NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

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THE TRIBUNE.

For the Tribune.

Thoughts on the State Prison Question.

No. III.

The color of your spectacle glasses, Mr. Editor, passeth my powers of guessing. In your three several notices of my articles on the State Prison Question, you seem determined to represent me as on the wrong side; as wrong headed; as handling the arguments of the Mechanics with unfairness; as working with lawyer-like skill and ingenuity, to prove that they are asking something unreasonable, &c. &c. And yet in your last notice you are constrained to say, that I admit "the present system of Prison Labor to be wrong;" although you qualify your remark by the prefix, that I am "forced" to this. May I inquire who or what has forced me to this conclusion? Are not my opinions voluntarily stated? And if so, and conforming too to your own, (which, of course, are on the right side,) how, in common fairness, can you represent me as on the wrong side? Not one sentence that I have written can, I am sure, be construed contrary to this "admission." Put to place myself right with your readers—to whom you have been pleased strongly to commend my articles—allow me, with as much brevity as possible, to ask their attention to my *whole* train of thought. Not that I will admit that there is ambiguity in what I have written; for as my object has been distinct to my own mind, so I have endeavored to state it clearly. And what little more I design writing on this subject, I desire may be considered in connection with what I have already written.

I have long noticed in the publications of the mechanics generally, on this controverted point, that they pertinaciously press the notion that "labor is a privilege;" which is, fundamentally, an error of the rankest kind. Their conclusion from it is, that felons should not be permitted to labor. It was to refute this position, that I penned my first article. Incidentally, I touched on the considerations that should govern in selecting employment for convicts. To my main argument, the editorial comment was, that "we (the editors) have never met three persons who were in favor of keeping felons as gentlemen of leisure and supporting them by a tax on honest industry."

To justify myself against the demurrer thus entered on behalf of "the mechanics," I prepared my second article. In this, I undertook to prove the correctness of my position, by quotations from the publications of the mechanics themselves; and I think so successfully, that the impartial reader will join issue with me against the editor, that they, "the mechanics," according to their own showing (not that of the editor, be it observed,) do "ask something unreasonable," to wit—that by the commission of crime, the felon shall be considered as having "canceled the exercise of every function of his former privileges" (let it not be forgotten that *the privilege of labor* is the burthen of this protest); that "the products of felon labor shall not come *at all* into market in competition with the products of the honest and free mechanics of the State" (then they must not labor at all, or the products of their labor must be thrown away); that, in fine, property shall pay their support" (and how can it be made to do this but by "taxation on honest industry?" for property is but the result of honest industry). This is all official; it is from their authorised publications of the highest class; it is not the plea which their volunteer champion in the editorial chair, advances for them. If there is here any 'unfair handling of the arguments of the mechanics," any drawing of blood, it is not my doing; they have "bungled the job" for themselves, and cut their own fingers.

You do not think it very material, Mr. Editor, how a man arrives at his conclusions. This reminds me of a pedestrian whom I used to see in our streets, when a boy. His habit was to draw an air line for himself, between the beginning and the end of his walk, and all intervening obstacles had to give way at his approach. The woodsawyers, the passengers, and even the very urchins, generally thought, I believe, that his mode of arriving at conclusions was by no means immaterial. And 'tis even so on moral questions; for the sake of eradicating one evil, it is not right to advance premises which are so broad as to endanger others. Thus our friends, "the mechanics," in aiming to remedy the evils of the present Prison System, strike directly at the root of all felon labor; as my quotations have irrefutably established. It is for their own interest to be more cautious, and to limit their demands and so to enforce them too, as that they may be sustained in them by the community.

A word now as to another form of the demands of the mechanics: this is, that *all mechanical trades* shall be abolished from the Prisons. Any who will take the trouble to look at their recent publications, will find this claim very distinctly and frequently advanced; in this form I heard Mr. Bradford and Mr. Cummerford state it, at the late meeting in Military Hall; this is substantially the editorial version of it in the Tribune of Oct. 24th; (the language of the editor is, "the mechanics affirm that felons ought not to be taught valuable trades in the Prisons.") That their demands have, in fact, this extent, is also evident from their dissatisfaction with the law of 1835; which even goes so far as to provide that "no mechanical trade shall hereafter be taught to convicts in the State Prisons of this State, except the making of those articles of which the chief supply for the consumption of the country is imported from foreign countries." Let us examine this demand; it must be required, either

First, as a right; or

Second, as a boon; or

Third, disregarding the considerations of right and favor, it must be sought as a grant which the demandants have the political power to enforce.

As to the question of right: how did "the mechanics" come into the possession of it? All our rights, as members of society, are either first, those not surrendered by individuals at the formation of the political compact, and so reserved to their successors under the compact; or second, those granted by the terms of the compact itself, or in pursuance of its general provisions. Now then, the demand for the suppression of the exercise of all (or any) mechanical trades by felons, presupposes the existence of a right in one class of the community to direct or control the labor of another class. But certainly there is no natural right of this kind; and equally true is it, there is no such political right granted under our compact. As to our rights, natural and political, we are all equal: if, then, one class may demand the suppression of mechanical trades, another may of agricultural pursuits, and another of professional.—Again; it is not *numbers* that determine the existence of this supposed right. So that if there be but ten men in the Commonwealth engaged in the growth and culture of silk, for example, (this case I select as "the mechanics" propose so to have the felons employed,) these ten may demand that this business be abandoned in the Prisons, with as much show of right, as the "twenty thousand" who now find competitors in the State Prisons, demand the discontinuance of mechanical trades.

There does exist a right to control the labor of individuals. But that right is in the whole body politic. And the cases in which it arises and may be exercised, are the subject of specific provision. The commission of crime—or in other words, the violation of the rights of others—confers the power. Its exercise is a high duty; one not to be undertaken hastily, nor from passion, nor on the unreasonable demands of masses swaying large elective powers.

It is yet, however, certain, that in yielding the natural right of self-protection to society, to be exercised by it for the equal and common good of all, individuals have not thereby surrendered the just claim which they have to be protected on equal terms with others, in the exercise of those functions which all are considered as retaining; for this is, in fact, a part of the right of self-protection itself. Hence, the mechanics have, to this extent, the right to ask that felon labor shall be so regulated as not to bring an unequal competition against them. But this, be it observed, is regulation, not abolition.

It follows then, necessarily, that the mechanics, as such, have no right to demand the suppression of mechanical trades in the Prisons.

How, as to the question of favor? This, of course, waves the question of right. In considering the application on this ground, we have to inquire, is it expedient to grant it? If so, in whole, or in part? On the part of the applicants, these things are urged as grievances: that by the present contract system, a ruinous competition is brought against them; the labor of the felons being hired out at merely nominal rates, compared with the compensation which the honest artizan must receive to enable him to live—the felon, meanwhile, being supported by the State. Again, that felons are taught trades in Prison, which, if wrought at on their discharge, bring them into necessary contact with the innocent workman; thus subjecting the latter to the moral contamination which all convicts are charitably supposed to impart.—In my last number, in the Tribune of Oct. 20, I noticed the first plea, and admitted its weight. As to the second: it is not an inevitable result in all cases. Multitudes of mechanics perform their work at their own abodes; sometimes for their own account, when they need have no association with others of their trade; and sometimes for large employers, when their necessary association is only with the employer. Besides, the former may advance the same plea, if the convict is taught any branch of agriculture; and so of all conceivable occupations about which he may be employed. Carry it out to its legitimate consequences, and all society may rise up and say, we will not have this man associating freely with whomsoever he pleases; our children are exposed to his vicious teachings and example; any, in whom we have an interest, may be tempted by him to crime. Well, let us then find a remedy for such dire evils; we will either banish the criminal altogether from the land; or condemn him to perpetual confinement; or we will erect a guillotine, to be worked night and day, by a five hundred horse power steam engine, for the decapitation of all who trespass on the rights of others, from the thoughtless boy who pilfers a Jew's harp, up to the magnificent villain who robs by the thousands, and murders to conceal it.

Once more; this plea carries with it, to a certain extent, its own refutation. The very fact that discharged convicts seek their livelihood by honest employment is, so far, evidence of a determination to amend their former habits of life; it is an indication of repentance that should be encouraged, not crush d.

There is the plea, stripped of its fine trappings; make ye all the most of it.

To all which, I fancy the editor replying, "this being benevolent at other folk's expense is not so popular now as it has been, though by no means out of fashion." And to which I answer, as Mrs. Glass said about cooking turbot, "first catch your fish"—first show that "other folks" pay the expense.

On the part of society at large, some things too are to be considered. As banishment is not a penalty under our criminal code, and it has been humanely thought that punishment should be graduated according to the offence, most criminals are again restored to the general associations of society. Then we must regulate the employment of the felon with reference to this contingency. He must be morally trained, at all events; he must be trained, too, to some practical, useful employment, if he has not already been. In selecting for him, full scope should be given for the choice; all trades, all professions, all occupations, should be considered. And the decision should be made under the influence of an enlarged judgement as well as philanthropy. The reader who may have kindly followed me thus far, will see what are the considerations, which I think should govern, in selecting employment for convicts, by reference to my first number, in the Tribune of Sept. 23.—Thus much on the question of favor.

At the Military Hall meeting we heard this distinctly, both in speeches and resolutions. I have not noticed the publication of the proceedings: if ever given to the public, it will be seen that this is the spirit that breathes through them. All I have to say here is this: it is an utter violation of all moral law. It is not doing to others according to the golden rule. It is striking a final and effectual blow upon the rivets of the criminals' fetters. It is destructive to the attempts which the humane among us are making to produce reform, while the law decrees punishment. It shuts from the unfortunate criminal who has never been directed by the guiding hand of affection and sympathy to a course of honest employment, his last hope of an education to virtue and industry; and without this he but returns to society with the scorpion lash of necessity brandished over him, driving him to crime. Ye that hope to succeed in such ends, by such means, answer to your own consciences—will your gain, in dollars and cents, compensate you for the ruin you may thus entail on others? Men they are, like yourselves; each class of you, with natures alike depraved; and—pardon me, but this very spirit proves you of the same lineage.

Z. Y. X.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS AND CANALS.—The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company has addressed a circular to the Legislature of New-Jersey on the subject of their difficulties. This Company is obliged to pay into the Treasury of the State 10 cents upon every passenger they transport. They complain of this as extortionary, when it is remembered that this important work has been built without taxing New-Jersey a dollar, while the wealth of the State has been greatly augmented by its location. The following extract from the document shows the value of canals and railroads to the contiguous country through which they pass. It says:

"The State alone has hitherto profited by these great works. Without the expenditure of a dollar, she has received from them more than three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and the transfer of two thousand shares of their stock—whilst, as is well known, the value of their stock is greatly depressed, realizing in the market, to the original subscriber, only eighty dollars, for what cost one hundred and twenty dollars a share—but not alone in this way has the State been benefited. The Raritan Canal, so unproductive to its owners, has scattered blessings innumerable far and wide throughout the land. The value of property of every description in its vicinity, by being brought so near to the great markets of New-York and Philadelphia, has been greatly enhanced, and thus millions have been added to the agricultural wealth of New-Jersey, while the facilities and cheapness with which the richest manures have been furnished by this means, have changed the whole appearance of the country in every direction along its course, and created productive farms from barren and uncultivated wastes."

☞ Dry Dock, Brooklyn, New-York.—Proposals for Timber for building the

COFFER DAM,

will be received at the Navy Agent's Office, New-York, until the 5th day of December, 1841, agreeably to the following

SCHEDULE OF TIMBER.

36½ Piles of Yellow Pine Timber, 16 inches square, average length 45 feet, for main Dam.

194 Piles of Yellow Pine Timber, 14 inches square, average length 36 feet, for main Dam.

453 Piles of Yellow Pine Timber, 12 inches square, average length 28 feet, for side Dams.

725 Piles of Yellow Pine Timber, 12 inches square, average length 36 feet, for Sheet Piling.

4 Sets of Waling Pieces, for main Dam, of White Oak. 1 foot square; total length 1,876 feet.

2 Sets of Waling Pieces, for side Dams, of White Oak. 1 foot ⨯ 8 inches square; total length 1,070 feet.

52 Cap Timbers of White Pine, 18 feet long and 18 inches square.

14,434 feet, board measure, of 3 inch White Pine Plank.

All the above Timber for Piles to be of good sound Yellow or Hard Pine, free from large knots and shakes, and suitable for grooving and driving as Sheet Piling. Two of the opposite ends of each pile to be sawed or hewed straight and parallel, and a third side to be sawed or hewed straight and square with the other two. The fourth face to be hewed or sawed nearly parallel with the opposite side, so as not to deviate more than one inch in the width of the pile. The dimensions to be as follows: the first named 364 Piles to be of lengths varying from 42 to 48 feet, and to average at least 45 feet; the thickness, measured on the parallel edges, to be not less than 14 nor greater than 16 inches, to average about 15, and the width not less than 16 inches.

The second lot (of 194 Piles) to vary in length from 34 to 38, averaging not less than 36 feet; the thickness on the parallel edges not less than 12 nor more than 14 inches, and the width not less than 14 inches.

The third lot (of 453 Piles) to vary in length from 26 to 48, averaging 38 feet; the thickness on the parallel edges not less than 11 nor more than 13, to average 12 inches; and the width not less than 12 inches.

The fourth lot (of 725 Piles) to vary in length from 33 to 38, averaging 36 feet; the thickness on the parallel edges to be not less than 11 nor more than 13, to average 12 inches; and the width not less than 12 inches.

The String or Waling Pieces for the main Dam to be of good, sound, straight White Oak Timber, hewed or sawed, 12 inches square, and in length varying from 25 to 35 feet.

The whole amount furnished to be 1,876 lineal feet.

The Waling Pieces for the side Dams to be 12 by 8 inches, hewed or sawed square, of good, sound, straight White Oak Timber, and in lengths varying from 25 to 35 feet—the whole amount furnished to be 1,070 lineal feet.

The 52 Caps to be of good, sound White Pine Timber, free from shakes and large knots, hewed or sawed straight, 18 inches square and 18 feet long.

The Plank to be of White Pine, round, straight and square edged, free from large knots, 3 inches in thickness, and in lengths not less than 25 feet—amount 14,434 feet, board measure.

All the above Timber and Plank to be delivered on such wharf or wharves within the U. S. Navy Yard, N. Y. as may be designated, and subject to the inspection and approval of such person as may be selected by the Engineer. One-fourth of the Yellow or Hard Pine to be delivered before the 25th day of January, 1842; one-fourth before the 25th of February, and the remaining half before the 31st of March, 1842. The Timber for the main and side Dams and Sheet Pilings to be delivered in the following order, viz:

1st. The Timber for the Main Dam.
2d. " " " " Side Dams.
3d. " " " " Sheet Pilings.

The Oak Waling pieces to be delivered on or before the first day of April, and the White Pine Timber and Plank before the 15th of April, 1842.

The right reserved to receive a less portion than an offer may embrace

ROBERT C. WETMORE, Navy Agent.
NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Nov. 8th, 1841.
n10 5tsostD5

SILVER MEDAL AWARDED.

KING'S PATENT SELF-ROCKING CHAIR—1841—is now offered, much improved.

Will rock of itself. Will please even an infant.
Will give perfect ease. Will comfort the aged.
Will not get out of order. Will prove a family comfort
Is not this sufficient? In sickness or in health.
Rock, rock in King's chair, there's a charm in it.
That soothes all the cares of suffering humanity—
Tell of the pleasure there is in the use of it,
Rocking so freely—of ease the reality.

The regulating seat of this Chair makes it in effect equal to two distinct and separate chairs, consequently the purchaser of King's Self-Rocker buys the CHEAPEST as well as the easiest and best rocker in the market.

N.B.—The rockers of this chair *present no obstruction*, neither do they wear the carpet.

Always on hand the following patent Chairs, all warranted not to get out of order:

REVOLVING CHAIRS, RECUMBENT CHAIRS, RECUMBENT REVOLVING CHAIRS, LIBRARY CHAIRS, WRITING CHAIRS, STUDY CHAIRS, OFFICE CHAIRS, with a great variety, all made for especial ease and comfort. All kinds of chairs made to order.

The subscriber confines himself exclusively to the manufacture of chairs. M. W. KING,
Patent Chair Maker, No. 474 Broadway,
o13 tf New York, between Grand & Broome st.

☞ No. 111 BOWERY is decidedly the be establishment in New-York to get bargains in the Boot and Shoe line; you have only to call to be convinced. Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses, Boys' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, in all their variety, of my own manufacture and warranted first rate, at prices to suit the times. Likewise a large assortment of good country work, which will be sold very cheap.
jy26 3m WILLIAM AGATE, 114 Bowery.

FASHIONABLE BOOTS.—The subscriber, grateful for past patronage, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still continues to manufacture Dress, Cork and double-sole Waterproof Boots, of the finest French Calf Skin, in the latest style, at very low prices; and by taking a drawing of the feet, and attending personally to the getting up of Customers' Boots, he is enabled to insure a handsome yet easy fit.

Constantly on hand, a select assortment of elegant Boots at the following reduced prices:

Seal Dress Boots.....	from $2 25	to $3 00
Calf Dress Boots.....	" 3 50	" 6 00
" Double sole Waterproof	" 5 00	" 6 00
" Cork sole "		8 00
" Half Boots	" 3 00	" 3 50

Shoes, Dancing Pumps, Slippers, &c. proportionally low.
Terms, Cash on delivery. JOHN L. WATKINS,
n1 1m 114 Fulton, between Nassau and Dutch-sts

LOST—On Tuesday last, a green Pocket Memorandum Book, containing a few *small* promissory notes, and memorandums of no value to any person but the owner. Whoever will return it to the bar of the Picayune Coffee House, 122 Water st. shall be liberally rewarded, and no questions asked. n10 2*

JOHN WARWICK, Sweep Stacker and Refiner in general, No. 17 John-street, New-York.

Purchaser of Jeweler's and Silversmith's Polishings, Pumicings, Lowells, Parting Bars, Coarse Silver Bars, Lace, Gilt and plated Metals, Bookbinder's Rags, &c. &c.
a18 1y

THE BUSINESS MAN'S AID; or Tables of Interest, together with many other useful Tables, convenient for reference to men of business. This day published and for sale by
DAYTON & SAXTON, 91 Nassau-street,
n10 Corner of Fulton.

PICKLES! PICKLES!!—Orders received for Osborn's Assorted Pickles in Gallons, Halves and Quarts, in the usual packages, Catsups, Sauces, &c. at
JOHN BROACH'S,
an24 3m 90 Fulton-st. near Front.

COMPOSITION ROLLERS, of the best materials and quality, and of all sizes, cast at the Office of the New World, 30 Ann-st. Inquire of Mr. J. W. RICHARDS, in the Press Room (basement.) au21 tf

TEAS.—Fine Gunpowder and Imperial Teas in chests and half chests. For sale by
o7 tf GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co. 78 South st.

DRY GOODS.

MUFFS! MUFFS! MUFFS! AT WATSON'S, 154 Chatham st. and 160 Bowery.—The subscriber informs the ladies of New-York and vicinity, that he has now on hand a very rich and elegant assortment of Lynx and other Fur Muffs, at prices reduced full 50 per cent. from any previous year. He earnestly solicits a call before purchasing, and assures those who favor him they shall not be disappointed. Fur trimmings of all kinds, and Furs repaired at short notice.
o20 1m WATSON 154 Chatham st. and 160 Bowery.

NEW FALL GOODS.—ALFRED SMITH, Merchant Tailor, No. 136 Fulton-st. would invite his friends and the public to call and examine his stock of new Fall Goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings suited to the fall trade. Gentlemen leaving their orders may rely upon their being fulfilled in the most satisfactory manner. Terms moderate—Cash on delivery. s2 tf

ONE PRICE STORE—Gentlemen wishing to purchase good cheap Clothing, would do well to call at 132½ Chatham street, where they can find garments at the following prices:

Cloth Coats, $9 to $12; Cloth Jackets, $4 to $5; Satinett Pants, $1,75 to $2,75; Cloth Pants $3 to $4,50.
o1 3m JACOB COGSWELL.

CHEAP CARPET STORE.—The subscriber offers for sale a new and splendid assortment of 3-ply Brussels, fine and superfine Ingrain Carpeting, Oil-Cloth, Rugs, Matts, Matting, with all other articles connected with the business, cheaper than can be bought at any other store in the city. Persons from the country or city wishing to purchase will find it much to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere, at 47 Canal-street, south side, near Broadway. DANIEL M. WILCOX. au27 3m

WHITE SILK LININGS FOR TAILORS. 30 inch white Senchews; 30 do do Sarsenett; 32 do superior do Pongees, or sale by PHILIP & EYTINGE, 32 Broad street. n13 3t*

REPACKED COTTON.—20 bales, suitable for Wadding, Batting, &c; for sale by PHILIP & EYTINGE, 32 Broad street. n13 3t*

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.

Cheapest in the City.

JONES & MARCY, 101 Bowery, wish to inform those who are about purchasing Carpets that they are offering a new and handsome assortment at the following low prices, consisting in part of

10,000 yds Russia and common Ingrain, from	1s 6d to 4s 6d
8,000 " fine and extra fine do	4 6 to 5 6
12,000 " superfine, handsome patterns,	5 6 to 6 6
18,000 " double superfine new patterns, English	7 0 to 8 6
6,000 " Three Ply, rich colors,	10 0 to 12 0
15,000 " 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 Oil-Cloth,	3 6 to 5 0

Also, sets heavy English and American Floor Oil-Cloths double white ground, 6- to 12s.

Together with a great variety of Dreggett, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Stair Rods, Window Shades, &c. &c., all of which will be sold from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than can be purchased any where else in the city. JONES & MARCY, 101 Bowery.

Middle Carpet Store between Hester and Grand streets.
n9 1w*

VELVETS! VELVETS! MAZARINE, BLUE AND BLUE-BLACK VELVET for HATS, Cloaks, &c. at 96½ Bowery.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the Ladies of New-York that he has just received a quantity of the above named articles at his Straw Hat Manufactory, 96½ Bowery, and that he has also on hand an assortment of Silk and Velvet Ribbons and French Feathers and Flowers, suitable for Trimming Hats; all of which he intends selling as low as they can be found in the city. Ladies are invited to call and judge for themselves.
THOS. YOUNG n10 1w*

NOTICE is hereby given that Herman Townsend has taken the store and will settle the affairs of the late firm of Townsend & Kennedy, instead of De Lancy Kennedy, as heretofore advertised. New-York, November 9, 1841.
HERMAN TOWNSEND,
n9 1w* DE LANCY KENNEDY.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, to the amount of SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-BRIGHTON ASSOCIATION offer for sale, by subscription, five hundred blocks of ground, the most eligibly situated of any they possess, as respects contiguity to the ferries, and also several of the most elegant and desirable villas and country seats in the vicinity of the city of New-York—These *five hundred* blocks are to be disposed of at eight hundred dollars cash; every one of them will contain eight building lots, and will measure about 100 by 200 feet, being sufficient for a neat cottage and garden plot.

Each subscriber will obtain a block valued at (according to the cash sales made by the Association the last two years) from $1000 to $1890, and he *may* have allotted to him property worth from forty to sixty times the value of his subscription. On some of them are splendid improvements, comprising large mansion houses, hotels, cottages, docks, &c. in perfect order.

The plan adopted for disposing of the above property, presents great inducements to the capitalist desirous of making good investments, and to all who wish to obtain a country residence at a moderate price, and in a position the most eligible in the vicinity of New-York. For example: the elegant country seat, with about four acres of land adjoining, recently finished by Thomas E. Davis, Esq., at a cost exceeding $60,000, and which is unrivalled for beauty of situation, will become the property of one of the subscribers, free and unincumbered, at a cost to him of only $800.

To some other subscriber will be allotted, free and unincumbered, "*Belmont House*" and grounds, now occupied as a seminary for young ladies, at an annual rent of $800.

The splendid "*Pavilion*," erected in 1837, at a cost exceeding $150,000, including the grounds and outbuildings, will fall to another, free and unincumbered.

"*Brighton House*" which, with the grounds, cost over $30,000, and several new and beautiful cottages, will become the property of other subscribers.

The Association, in offering so large an amount of valuable property at one time on such favorable terms, would merely remark, that they are prompted to do so solely with the view of closing their affairs within the term of their organized existence, which is about drawing to a close. They feel confident that each subscriber will obtain property greater in value than the amount of his investment.

Lists of the improved property, (which cost in all over $300,000,) with maps and accompanying documents, can be seen on application to Henry Lynch, President of the Association, (at their office, 49 Wall, entrance first door on Hanover street,) who will give all farther details of the proposed plan.

Terms of subscription for an undivided share of eight hundred dollars, as follows:

In cash	$400
In a bond payable in one and two years, on interest	400
	$800

Books of subscription are opened by EDWARD A. NICOLL, Esq., Trustee, at the office of the New York Life and Trust Company, No. 38 Wall st.

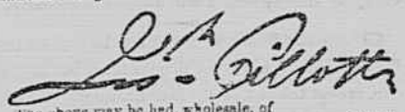
N. B. The cash payment will be deposited in the New-York Life and Trust Company, and the receipt of the Secretary of the Company given to all subscribers.

By order of the Trustees. o1

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.
JOSEPH GILLOTT,
PEN MANUFACTURER TO THE QUEEN.

CAUTION.—The high character of these Pens has induced the attempt, on the part of several disreputable makers, to practice a *fraud*, not only upon Mr. Gillott, but also upon the public. An inferior article bearing the misspelled name, thus, *Gillot*, omitting the final T, is now in the market. It can readily be detected by its unfinished appearance, and the very common style in which it is put up.

Observe, the genuine Pens are all marked in full—"Joseph Gillott's Patent," or, "Joseph Gillott, warranted;" and that each gross bears a fac simile of his signature thus



The above may be had, wholesale, of
jy15 1y HENRY JESSUP, 71 John-st. cor. of Gold.

QUILLS SUPERSEDED.—HAYDEN'S Steel Pens are better in all respects than Quills—more durable, equally pliable and cheap.

They are carefully made, selected and re-selected before offered to the public.

It is believed that their own merits will soon give them the pre-eminence among others.

The trade supplied at wholesale by the Agent.
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D. PRATT, Principal.

Reference is respectfully made to Drs. Nott, Potter, Proudfit, Union College; Reverends H. Winslow, G. W. Blagden, S. E. Woodbridge, Boston, Mass.; Rev. Drs. T. H. Skinner, T. E. Vermilye, Professor H. White, Rev. J. W. McLean, G. B. Cheever, Wm. Adams, A. D. Smith, Hon. Asron Clark, O. Halsted, N. White, J. T. Gilchrist, J. Paine, A. Zerega, H. Gaisger, Esqrs., N. Y. o23 tf

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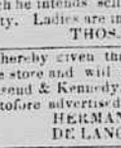

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n5 eod1m*

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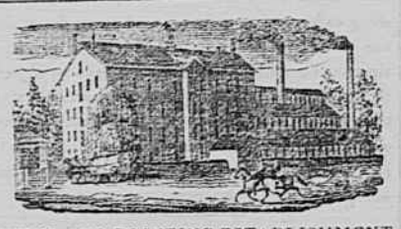

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