authorized to be called there immediately. And now the President is asking for authority to raise an additional force of 30,000 men! What part of the motive for this extraordinary demand is to be set down to a desire and determination to make the patronage of the war power in his hands support the war as long as he chooses to carry it on, and for whatever objects of conquest and robbery, we cannot tell, nor shall we now stop to inquire. We look at this demand as it bears directly on the great question, now brought home to the conscience of every member of the American Congress: Shall this war of the President's, renewed under his orders after just and honorable terms of peace had been tendered by Mexico—a war, having for its avowed object the conquest and dismemberment of Mexico, to an extent which demonstrates that indemnity for our just claims has nothing to do with it, by a plan of military operations which contemplates the complete subjugation of that empire—shall *this* war of the President's be adopted and sanctioned by Congress, which is the sole war-making power of this Government? For ourselves we shall wait, with confidence, yet not without deep solicitude, for the result of the deliberations of Congress on this momentous question. We cannot but flatter ourselves that the President is now to be arrested in his mad career; that Congress, under the lead of wise and patriotic counsels, will now take its stand on those high duties imposed on it by the Constitution, and save the country from the degradation and ruin which the President and his infatuated party are certainly preparing for it. When the House of Representatives shall be called on for supplies of men and money for this war, we look for an answer from the majority of that body worthy of their noble principles, and of the high trust committed to them. It is not for us to suggest the mode of meeting their responsible duties in this regard. They will find a way of doing all their duty—to our gallant army in Mexico—to the country engaged in war with a foreign power—until a peace, really just and honorable to both parties, shall be effected; they will find a way of doing this, without making themselves, or allowing Congress to make itself, a party to a flagrant war of conquest and robbery, waged upon a weak and almost defenceless power. They will take a fit occasion to announce, by some authoritative action, on the part of that body with whom all supplies must originate, for what objects of the war they will, and for what objects they will not, give the President the means of carrying it on. We cannot entertain a doubt that we speak the common sentiment of the Whig party in Congress and throughout the country, when we say, that in the offers made by the Mexican Commissioners to Mr. Trist in September last, a basis was proposed for a peace between the two countries on just terms, which ought to have resulted in a treaty of peace, and which would have resulted in such a treaty, free from every exceptionable condition or demand on the part of Mexico, and entirely acceptable to the people of the United States, if the President had not set up an impertinent and unjustifiable demand, as an ultimatum, for the farther dismemberment of Mexico, after she had tendered a cession of territory far exceeding in value the demands he made upon her for indemnity. Such, as we believe, being the settled and abiding sentiment of the Whigs in Congress, they will support the war just so far as it may be necessary to bring Mexico to make a peace with us on terms like these, or on terms equally moderate and just; but they will support no war for the conquest and subjugation of the Mexican nation, or for the destruction, dismemberment or robbery of the Mexican empire."

THE INDIAN IN HIS WIGWAM; or Characteristics of the Red Race of America. By HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT. Wm. H. Graham, Tribune Buildings: pp. 416—50 cts.

Mr. Schoolcraft's labors and researches concerning the character, domestic habits and mythological traditions of the aboriginal tribes of this country have not, in our opinion, received their proper share of acknowledgment. Few persons have enjoyed fuller opportunities for such research than his station as Indian Agent on the North-western frontier afforded him, and no one has made so diligent and valuable use of the abundant material. Many legends and curious principles of religious faith, of races now almost extinct, have thus been preserved; and at the present time, when the attention of the historian and the poet is beginning to be directed to the rich field which our own country affords them, the value of the collection of mythological tales and traditions, included by Mr. Schoolcraft in his Algic Researches and in the work before us, cannot be too highly estimated. Lowell, in his version of "Shemah," a Chippewa legend, has shown how well these tales may be adapted to the purposes of poetry, and Longfellow has introduced the Shawnee story of "Mowis, or The Bridegroom of Snow," into his "Evangeline," with very fine effect, though without mentioning his indebtedness to the source whence it was obtained. Notwithstanding the extravagance and magnificent absurdity of the Indian mythological fable, many of its images are of exceeding boldness and grandeur. With less form and distinctness of outline than the Scandinavian legend, they startle the reader with their boundless variety of invention. To Mr. Schoolcraft belongs the honor of discovering and opening this quarry of native granite; it is left to other hands to hew it into majestic and imperishable columns.

The present volume opens with the personal adventures of the author on the Ohio and Mississippi, and among the Ozark Mountains, immediately after the last war with England. The contrast which they present to the present condition of that great region is interesting in the extreme. The chapters devoted to the poetry, domestic songs and sports, and household life of the Red Man, form the most curious and instructive portion of the volume to the general reader, while the scholar and historian will find attractive material in the antiquarian researches of Mr. Schoolcraft and his copious Ethnology of all the American tribes. As the result of his twenty-five years' studies and labors, it contains an amount of valuable information, which entitles it to a place in the library of every reading man in the country.

"THE LAW REPORTER, FEB. 1848."—This number (Bradbury & Guild, Boston, publishers,) contains the recent Queen's Bench decision, in banc, as delivered by Lord Denman, in the case of the Queen *vs.* Chadwick, that a marriage with the sister of a deceased wife is unlawful and void, and that the parties may enter into other marriage contracts. It also gives a decision in the Massachusetts Circuit Court, that prisoners charged with piracy on board a British vessel may be surrendered by the United States to England, for trial, without any special act of Congress. The application for the surrender may be made by the British Minister, and need not be founded on a previous indictment found against the prisoners by the British tribunals, or on any warrant issuing therefrom.

ILLUSTRATED COMIC PAPERS.—We have just received the first number of the "*Leuchtkugeln*," or, to put it into English, "*Fire Balls*," an illustrated humorous, satirical periodical to be published in Munich, Germany. It is edited with a good degree of humor, the illustrations are spirited and the design at the bottom of the whole is to aid forward the earnest struggles for Progress now making in Germany. The work may be obtained of Helmich & Co. 421 Broadway.

On this side the water, *The John Dunkey* is a decided improvement on former efforts in this line. The wood engravings are admirably executed and the letter-press is generally readable. The burlesque of Hon. Mr. Foote's speech week before last, and the parody on Poe's recent poem were both perfect.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from Mr. Holt, music publisher, 156 Fulton-st. two new songs of Christy's—"The Dandy Broadway Swell," and "A Darkie's Life is always gay."

THE VERMONT COMPANY.—The *Rutland Herald*, the Editor of which has a brother—an officer—in the Mexican war, says: "Out of 80 members of the Vermont company—raised last summer for the Mexican war—*forty-four* have already died; and out of this number, only *two* have been killed in battle—the others having fallen victims to the diseases incident to the climate."

For The Tribune.

Mr. Fine's Report respecting Fugitive Slaves.

The Report made by the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the New-York Senate, against the bill prohibiting State officers from aiding in the capture of fugitive Slaves, is a very extraordinary one. The premises are sound, the conclusion from them "most lame and impotent."

Mr. Fine correctly maintains that the State has no power to pass laws facilitating the capture of such fugitives, and that the act of Congress requiring State officers to aid in their capture, is null and void. Hence he draws the sage conclusion, that if any officer in New-York does assist in the capture, he acts illegally, and may be punished at common law, and *therefore* a statute forbidding officers to aid the slaveholder is *unnecessary!* Mr. Fine offers no authority to show the present *illegality* of such conduct on the part of a State officer, and refers to no instance in which an officer has ever been punished at common law for such an offence. It is a matter of notoriety that throughout the Union, from the organization of the Federal Government down to the present day, State officers, except where prohibited by statute, have with perfect impunity, acted as the agents of Slaveholders in arresting and imprisoning alleged fugitive Slaves. It is scarcely a year since the Mayor of this City, with his Police, was engaged in a Slave hunt in our streets. If the Slaveholder, as Mr. Fine admits, has authority to seize his Slave in New-York, it follows as a matter of course, that he may delegate that authority to others, or employ agents to assist him in its exercise. Any State officer may lawfully do any act not incompatible with his office, which a private citizen may do, unless prohibited by statute. Mr. Fine assigns no reason why a constable, a sheriff, or a mayor, may not act as the agent of a Slaveholder, in doing what his principal has a legal right to do. No less than six of our State Legislatures have passed laws forbidding their State officers from acting as agents for Slaveholders in catching their Slaves. Such laws are unquestionably Constitutional, since every State has a perfect right to control its own officers. Mr. Fine admits the power of the Legislature to pass such laws, and admit their propriety, but contends that they are unnecessary because the common law has already provided for the punishment of officers who act as agents for the Slaveholders, a discovery which no lawyer, which no court had ever made. The business of Slave-catching is justly odious in our community, and by very many, regarded as highly immoral. Such a business is degrading to official dignity, and when exercised by men connected with our tribunals, tends to excite disgust and contempt for the administration of justice. Hence it is that our Legislatures are, one after another, making it a high misdemeanor for State officers to participate in the capture of Slaves, and the Convention of Wisconsin are now considering the expediency of incorporating such a prohibition in the Constitution of the State.

The decision of the Supreme Court, giving the Slaveholder a right to seize and carry away his Slave without legal process renders farther legislation necessary for the protection of personal liberty. The right to seize rests upon the validity of the title of the claimant. If no inquiry may be made into this title, then any stranger may come into our streets and seize and carry away to the slave market, any man, woman or child he may think proper. Hence, liberty, humanity, justice and religion all unite in invoking the immediate interposition of the Legislature, to compel a Slaveholder to establish his ownership to the prey he has seized, before he shall be permitted to appropriate it to his own use. Most earnestly is it to be hoped that the Legislature will not only pass the bill objected to by Mr. FINE, but another also, to prevent the decision of the Supreme Court from affording protection to kidnappers. A. B.

January 29, 1848.

Railroad to Albany.

Advantages of the Harlem or Interior Route.

At a meeting of gentlemen interested in the extension of the Harlem Railroad through the interior of Dutchess and Columbia Counties to Albany, held at Lord's Hotel in North-East, a Committee of Correspondence, appointed for that purpose at a previous meeting, made a Report, a copy of which is contained in the following extract. The Preamble to the Report closes with the declaration "that such a work ought to be constructed."

This valley from Dover north may be considered the only natural geological valley adapted to the construction of such a work between the two important points which it is designed to connect; and is one which, in itself, and in many of its natural tributaries, is exceedingly rich in mineral wealth, abounds in agricultural productions, and is susceptible of great improvement for manufacturing and mechanical purposes.

Works of the kind under consideration are considered important somewhat in proportion to the importance of the points to be connected. This would have for its immediate terminus at one point the great Commercial Emporium of the entire Union, and for the other the Capital of the Empire State—a State particularly celebrated, too, for its magnificent public works in almost its entire extent, except in the Counties east of and bordering on the Hudson river. The portion of this highly favored State appears to have been somewhat overlooked in the great plans which have been conceived and executed for its aggrandizement in almost every other portion. It certainly appears a little remarkable that a State which has expended so many millions in concentrating such noble improvements at its Capital, should have overlooked to this late day the most important link in the whole chain, viz: a liberal and cheap Railroad from its Capital to its own great emporium, available at all seasons of the year.

They have thus failed to secure all that they might have done of the immense and immensely increasing trade of a great Western Empire. The two cities referred to are, moreover, the two *most* important outlets for trade and commerce in the whole Union—the foreign commerce of one exceeding that of any other on the Continent, and the other the point of concentration of by far the largest portion of Western and Northern trade in the Northern States. So important a point was Albany deemed to be by the enterprising men of the East, after it became the terminus of such extensive public works, that they, with an energy that overcame all obstacles, constructed a railroad to it from their great mart of trade, on a much longer and more difficult route and at a far greater expense than can possibly be required to construct one through this valley. The Western railroad to which we refer, from Boston to Albany, has become one of the greatest thoroughfares in our country. The receipts upon it the past year exceed $1,200,000; and, after deducting all expenses and considerable improvements, leave a net income of over $600,000.

If your time would permit, it would not be uninteresting, nor uninstructive, perhaps, to look back for a series of years upon the various proceedings which have been had in relation to the construction of a railway from New-York to Albany, and particularly to review the speculations upon the probable consequences which would result from the construction of such rival works as were then contemplated, and of the splendid revenues which were long since to have been derived from this work so long talked of, but which is *yet to be* brought into existence.

Such rival works *have been* executed and are reaping golden harvests which should have been gathered in this field.

Our more immediate neighbors of Connecticut, foreseeing the necessity for such a communication between New-York and Albany, and relying upon the eligibility of their position, being about midway between the two great rivers—Hudson and Connecticut, proceeded with a zeal and energy that has few parallels in this country, considering the character of their route, and their want of means to construct a railway, which has been for several years in successful operation, and is at this moment through it that our citizens, who find it a more agreeable route than any that has hitherto been offered to them for a Winter conveyance from city to city, along the wild and romantic valley of the Housatonic. Their road is also burdened with the freight, which is giving employment to the whole force of engines, the thrilling whistles of which should long since have been resounding in the ears of the dwellers of this beautiful valley.

The local resources of this valley also far transcend those of the Housatonic, except the possibility of rendering the latter an extensively manufacturing region. Even then the greater proportion of materials used, for the manufacture of iron particularly, (which is the great staple of the valley,) goes out of this and its tributaries in the form of Iron Ore, from Salisbury and Sharon, Amenia and Dover.

An eligible route may be found near the line of the State of Connecticut, which would secure to the Road the transportation of a large amount of the Salisbury Ore, and also some three to five thousand tons of other freight, and from one to two thousand passengers per annum. Another and very important consideration, however, in connection with the most eligible route, is the advantage it would be, to discontinue construct a branch into the States of Connecticut and Massachusetts, with a view, not only of securing to the Road under contemplation, a portion of the immense tonnage of the western part of those States, but also with a view to the construction of an Air-Line Road from Montreal and the eastern shore of Lake Champlain to the City of New-York. Such a route is entirely practicable. Railways are already constructed on a portion of it, and charters are in existence for a considerable part of the remaining portion. And it only remains for New-York to do her duty, to unite herself as permanently in trade with the Canadas as she will then be with the wide West.

In farther considering this subject of a branch, the Committee beg leave to suggest that, when the Harlem Road is extended into the town of North-East, in Dutchess County, the construction of a road of 15 or 16 miles of road on this branch into Sheffield, Mass. will give a continuous line of Railway over roads already constructed from Sheffield north, from the City Hall in New-York to within three miles of the line of Vermont, and would forever secure it from competition on any other route, so far as distance is concerned. It would also bring the large and populous village of Pittsfield 14 or 15 miles nearer to New-York than it now is to Boston by Railway, and consequently all the country north of it, which would fall upon the Western Road at Pittsfield. A remarkable and important consideration, also, in connection with this line of branch road, is the fact that from Dover north to near the north line of the State of Vermont, it passes over and near to immense and extensively wrought beds of iron ore, and through a country which, though long celebrated for its manufacture of iron, is still as it were in its infancy in that respect.—The increase of manufactures has been 100 per cent. with in five years, and new works are still in progress. Much of the ore, like that in Salisbury, which has been wrought for more than a century, and others north in Berkshire County, are not surpassed in quality for the manufacture of muskets and chain-cables—of car-wheels and axles on this continent.

Estimates were presented of tonnage, &c. which we omit:

Again, we say, that in view of all these facts, and other considerations which might be urged, such as the transportation of Marble, which abounds along the entire route, and the increased consumption of mineral Coal throughout the whole valley, such a work ought to be constructed.

If New-York considers her true interests, and desires to secure to herself a great Northern trade as well as to increase her Western, she will come up and aid liberally in the construction of such a work.

The time is propitious. The land-holders along the route will concede the right of way upon more favorable terms than ever before, and the business interests of the whole valley will be enlisted to sustain the road.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Hon. HENRY KING of Lehigh County, formerly a Member of Congress, representing the old Lehigh and Schuylkill District, has been selected as the Delegate to the Whig National Convention from the Sixth District. JOSHUA DUNCAN, Esq. has been recommended as the Elector for the District.

TENNESSEE.—The Whig members of the Tennessee Legislature and other Whig citizens held a meeting at Nashville on the 27th ult. and appointed John Netherland of Rogersville, and Christopher H. Williams of Lexington, Presidential Electors for the State at large, declaring them well fitted to advocate the claims of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. The meeting resolved that it is expedient that delegates should be appointed to represent the State of Tennessee in any Whig National Convention which may be held for the nomination of a candidate for the *Vice Presidency*—suggested that there is necessity for a Whig State Convention in Tennessee—and recommended a proper mode for the appointment of Electoral candidates in the several districts, and also for the appointment of Delegates to the National Convention.

[Louisville Journal.

A TERRIBLE HURRICANE AND FLOOD IN CUBA.—Matanzas papers of the 18th of January report a terrible flood and hurricane at Sagua and Mayari. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The rivers were swollen to an unprecedented extent. The tobacco crop, the fruit, and the cattle of the valleys were swept into the rivers. Many of the inhabitants were reduced from affluence to extremest poverty.

MEETING OF THE CANADA LEGISLATURE.—The *Canada Gazette Extraordinary* of the 1st inst. contains the Earl of Elgin's Proclamation, requiring the newly elected Legislature of the United Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, to meet him at Montreal on the 25th inst. for the actual dispatch of public business.

☞ THE ADAMS HOUSE, in Boston, has failed—so the papers say. Sorry for it. The Messrs. Adams kept a good house.

REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—THE POST OFFICE.—Reduced into United States Currency, 483 cents to the pound, the revenue for the year ending on the 5th of last month, is $233,760,244. By this is meant the NET returns, after the charges of collection are deducted.

England, with a two cent postage, pays the whole expense of the Post Office Department, and realizes a surplus, or net profit, of $4,174,120 a year, and that profit is daily increasing. How is it that we, with a five and a ten cent rate, are in arrears? We manage badly. There, franking is abolished—here, every country trader who can get to be a Postmaster, franks his correspondence, and works for "THE PARTY." What real accountability or check is there in our system? Scarcely any. Even our Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. Hobbie, bears testimony to the cheapness and superior management of the British system—but *Col Bone?*

Comparing 1846 with 1847, and taking into account *all sources* of revenue, the decrease last year was $10,710,303. The National Debt of Great Britain is often said to be a thousand millions sterling. It consists of annuities chiefly payable when the Government pleases, and is only equal to a debt of about five hundred millions of pounds at 6 per cent. If the Church establishment be done away, its property will pay a third of the public debt, the interest on which is 27½ millions sterling. Britain derives a revenue of thirty-five millions of dollars yearly from stamps. The United States had a stamp revenue at one time. Col. Fish, father of the Lieut. Governor, was the chief collector in that district.

CITY ITEMS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.

QUARANTINE HOSPITAL.—The following are the returns for the week ending on the 7th:

Diseases.	Remaining at last report.	Admitted since.	Dis. chg'd.	Died.	Remaining.
Resistent fever...	305	143	43	6	399
Intermit fever...	2	—	—	—	—
Typhus fever.....	348	79	63	12	352
Small-Pox	22	3	1	2	22
Other diseases....	108	29	10	4	123
Total.....	785	254	115	24	898
Increase.....	113				

NEWSPAPER SOLD.—A morning paper says that it is stated in certain quarters that M. Gallardet, the proprietor of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, has sold his establishment to Mr. Arpin, a New-Orleans editor, for 250,000 francs—$50,000.

☞ The late PETER CHANDLER of Mexico, Oswego Co. N. Y. who died at Marietta, Ohio, on the 23 of January, left the following legacies: To the A. B. C. F. M. $5,000; Am. Home Missionary Society, $5,000; Am Bible Society, $5,000; Central Am. Education Society, $5,000; Am. Protestant Society, $3,000—total, $28,000.

POLICE.—Officer Davis last evening arrested Thomas Norton on a charge of receiving stolen goods.... A fellow calling himself Thomas English was last night found concealed in the premises of Mr. Wm. Low of the Fourth Ward, under suspicious circumstances. He was taken into custody by officer Sanger and locked up for examination.... Charles Steward and James Duffy were arrested on a charge of stealing a set of harness from Matthew McKeon.... Eliza Hinlet was brought up on a charge of stealing a watch valued at $10 from Hannah Seabin.... John Coughlan was arrested and detained to answer for stealing iron pickets from the iron railing in front of the church in Elizabeth-st.... John Carney was taken into custody on a charge of stealing a piece of flannel worth $10 from Mr. Stone of 425 Pearl-st.

ANOTHER HEAVY FAILURE.—The failure of a large iron firm in Worcester, was announced in this city yesterday. This failure is said to have been precipitated by a failure in Broad-st in this city, on whose notes the Worcester firm were endorsers to the amount of $25,000.

[Boston Traveller, 8th.

TRUE BENEVOLENCE.—A number of excellent young ladies of Albany have formed a new Sewing Society, the object of which is to provide clothing, at this inclement season of the year, for 'bare possibilities' and 'naked realities.' [Knickerbocker.

NOTICES.

PHRENOLOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS.
FOWLERS & WELLS,
Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-st. N. Y.

☞ J. D. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds for New-York and Connecticut, Wannamy Hall. 2t* if

☞ Dr. Banning's Office removed to 369 Broadway, near Franklin-st, where the "Patent Body Brace" may be had. 2t im

☞ Dr. Christie's Medicated Galvanism.—CAN IT AID IN THE ALLEVIATION OF DISEASE?—We answer it unhesitatingly in the affirmative. When every means has been tried without success, and the last lingering ray of hope has departed, the wretched sufferer has been restored through its influence to comparative health, comfort and happiness. The fact is peculiarly applicable to those terrible and prevalent disorders called *Nervous Complaints*, in which medicine is of so feeble avail—being often entirely useless—as cases of confirmed *Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Tic Doloreaux, Bronchitis, Chronic Rheumatism, Nervous Headache* and many others of that class, these orders DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELTS, NECKLACES, BRACELETS, &c are of immediate and certain benefit.

The following has been voluntarily given from one of the most distinguished physician in Boston, Mass.:

"FOR ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

"I, the undersigned, without the least hesitation, do feel warranted in saying that the Galvanic Articles, invented by Dr. A. H. CHRISTIE, contain very valuable properties, particularly in cases of *Spinal Complaints, Spasmodic Contractions, and Irritation of the Nerves*, also in cases of *Apoplexy and Epileptic Fits*. They have been used by many of my patients, who have received essential benefits from them. I have conversed with many who have declared to me their perfect confidence in them, especially in Rheumatic affections. This is not unlikely, as Rheumatism is certainly a disease of the nervous character, and it is in some mysterious connection with the nerves of the human system that the remarkable efficiency of these articles is owing. Although I cannot explain the rationale of the benefit of CHRISTIE's inventions, still so many authentic cases have come under my notice, that, were I otherwise disposed, I should give in—for 'seeing is believing.' The science of Physiology has many extraordinary facts to be explained, and these new medical discoveries are among the most strange and important.

"J. B. McMAHON, M.D.

"Boston, August 23, 1847."

Pamphlets, with full descriptions, may be had gratis of the agent, or they will be sent by mail.

☞ D. C. MORNHEAD sole agent in New-York, 182 Broadway. A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers. No druggist has the genuine article. 8t 2tsodos

☞ Temperance.—Knickerbocker Division No. 54, S. of T., will celebrate their Third Anniversary at the Broadway Tabernacle on Thursday evening, Feb. 10. Address by Rev. Br. E. H. CHAPIN of Boston. P. G. W. P. A. D. Wilson will preside. Singing by the Excelsiors—Tickets 25 cents—may be had at the Organ office of L. Hasselt, 122 Nassau-st; F. Price, 150 Fulton-st; A. McCotter, 278 and 439 Broadway; J. Wilcox, 332 Bowery; C. J. Stearns, 43 and 119 Bowery; F. W. & W. F. Gilley, 430 Grand-st; E. Warner, 205 Bleecker-st; G. W. Hardenbrook, 301 Bleecker-st; G. Gilroy, 370 Hudson-st; R. Rogers, 219 Hudson-st; Lambert & Lane, 69 Wall-st; and at the door on the evening. The number of tickets being limited, those who intend going will do well to secure them early. Doors open at 6 o'clock; exercises to commence at 7. 7t Sr 7 MWsTh

By Telegraph to The Tribune.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

MORNING REPORT.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 9—1 P. M.

Mr. HALL reported a bill making appropriations for Sing Sing Prison.

Mr. FOX brought in a bill for a Lien Law for Mechanics.

Mr. WILKIN offered a resolution raising a Select Committee to report on the expediency of continuing the appropriation to our State Normal Schools.

The Bill in relation to the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum passed the Senate.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. RAYMOND reported against petitions to continue the offices of Chancellor, and the old Superior Court, to July, 1849.

A Bill passed to reduce the capital of the New-York Equitable Insurance Company.

The weather is cold. The thermometer is below zero this morning.

ASTRONOMY.

LECTURE V.... BY J. P. NICHOL, LL. D.

Reported for The Tribune by Oliver Dyer, the Phonographer.

The PHYSICAL CONSTITUTION of our System.... Discussion concerning the nature of Comets.... Their motions.... Their subjection to gravity.... Their immense periods.... Strange phenomena presented by Halley's Comet.... The idea of POLARITY, and its application to such phenomena.... Probable universality of its developments among material phenomena.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have now endeavored to explain and fully to exemplify by means of the remarkable discoveries of the planet NEPTUNE, the nature of the mechanism that sustains our Planetary System. As we have seen it, it indeed appears most compact and harmonious—every orb bound to all others around it by sympathies which seem indissoluble, and which raise the smallest atom from a condition of isolation into a constituent and essential part of the vast fabric. An understanding of this mechanism, so full and minute as that which, under the guidance of ADAMS and LEVERRIER, has enabled us to penetrate with so sure an effort to the far region of NEPTUNE, may well be considered at first sight almost to have exhausted all problems of interest connected with our System; but inasmuch as Man's knowledge never is nor can be complete—inasmuch as it is his destiny always to struggle, and his hope ever to rise—we have no sooner reached what seems satisfactory in this line of inquiry, than doubts and difficulties press for notice which lead to investigations yet loftier and farther reaching. It soon occurs to us, on contemplating this mechanism of ours, that although the law of gravitation entirely explains how it at present proceeds, enabling us to trace the many and complex relations of all these orbs, there still are facts connected with it, and these of high import, which the simple action of gravity as the sustaining power does not explain.

Nothing, I think, could convince one more sure ly than the discovery of NEPTUNE how completely we have got hold of the laws governing the internal mechanism of our system.

I mentioned on a previous evening, for instance, that we find all the planets *lying nearly in the same plane*; to illustrate: suppose I place a ball in the center of this table; now let the ball represent the Sun, and then if I were to represent the position of the planets by other balls, I would have to place them on the table also, and not *above* nor *below* the surface of the table. Now the law of gravity does not explain this. It would sustain the motions of the planets round the Sun, however lying in space.

I also stated that the curve described by an orb revolving round the Sun is an ellipse, not an oval, and that gravity would sustain a planet moving in any ellipse whatever, but we find that these orbs are all moving in ellipses very near a circle, so long as we consider the orbit on a very large scale you may represent it by a circle. Here, then, is another condition which the law of gravitation does not explain.

Thirdly, We find that the planets are all revolving round the Sun in one direction. We do not find one traveling in one direction and another pursuing an opposite course, but all sweeping round in the same direction. This also is quite unexplained by the law of gravitation. They might move in any direction and still gravity would sustain them.

Fourthly: We find that the Satellites move round the primary planets in the same direction that the primary planets revolve round the Sun. Now when we consider the number of the primary planets, this may be regarded as a special arrangement, and one not at all accounted for by the law of gravity.

Lastly. The planets and satellites have a rotary motion on their axes, as also has the Sun, which completes its revolution in twenty-five days, and all these motions take place in the same direction. This is not explained by the gravitating power.

Now when persons look at these facts it must strike them that there is some great law here which gravitation does not explain. I should mention, by-the-by, that to the circumstances of which I have spoken there is one exception. The planet Uranus has three satellites. Herchel said it had six, but no other Astronomer has ever been able to discern more than three. Lord Rosse's great telescope has never been turned to Uranus, and the question still remains unsettled, but we know that the planet has three Satellites. Now in this orb is the exception. Its satellites are not moving round Uranus in the plane to which the other planets are confined. They sweep out from it, nor do they move in the same direction as the other planets, but in the opposite. They move backward. Now this is the sole exception in the whole system to the order and the laws to which I have referred. The planet Neptune confirms this order. We now know that Neptune has one satellite, and its motion is the same as that of all the rest of the planets. I believe it may almost be said with confidence that Neptune has two satellites. A second one, it is said, has been discovered by the excellent telescope at the observatory at Harvard University, but it has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained.

The only exception, then, is Uranus, and the question arises, What are we to do with it? Are we to accept this single exception as overthrowing the general order? or as arising from some external cause with which we are not acquainted? I believe if you consider the vast number of other motions governed by the law to which I have referred, you must consider the case of Uranus as an exception. If we had not treated the Comets so lightly the other night I would say that a Comet would be very acceptable here. [Laughter and applause.