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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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THE TRIBUNE.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Memorial to the Legislature for the Abolition of the Gallows. [Concluded.

7. *We call for the Abolition of the Gallows—*

BECAUSE, While the reasons thus far adduced are chiefly confined to the demonstration that it is *unnecessary*, and that the proposed substitute may be adopted with safety and probable advantage, our case does not stop at that point; but we derive our strongest objection to the Punishment of Death from the conviction that it is far worse than merely useless—that it is fatally pernicious, and attended with the most demoralizing and brutalizing influences upon society; multiplying the very crime which it vainly seeks to prevent by imitating and suggesting it—so that in the opinion of many who have reflected much on this subject, *the hangman is himself the direct or indirect cause of more murders than he ever punishes or avenges.*

8. *We call for the Abolition of the Gallows—*

BECAUSE, It is founded on and sustained by a radically vicious moral principle—the principle of *Vengeance;* a principle which, however it may disguise itself under the name of *Justice*, is condemned not less emphatically by the highest wisdom of human reason than by the pervading spirit of the whole faith and philosophy of Christianity—at least as a rule for human action. The prevention of crime and the reformation of the criminal, are the sole objects of a just and true penal system. Vindictive Punishment, on any rule of retaliation, apportioning penalty to guilt for its own sake, to satisfy an imaginary if not impiously presumptuous equilibrium of retribution, we hold to be utterly forbidden, at least to human hands and human judgments. The benevolent objects above referred to, *prevention* and *reformation*, pursued in a spirit of merciful love even for the wretch whose very name implies his wretchedness, must be the sole aims of all such punishments as we can claim any right to inflict. One of these two essential objects is utterly violated in the practice of the death-punishment. To exterminate, not to reform, is the revolting function of the hangman; and it is in the spirit and on the avowed rule of retaliation, the claim of "blood for blood," that it is inflicted. This bad spirit of *Vengeance* in various degrees and modes pervades a large part of the penal laws, even of the most civilized Christian communities, though it is now beginning fast to melt away beneath the warm light of that Gospel which so few of them have as yet comprehended or felt.—In the Law of Death it stands revealed in its worst and most manifest hideousness; and by its example exercises a strong influence on the moral education of every community in which it subsists—on the formation of the habits of thought and feeling of individuals, and of the general spirit of the society. The evil seed does not fail to bring forth its due abundance of evil fruit. The powerful influence of the laws on the character of the people living under them, is seldom sufficiently appreciated; and in it is contained the explanation of the truth which has become almost a truism, that cruel laws make a cruel people; and that the mitigation of the more fierce and sanguinary features of the one is always attended with a corresponding diminution of the more fierce and sanguinary crimes committed by the other.

9. *We call for the Abolition of the Gallows—*

BECAUSE, Peculiarly fatal effects attend the example which it presents to the community living beneath its perpetual shadow. It weakens the idea of the sacred inviolability of human life, to familiarize the mind with that of its deliberate, relentless and remorseless extinction. It tends to harden the hearts of men; to give a rude shock to that natural instinct which prompts them to revolt at the idea of the cold and wilful infliction of death by man upon his fellow-man; by that shock to derange the action and weaken the deep-seated strength of that instinct, and to send away from the field of blood, and the spectacle of the Gallows, many a man far more ready than he came to yield to the temptations that may beset him, to commit a murder to which he may be urged by any strong motive of malignity or cupidity. The number of cases is very remarkable of men who have gone fresh from the sight of recent executions to commit similar crimes—in some instances, by a horrible species of fascination, committing them with a strange imitation of the very mode and weapon employed by the man whose execution they had witnessed. Out of 167 malefactors under sentence of death visited by the Rev. T. Roberts, of Bristol, the number who had witnessed executions was 164. This tendency is diminished only in *degree* by the privacy of executions—the effect being similar when it is known that at a certain hour the hideous and disgusting process is being performed within a neighboring prison-yard, even though its sombre wall may screen it from the actual view of all but the select number of "invited guests."

In another mode, too, is this example of the high sanction of society itself, to the moral righteousness of inflicting death as a fitting and lawful penalty for crime, attended with most pernicious and demoralizing effect. It is in truth, probably, the indirect origin of the greater proportion of all the murders that do take place. Very few of these are murders of cupidity—they are generally murders of revenge or excited passion. All men are daily liable to be thrown into circumstances where they are the objects of wrongs, real or imaginary, greater or less, for which it may be impossible to seek redress from the public justice. To the disordered reason or passions of individuals smarting under the resentments of such situations, this solemn public practice operates as a direct suggestion and encouragement to exercise the same analogous right with the private hand. Hence many a private murder of assassination, and many a public murder of duelling, which would never have taken place but for this fatal suggestive example and sanction held up high in view to the whole community by the Law itself. Revenge always calls itself and generally believes itself to be Justice. "Half the odium and horror of taking life is lost," says Mr. Livingston, "by the example of seeing it made a public duty; while the motives are sanctified which are but too apt to justify it in the mind of an injured individual, who magnifies the injury he has received, overlooks the provocation he gave, and thinks himself justifiable in doing, to satisfy his passions, that which public justice does from the same motive, revenge. The sensation of horror with which we see a human being suffer a violent death, would certainly be increased, if the land of justice was never employed in the unholy work; and private vengeance would be checked by the laws when they no longer encouraged it by their example." Instead of thus desecrating and violating, it should be the policy of all social government to maintain and magnify by every means in its power, this great moral idea of the sacred inviolability of human life. In opposition to our present practice, no more impressive lesson of it could be taught than by respecting it even in the person of the murderer himself; and far more would be done to prevent murders, by thus strengthening this association in the public mind, than any punishment, with whatever aggravation of torture, can ever effect through fear.

10. *We call for the Abolition of the Gallows—*

BECAUSE, From a strange principle of insane imitativeness which appears often to reside in the human mind, it has been observed, in frequent cases, that executions are very liable to be immediately followed by suicides by hanging, clearly traceable to the suggestive influence of the former on the disordered imagination.

11. *We call for the Abolition of the Gallows—*

BECAUSE, From the mysterious nature of Insanity, it is both physically and morally impossible to draw any line of demarcation at which a just responsibility for crimes of violence, at the cost of such a penalty as Death, begins or ends;—and *because*, while many a criminal has thus been consigned, by a terrible mistake of the social justice, to the scaffold instead of to the lunatic asylum, a still greater number annually escape all punishment under the screen of the uncertainties of this plea, whom juries would not hesitate to consign to the substitute penalty now proposed, whether on the ground of guilt or insanity.

12. *We call for the Abolition of the Gallows—*

BECAUSE, The Punishment of Death is irremediable, and numerous cases—very numerous*—have occurred, in which, whether from perjury or mistake in the case of direct evidence, or from deceptive appearances in the case of circumstantial testimony, or from both causes combined, it has been inflicted on those whose innocence has been discovered only too late;—*because* the number of such cases in which no subsequent revelations have brought to light the innocence of the victims of the law, can only be a subject of conjecture;—a conjecture in which we can have no other clue to guide us than the sad probability to be derived from the large number who annually go into the very presence of their Maker with unwavering asseverations of their innocence;—and *because*, from the necessary imperfection of all human testimony, such cases must always continue to occur, so long as the fearful practice is retained, the abolition of which is here invoked.

13. *We call for the Abolition of the Gallows—*

BECAUSE, By abolishing the publicity of executions our own law has already half acknowledged their inutility, if not their pernicious influence, as deterring examples. If that argument in their favor were sound, it should rather be the policy of the law to assemble the whole community to witness the terrifying spectacle. The Gallows is already emphatically condemned by that just voice of a wise and righteous public sentiment which has bid it shrink from the open light of day within the shaded gloom of the prison enclosure.

14. *And we call for the Abolition of the Gallows—*

BECAUSE, Finally, there exists abundant testimony in the experiments that have been already made in other countries, less enlightened and civilized than our own, to the safety, and probable beneficial influence that would attend the proposed reform. In the case of minor offences, wherever the statistics of its operation have been preserved, its abolition has uniformly been found followed by a diminution of the offences. We never see a backward step taken in this reform, nor the death-penalty ever found necessary to be restored where once it has been removed. It was not found necessary to security and good government during all the better period of the republic of ancient Rome, for two centuries and a half. In Russia it has long been disused, as any part of the civil administration of justice, with such success that the universal public opinion in that country is unanimous against it; and the present Emperor has given evidence of the general satisfaction with the operation of the law elsewhere, by extending it over the province of Finland (before under the Swedish laws) on its incorporation with the Empire in the early part of his reign. During the period of about a quarter of a century, when it was abolished in Tuscany, all crimes of violence were much more rare than either in the same country *before* the experiment; in the same country *after* its restoration by the French Revolutionists and Bonaparte, against the wishes of the people of Tuscany themselves; or in the adjacent Italian States *during the same period.* In Belgium, also, it was practically abolished in the year 1830, by a general system of the commutation of all sentences of death; and with a degree of success, under very unfavorable circumstances, fully justifying our views of its safety, so far as may judged from the latest evidences in our possession.† Various other minor trials of the reform in question have also been made elsewhere, all pointing uniformly in the same direction, for which reference can only be made in this place to the published writings of the advocates of the measure.†

For these reasons, then, necessarily restricted to a brief outline in their statement, we call for the Abolition of the Gallows, and for the adoption of the proposed substitute, alike in the names of Christianity, Civilization, Reason, Mercy, Justice, Expediency and Experience.

APPENDIX.

The following table, derived from the English official returns, exhibits the effect of the abolition or mitigation of the death-penalty in regard to a number of the higher order of offences. It exhibits in the case of each offence a comparison between the two adjacent periods, the one *before* and the other *after* the change. Those who are accustomed to regard the terrors of that penalty as so useful and efficacious to restrain the conduct of men, would of course expect to find, on the removal of that restraint, an increase in the crimes in question. Yet the reverse of this is the fact:

ENGLAND AND WALES—*Crimes and double periods.*

	Executions.	Committals.
FORGERY—*2 periods.*		
Ten years ending Dec. 1829	64	745
Do. " 1839	0	751
HORSE STEALING—*2 periods.*		
Nine years ending Dec. 1829	46	1626
Do. " 1838	0	1565
BURGLARY AND HOUSE BREAKING—*2 periods.*		
Six years ending Dec. 1832	56	5199
Do. " 1838	3	4621
ROBBERY—*2 periods.*		
Five years ending Dec. 1833	36	1919
Do. " 1838	5	1634
ATTEMPTS TO MURDER, &c.—*2 pds.*		
Four years ending Dec. 1834	14	520
Do. " 1838	4	528
CAPITAL ASSAULTS UPON FEMALES—*2 periods.*		
Four years ending Dec. 1834	16	222
Do. " 1838	1	223
ARSON—*2 periods.*		
Two years ending Dec. 1836	9	148
Do. " 1838	0	86
FOR THE SEVEN CRIMES—*Totals.*		
In the *First* periods	241	10,410
In the *Second* periods	13	9,388

But it might be asked, were not other offences—was not crime in general—in like manner on the decrease in this second period? The answer was *No:*—so far from decreasing, crime in general underwent a very considerable INCREASE, as might be seen by the Home-Office Returns, annually laid before Parliament. The fact was thus established upon unequivocal testimony—the evidence of the Government Records—that, in the same country—among the same people—and at the same time—under circumstances, therefore, precisely the same, while crime in general was increasing, there was a decrease of those offences for which the punishment of death was partially discontinued or altogether abolished, and another penalty substituted.

In another table the same point is illustrated in a still more striking manner, by the contrast between the *increase* on the one hand, of those offences in the punishment of which no change had taken place, and on the other hand the simultaneous *decrease* of those in which the change now proposed had been made:

ABSTRACT *of the Criminal Commitments for England and Wales, divided into three classes.*

	Executions.	Committals.
FIRST CLASS. Offences for which the punishment of death was abolished in 1832-3.		
Three years ending with 1829	96	4,622
Do. " 1832	23	4,724
Do. " 1835	2	4,292
SECOND CLASS. Non-capital Offences.		
Three years ending with 1829		46,833
Do. " 1832		51,623
Do. " 1835		51,701
THIRD CLASS. Offences for which the punishment of death continues to be inflicted.		
Three years ending with 1829	108	1,705
Do. " 1832	120	2,236
Do. " 1835	108	2,247

Thus it appears that in the Second and Third Classes, in which no change of punishment took place, the committals rise, in the one case from 46,833 to 51,701, and in the other from 1,705 to 2,247—showing a considerable general increase of crime; in the case of the latter an increase unrepressed by 330 executions within the nine years. It is in the First Class alone (that in which the mitigation took place) that a diminution is observable, the number sinking from 4,622 to 4,292, a decrease of 330. Nor does even this number exhibit by any means the true whole decrease; it being well known that while some of these offences were punished with death, the parties injured would very often abstain from any initial proceedings against the persons committing them, from unwillingness to bring the stain of blood on their consciences, so that the number of committals must fall considerably short of the actual number of the offences perpetrated; while after the mitigation no such unwillingness would exist, and the number of committals would approach considerably nearer to that of the offences perpetrated.

The above tables relate indeed only to other offences than murder, though the conclusion they establish have a powerful bearing upon that also. All the testimony of the English statistics in relation to murder itself, tends moreover to the same direction. The diminution of the number of executions is always found accompanied with a diminution of the number of murders—so that the relaxation of the death-penalty does not increase but rather reduces the number of the latter. A recent Parliamentary Return shows that for the three periods of six years each from December 1818 to 1836, the number of commitments for murder had been, with remarkable steadiness, about 410 for each period—the actual number being 407, 411 and 413. In those corresponding periods the number of executions were 91, 75, 74. Commutations have been more frequent in the present reign, and the number of executions for the period of six years from Dec. 1836 to Dec. 1842 was only 50, anumber of commitments has fallen from the above average of 410 to 350.

The same Return exhibits a comparison between the four years since 1810, in which execution followed *every* conviction, and the four years, on the other hand, in which the *smallest proportion* of those convicted of murder were executed, with a view to observe the effect on the frequency of the crime in the next succeding years. The following was the result:

	Convictions.	Execu.	No. of commitments. Same yr.	Foll. yr.
Years of Blood, (1815, 1817, 1818, 1829)	66	66	239	280
Years of Mercy, (1836, 1838, 1840, 1842)	83	31	268	222

In the former case, relative *increase* of nearly 13 per cent.; in the latter, a relative *decrease* of 17 per cent.

Another series of tables in the same interesting Return (printed by the House of Commons 24th August, 1843,) exhibits, for the period of eight years preceding 1842, a comparison between those counties in which all those sentenced to Death for Murder were executed, and, on the other hand, those counties in which commutations or pardons were granted—those counties in which juries acquitted on the ground of insanity—and those counties in which there were commitments but no convictions; thus illustrating, first, the effect of uniform executions on the commission of murder; secondly, that of commutations; thirdly, that of acquittals on the ground of insanity; and fourthly, that of acquittals in general. This is done by comparing the commitments for murder in the years following the executions, the commutations, and the acquittals, with the commitments in the years in which they respectively occurred; and the following is the result:

1. In the year following the execution of all convicted, the commitments for murder, as compared with those of the previous years, decrease . . . . . 2 per cent.
2. In the years following commutations they decrease . . . . . 35 " "
3. In the years following acquittals on the ground of insanity they decrease . . . . . 35 " "
4. And in the years following those in which there were commitments and no convictions, they decrease . . . . . 23 " "

So that the crime of Murder in England flourishes most under a system of invariable executions—prospering more than when the Executive mercy interferes with commutations of sentence—more than when juries practically mitigate the law by acquittals on the ground of insanity—and more even than under a total failure of justice through the acquittal of all who stand charged with the crime.

The above authentic facts are pregnant with a most important significancy to every mind capable of intelligently and candidly appreciating them.

* It was stated by Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, on the floor of Parliament, that upwards of *forty* such cases were known in English jurisprudence within the present century. Similar cases are to be heard of frequently also in our own country.

† See the Democratic Review for April, 1843, pp. 420-1-2.

† See a Report to the Assembly of the State of New-York in favor of the Abolition of the Punishment of Death by Law. Made April 14, 1841.

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ja31 eod 3w*

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☞ 25. ☜
SO EASY—FORGET THEY ARE ON.—DAY'S First Premium Sheet Rubber Overshoes, with his new Elastic Soles, besides being the neatest and most durable Overshoes in use, are so perfectly adapted to the boot and pints that the wearer is apt to forget that he has on an Overshoe at all. So unlike every other Overshoe are they that whoever examines them will certainly give to them the preference. They will completely do away with the double or 'Water-Proof Boots,' which never keep out the water.—Warehouse, 25 Maiden Lane, near Broadway. Those who want DAY'S Overshoes should remember the number—25.
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Troy Iron and Nail Factory. HENRY BURDEN
aa21 tf

Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

Correspondence of The New-York Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3—P. M.

This road, connecting the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and forming an important link in the Internal Improvements of this country, is one of the roads whose stock is selling in the market at a mere nominal sum, and the liberal and enterprising individuals who originally subscribed and paid at the par value have hitherto met with little but disappointment and loss.

There is due by the Company, all of which is covered by a mortgage dated May 21, 1842, at 6 per cent $2,085,436 05
payable as follows:
$700,000 due Jan. 1855; $502,222 22 due Oct. 1853;
$80,793 83 due April, 1856; $802 420 " Feb. 1858.
There is also due under mortgage of May 26, 1842,
a Loan of £182,500, payable Nov. 1, 1860 . . . . 811,111 11
Bonds payable (time not stated) 72,850 00
Bills payable £30,000, due 1843, '44, '45 . . . . 144,000 00
Do. do. (time not stated) 56,594 72
Do. do. due in 1845 for Iron 17,318 62
Showing a debt at 6 per cent. of $3,187,310 50
To which add Capital Stock 2,806,400 00
Making $5,993,710 50
From which is to be deducted 13,000 shares of stock held as collateral for Bonds receivable in in 1856 and 1860 . . . . $650,000 00
Other Bonds 5,762 75
Stock owned by the Company 689,800 00 1,345,562 75
Leaving a capital and debt of $4,648,147 75
The interest of which at 6 per cent. is 278,888 86
per annum, in addition to which by the terms of the Mortgage, the Company is obliged before it can declare a dividend to apply to a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the Loan, annually say 50,000 00
Making the enormous sum of $328,888 86
To be earned each year before the Company can declare a dividend of 6 per cent
How can this large annual sum of over $328,000 be realised? or indeed can it be realized at all? The gross receipts of both Companies last year, (the Philadelphia and Baltimore, and New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad,) were $430,434 47
And the actual current expenses of both were 230,384 96
Making a profit of only $200,049 61
Or about $178,000 less than interest and Sinking Fund.

We find, on looking at the Report of the previous year, that the receipts were $469,863 69, or $39,434 22 more than this year. The reason assigned for the falling off, is the opposition that was encountered during five months of the year by steamboats running through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. This opposition has been permanently bought off by an arrangement with the Canal Company; and the Directors say in their Report that a comparison of the revenue since the opposion ceased exhibits a *considerable* increase over the same period last year. We find, however, that the receipts in 1841, the year previous, amounted to $603,868 69, and that if the expenses of that year had been no more than they were during the year 1843, (and the Report of the Engineer says they can still be diminished,) or $230,384 96, there would have been a profit of $373,483 83, or within about $5,000 of the sum required to declare a dividend of 6 per cent. interest on the Loan, and lay aside $100,000 toward a Sinking Fund, the interest of which will be $6,000 per annum, or $1,000 more than the deficiency.

Why did the receipts fall off $134,010 65 from 1841 to 1842? This we cannot answer. Commercial embarrassments may probably have been the chief reason.

It is very probable, however, that the receipts for 1844 will be equal to any former year. The prospects of business were never brighter, and the Political canvass, especially the great Conventions at Baltimore, will add much to the income of this Road. B.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.—An article which appeared in our paper as far back as April, 1843, has made the rounds of the newspapers, calculated to prejudice public opinion respecting the official character of Mr. F. J. Grund, a public officer of this city. This was never intended by us. The paragraph in question was inserted by one of our Reporters, and we were not acquainted with the gross mistake he had made, until our attention was arrested, and we inquired into the facts of the matter. We state now upon correct information, that the receipts of Mr. Grund's department in the Custom House did not cover the expenditures. The statement we published led our readers to suppose that the moneys had been received and were not paid over. The U. S. Treasury Department recently instituted a strict examination into the case, at Mr. Grund's request, and the result has been highly honorably and exculpatory—so far from deserving censure, he should have praise for his liberality. We request our cotemporaries who gave us credit for the wrong we did Mr. G., will now assist us in doing him right. [Philad. Daily Chron.

JUST PUBLISHED HEWET'S SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER—Edited by the Rev. J. M. Wainwright, D. D. and embellished with upwards of 700 engravings. This work has been got up at an expense of about $12,000, and is now offered at the low price of $8 50 per copy, superbly bound with gilt edges, in an elegantly embossed Turkey Morocco cover, representing the interior and exterior of Trinity Church, New-York. H. W. HEWET,
j4 tf 281 Broadway.

TO PARENTS.—The subscriber, at present teaching School in the pleasant and healthy village of Stratford, Conn., 3 miles distant from Bridgeport, to which place steamboats ply daily, would take a limited number of Male Boarding Scholars, at the small charge of 24 dollars per week, for which sum they will be provided with board, washing, schooling and every thing necessary for their comfort and health.
The Summer term to commence on the 29th April and continue 24 weeks. THEODORE LEWIS.
Stratford, Jan. 27th' 1844.
For further information inquire of Henry C. Scott, 25 East Broadway.
Reference to Hon. William Johnson, Lewis H. Russell, Esq. } Stratford.
Rev. N. E. Cornwall, Southport.
William Benjamin, Esq } N. York.
Lewis Curtiss, Esq. }
ja27 1m*

SEMINARY FOR PERSPECTIVE DRAWING AND PAINTING, No. 509 Broadway, New-York.—MISS DAVENPORT would respectfully inform the citizens of New York, that she has opened an Institution, for instruction in those elegant arts, at 509 Broadway. Her method of teaching is new and entirely different from those commonly employed by teachers of these accomplishments; she has specimens of improvement from her pupils, and testimonials from competent judges, to show that her efforts have been attended with complete success. She enables her scholars in a very short period to use the pencil and brush with freedom and skill, and to take such sketches of nature as prove to them and to all, that she fulfills all which she promises, even in those cases when a natural taste for these arts has not been supposed to exist.
Miss D. will exhibit specimens of her pupils' proficiency to all who will favor her with a call.
Lessons will be given in Drawing to pupils in the evening, if desired.
Terms, payable in advance.
For twenty-four Lessons in Drawing $10 00
" " Painting in Water Colors. 10 00
" " Oils 12 00
Instruction will also be given to Classes, which may be formed in any of the schools in the city, on moderate terms.
Miss D. is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, who have had the best means of becoming acquainted with the merits of her system, and can speak not only from personal observation, but actual experiment:
Mr. H. P. PEET, Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, where Miss D. has been engaged in giving instruction for several months to a class of 30 pupils.
JAMES MILNOR, D. D. New-York.
WILLIAM PATTON, D. D., "
DR. JAMES A. WASHINGTON, "
DR. H. GREENE, "
DAVID HALE, "
Editor of the N. York Journal of Commerce.
WILLIAM L. STONE, "
Editor of the N. York Commercial Advertiser.
DR. C. L. MITCHELL, "
PROFESSOR H. P. TAPPAN, "
DR. J. M. SMITH, "
Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.
From the Rev. E. N. KIRK
"Having taken a few lessons in Drawing from Miss Davenport, I recommend her system of instruction, as founded on the true principles of education in all the imitative departments of instruction. I certainly consider myself indebted for her aid in looking at nature with more precision and discernment."
"Miss Davenport has given lessons in Drawing to the pupils of the Misses Campbell, in New York and in Oxford. From the uniform improvement of those committed to her charge, and their own advantage from her instructions, the Misses C. cordially recommend her system of instruction as superior in all respects to the ordinary methods." d21 2taw Th&M 3m*

DAY AND EVENING MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, at 331 Pearl-street, (Franklin Square)—Conducted by J. A. POWERS, Civil Engineer. (Author of Mathematical Tables for Surveyors, Engineers, and Navigators, etc. etc.)
Classification of Studies.
1st Class.—ART OF CALCULATING MENTALLY—(an improved system.)
2d Class.—ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, GEOMETRY.
3d Class.—TRIGONOMETRY, MENSURATION, CONIC-SECTIONS.
4th Class.—MECHANICS, HYDROSTATICS, HYDRODYNAMICS.
5th Class.—SURVEYING, NAVIGATION, CIVIL-ENGINEERING.
Classes meet at 10 o'clock A. M. and at 2 and 7 P. M.
A thorough knowledge of most of the above branches is guaranteed in about one-half the time usually requisite. Parents, Mechanics and Students are respectfully invited to call. Terms moderate.
References—Prof. James J. Mapes, Wm. A. Cox, C. E. Prof. Fisher, and numerous others. f5 2w*

$10,000 TO LOAN on good city security. Apply to
n20 tf A. F. & J. C. SMITH, 85 Liberty st.

BOOK-BINDERS SHAVINGS WANTED, for cash or in trade for boards, at manufacturers' prices, by GAUNT & DERRICKSON,
ja 10 6 159 South-street, near Peck slip.

STEAM POWER TO LET—Two large Rooms in a substantial warehouse on second and third floor, with steam power equal to eight horses. Inquire of TATHAM & ROTHERS, 247 and 249 Water st. j30 2w*

RAGS.—White and colored Cotton Waste and Bale Rope wanted, in any quantity, for cash, at manufacturers' prices, by GAUNT & DERRICKSON,
jan10 6m 159 South-street, near Peck slip.

CORNS, CORNS AND TOOTHACHE Cured without extracting, for sale at A. C. BURR'S Jewellery Store No 180 Bowery, New-York. Price 50 cents each.
ja29 1m

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Feb. 6.

$35,000 U. S. 6s, '62	113⅛	50 shrs Farmers' Ln. tw	33⅜
500 Pennsylva 5s	65	150 do do s3	33½
1,500 do	65¼	175 do do b3	33¾
19,000 N. Y. 5s, '55	101⅛	200 do do	33⅞
3,000 Ohio 7s, '50	98	50 do do b10	33¾
5,000 do b10	98	10 do Eagle Ins Co	106
5,000 do tw	98	50 do Firemens' Ins Co	107
10,000 do s30	97⅛	45 do Illinois Bank	18
5,000 do btw	98	100 do Canton Co	29⅛
5,000 do b10	98	100 do do s10	29⅛
5,000 do	97⅞	50 do do b30	30
10,000 do b30	98	200 do do b15	30
5,000 do b60	98	25 do do	30
1,000 Kentucky 6s	101⅛	600 do Harlem R	44
5,000 do	102	100 do do btw	44
1,000 Illinois	41⅛	100 do do s3	43⅞
6,000 do	41⅛	25 do Auh & Roch	100
14,000 do	41⅛	50 do N. O. Canal b60	42
2,000 do b10	41⅛	200 do L Island R	72
1,000 Indiana	37⅛	50 do do b30	72⅛
5,000 do	38	10 do New-Jersey R	93⅛
1,000 Tennessee	100	149 do Paterson R	74
800 City 5s, '60	100	50 do do	73⅞
60 shrs Vicksburg Bk	8	100 do do b60	74⅛
5 do Del. & Hudson	110	50 do Norw. & Wor	34⅞
25 do do	109¼	16 do do	34⅛
10 do State Bk. N Y	87	50 do do nw	34⅞
50 do Bk of Com	96¼	100 do do b30	34⅞
50 do do scrip	97⅞	100 do do s3	34⅞
500 do N. Am. Trust	18	75 do do	34⅛
200 do Farmers' Ln	33⅛	50 do do	34⅞

SECOND BOARD.

13,000 Ohio 6s, '80	97⅞	300 shrs Farmers' Ln b30	33⅞
600 City 5s, '70	100	325 do do	33⅞
2,000 Indiana Bonds	37⅞	25 do Nor. & Wor. R	34⅛
50 shrs Vicksburg	8		

Public Stock Exchange, Feb. 6.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '53	102⅝	30 shrs N. Am. Trust b30	17⅛
2,000 Ohio 6s, '80 s20	97⅞	50 do do	17⅛
3,000 do	97⅞	50 do Farmers' Ln b3	33⅞
3,000 do	98	25 do do b3	33⅞
1,000 do	97⅞	75 do do	33⅞
1,000 do btw	98	50 do do	33⅞
11,000 Illinois 6s, '70 b30	41⅛	25 do do	33⅞
1,000 do Feb 15	41⅛	275 do s3	33
1,000 do Feb 11	41⅛	166 do do	33
1,000 do	41	12 do do	32⅛
1,000