penalty, and I am afraid are sometimes glad of an unjust probable verdict, in order that they may see it to the prejudice of the penalty; it might with just as much propriety be used to the prejudice of the law itself. The severity of the penalty ought to be (and in all cases where the nature of the law, the rules of evidence and the responsibility of jurors are rightly charged by the Judge, will be) one of the strongest guarantees to the accused for an impartial trial and a just verdict. The rules of evidence should have been clearly made known to the Jury in the case of Dr. Webster, especially the grand rule that while "in civil cases the sufficient if the evidence on the whole across with and supports the hypothesis which it is adduced to prove; in criminal cases it must exclude every other hypothesis but that of the guilt of the party." I do not find that these rules were laid down by Judge Shaw; if they had been I do not think the Jury could have brought in a verdict of guilty.

The penalty for murder being death, it is the duty of the laws and the judges to see to it that the crime be absolutely proved, or the verdict should be broken. Now the laws of our Government, as those of the Divine Government, provide for the sure proof of the crime, and that being established, then let justice have its way. Exceedingly solemn and striking are the provisions in the Divine Law against putting an innocent man to death, or a man whose guilt is not proved. The Divine Law demands positive evidence. "At the mouth of two witnesses, or three witnesses, shall he that is worthy of death be put to death; but at the mouth of one witness he shall not be put to death."

Mark the extreme caution in this case, and the determinat on to have *evidence*, and not mere *opinion*, for sentence against the guilty. A man may be a really guilty man, really worthy of death, a real criminal; but there must be witnesses, or he shall not be put to death, neither shall merely one witness be sufficient. Such are some of the safeguards which the Author of the penalty of death for the crime of murder has thrown round the verdict, to prevent the possibility of an innocent man ever being put to death. Now if Dr. Webster's trial went against these safeguards; if the rules of evidence were not adhered to; and if the humane spirit of the Divine Law, requiring *certainty* in the *proof* of murder, were disregarded, then, though the criminal be a real criminal, and worthy of death, yet the trial and the verdict are unjust; the procedure, if not strictly according to the humane rules of evidence, was illegal and unsafe.

If you ask upon this, "What, then, shall be done with such an undoubted criminal? Shall he be allowed to escape for want of positive evidence, and turned loose upon society, no man doubting that he is guilty, but no man able to convict him?" I answer: Certainly, as to the penalty of death. You may have evidence sufficient to convict him of manslaughter, and prevent him from going at large; but not enough to convict him of murder premeditated, and so to sentence him to death. He may be *worthy* of death, but he must not be *put* to death without evidence, sufficient and certain evidence. There is this distinction in the Divine Law in regard to murder—a most righteous and humane distinction; but because the criminal is not *put to death*, it does not follow that he be *dismissed unscathed*. And if you have nothing better to answer to this than the random assertion that a negro or a poor man would be "twisted up" without mercy, if he were in the place of Dr. Webster, I merely say that this would be an equally glaring injustice; and if it were true that it would be committed on a negro or a poor man, that is no reason why it should also be committed on any other man. But it is not true. A negro or a poor man would not be put to death against evidence or without evidence, in New York or Massachusetts, any more readily than a rich man. Nay, there is a morbid desire, if the penalty of death *must* be executed, to get some respectable man to suffer it. And I am afraid that just at this time a respectable man, so called, would stand less chance of justice than a negro and a miscreant so called. But this makes no difference in the merits of the case, nor is it any argument against the righteous penalty of death for murder. It is a strong argument, in every way, why a man, be he high or low, rich or poor, bond or free, should not be convicted of the crime of murder, except in accordance with law and evidence. When a Jury say, *Guilty of premeditated murder*, they should have something more than a theory and inferences, or a dead man's teeth and papers, to ground such a verdict upon.

Now to my mind there appears no evidence in the case to justify the theory of the Government that this murder was premeditated; and on the contrary, that which they bring forward as the ground of this theory, and in part the proof of it, the invitation of Dr. Parkman by Dr. Webster to meet him at his laboratory at the hour when the murder is alleged to have been committed, goes strongly against this theory. A man intending to commit murder does not ordinarily placard it at the corners of the streets, nor sound a trumpet before him, as if he were a Pharisee going to prayer. A man intending to commit murder would not have invited his victim openly to meet him at his own premises, stating the time and place of the murder, and leaving a clear trail for the family of the victim to step in and find him at his work—letting the appointment be known at the same time to every being whom the man might encounter and converse with on the way to the slaughter, and every being who might see the man entering the place of the—the time being full noon, and the place a public institution. To my mind Dr. Webster's note of invitation to Dr. Parkman is proof positive against the premeditation of murder then; it is rather proof that such a thing was not dreamed of. But if not *then*, there is no proof that it was premeditated afterward, whatever reason there be for believing that it was committed. There is no *proof* of premeditation, and therefore there should not have been the *verdict* of premeditation.

Now, although the premeditation and malice aforethought, of even one moment is willful murder, yet it is to be remembered that the Government did not put it upon that ground. They brought in what they called proof of premeditation of hours and even days before the murder is alleged to have been committed. If a man even in a sudden provocation, strikes another with an instrument of death, an instrument the blow of which is likely to cause death, and kills him, that is willful and malicious murder, unless done in self defense. But there is no proof of that. The only proof of premeditation is much more deliberate, much longer beforehand; so far beforehand, indeed, that with the circumstance of a public notice, (of which nature the invitation of Dr. Webster to Dr. Parkman must be regarded,) it destroys itself, stultifies itself. There is, therefore, no proof of malice aforethought whatever probability there be, both on one side and the other, of a quarrel. Nor would the quarrel, or any sudden provocation, justify murder; which, if it were committed ever so suddenly, ever so unexpectedly, would still be murder, except in self-defence. But the difficulty is, there is no more *proof* of any *such* murder, no *proof* of any *sudden* quarrel and *sudden* murder than there is *proof* of the *premeditation* of murder for days and weeks beforehand. What, then, can be done in such a case? Shall the rules of evidence be regarded, or, shall theory, and inference, and strong opinion merely, authorize a verdict of premeditated murder?

We turn now to the charge of the Judge. It appears to me rather as a cool special plea against the prisoner, than a calm, dispassionate impartial summing up and consideration of evidence. There are three strange points to be marked in it.

The first I shall notice seems to me to be palpable: "If it shall appear," said the Judge, "that the remains found in the apartments of Dr. Webster were identified as Dr. Parkman's body, the *alibi* is of no consequence." What *can* this mean?—Can it be possible that Judge Shaw could have charged this Jury that it was no matter if Dr. Webster could prove an *alibi*, either of himself at the time of the murder, or of Dr. Parkman after it? It seems to be so. He charged the jury, first, that the remains found had been identified as Dr. Parkman's, by the teeth. Going upon that supposition, he then says that even the proof of an *alibi* is to be held of no consequence, inasmuch as Dr. Parkman has never since been heard of! The evidence of an *alibi*, he charges the Jury, is to be held of no more importance than the opinion of a dentist claiming infallible certainty as to the teeth; nay, the *alibi*, he says, is to go for nothing in comparison with the teeth and the dentist's opinion!—Now, I know not what to call a charge like this! It seems to me a direct charge to the Jury to disregard the evidence brought in favor of the accused, and to give weight and credence only to the evidence against him.

But second, Judge Shaw appears as the lawyer, not the Judge, in arguing against the testimony of six respectable witnesses who swore that they had seen Dr. Parkman living after the hour at which he is said to have been murdered. He went into no examination of the testimony of Littlefield, but said that whether *that* were called in question or not was of little importance. But he went into a special argument against the testimony of the six unimpeached witnesses testifying to have seen Dr. Parkman; arguing that if they *had* seen him others *must* have seen him also, and therefore the Jury must not suppose that they are worthy of credit, but must suppose that they must have been mistaken! This again is bad enough; but worse still, he distinctly puts the position to the Jury, that in this case, were *negative* evidence against the prisoner must go to destroy the *positive* evidence in his favor! We have seldom heard of such a gross and palpable special pleading against a prisoner, being put forward by a Judge, under pretense of a charge to the Jury. Instead of saying, "Gentlemen of the Jury, here is this respectable evidence on the one side in favor of the accused, and you must weigh it in your minds, and compare it with the evidence on the other, and give it all that authority of which, in your candid and deliberate judgment you deem it worthy, and if it creates a doubt in favor of the prisoner you must give place to it;" instead of that he says, "Gentlemen, this seems to be evidence in favor of the accused, but if it were true, there would necessarily be more of it, and as there is not more of it, therefore, what there is must go for nothing! Moreover gentlemen, if the remains have been identified, this evidence cannot be correct, there must be a mistake, and so also you are to take it for nothing!" Again I say this is grossly and palpably wrong! Why did not Judge Shaw put the other supposition also to the Jury, saying, "Gentlemen, if the evidence of Dr. Parkman having been seen alive is true, then the remains said to be identified as his could not have been his at that time, and there must have been some mistake there, in that matter, and you must consider the case accordingly." But Judge Shaw's charge is above this one-sided plea against the prisoner.

The third point to be noted in the charge is the pressure under which the Judge seemed to be laboring for want of time. He told the Jury at the opening of his remarks that he would not, at that late period, keep them long confined in considering the facts, for it was mainly a question of facts. And at the end he observed that though many things pressed upon his mind, yet the time admonished him he ought to close. Now if the impartial and thorough summing up of this important case required another day, the time ought to have been taken; few things could be more improper than this impatient haste, on account of the lateness of the hour, and if the question was one mainly of facts, then the facts mainly should have been dwelt upon. They should have been arranged impartially and in detail before the minds of the Jury. And then, instead of a hasty committal of the case to the Jurors, as if with the feeling that it must be disposed of at all hazards that night, there should have been no such impression of impatience, and I think a more solemn warning ought to have been laid upon the jurors in regard to their great responsibility in a case of life or death.

As to the speech of Dr. Webster, there is probably not an individual on whose mind it has not left a painful impression of his guilt. Yet this conviction is produced not by what is in the speech, but by what is not in it. An innocent man would inevitably have made some defense of his innocence, especially after the failure of his counsel.—And as to the notes found in possession of Dr. Webster, it is very significant that he says not one word about them. Those notes, however, are in themselves no proof of premeditated murder; for if a sudden manslaughter has been committed, and concealment determined on, the notes were to be disposed of. The inexplicable part of that matter is that Dr. Webster should not have destroyed them. But there is the same mixture of acuteness and folly in his proceedings, which is almost always developed in such great crimes.

Now as to the issues of this crime: so great, so solemn, so afflicting. You have rightly represented the guilt of the criminal as unpoisonable, and the crime as enormous, and the criminal as deserving death. I know not who doubts this. And the warning lessons of this crime, together with its quick providential disclosure, ought to be dwelt upon. The danger of living beyond one's income, the danger of habits of carelessness and self-indulgence, the necessity of religious principle and religious restraints, and the insecurity of the Commonwealth without them, the importance of individual watchfulness against temptation, and the impossibility of being secured merely by a high position, a fair character, a cultivated mind, a refined social circle, or the pursuits of science; all these things come up as clear as day. I think also the necessity of the penalty of death for murder, with the Divine security appended against putting even the guilty to death without sufficient evidence, is made manifest.—Murder is the greatest of all crimes. Let the conviction and the punishment by death be upon the clearest of all evidence. If such evidence be wanting, the way is plain enough for a conviction of lower guilt and a lower punishment, and the guilty need not escape. "God's revenge against murder" is as marked and clear, both in his providence and his word, as are his provisions of law not to have even the guilty put to death without sufficient evidence. Yours truly,

* * * *

Remarks.

☞ We let all the above pass without comment, save the assertion that we have "rightly represented * * * the criminal as deserving of *death*." No, Sir! We said that this penalty should be inflicted on Dr. Webster *if on any one*, but our correspondent knows full well that we believe its infliction on any one in a community so well provided with the means of securing and retaining criminals as Massachusetts, is unwise and pernicious. But let us have as good laws as practicable, and let them at all events be enforced. It is perfectly idle to talk of the *terrors* of a penalty unless we can make the vicious realize that it is likely to be enforced. Let them fancy the chances much against detection or conviction, and they will rarely be deterred by the severity of the penalty. Here is Dr. Webster, an ardent advocate of Capital Punishment, yet killing a man who annoyed and irritated him in the confident belief that he could conceal the evidences of his guilt and thus escape the penalty which he well knew was threatened by the laws. The Gallows stared him in the face, but he thought he could escape it. And if such ideas of evidence and legal guilt as our correspondent's were general, he *would* have escaped. No man saw him commit the crime. He had dismembered and disfigured the body till it could not be identified beyond a shadow of doubt. He had labored constantly and diligently to destroy the body so fast as possible without involving himself by purchases or other operations that would have inevitably excited suspicion and connected him with the deed. He had maintained the greatest possible equanimity of temper and demeanor. Yet every step he had taken to destroy the body yet misled inquiry, being carefully ferreted out, was turned to a terrible account against him, and altogether a net work of circumstances was presented which left no room for moral doubt of his guilt. The case for the People was fairly and fully presented, and the conviction was just—was inevitable. To have cleared him on the evidence submitted would have been to proclaim legal impunity for murder—to gentlemen. We hold him legally, morally and every way guilty, and rejoice that the friends of Capital Punishment have to decide whether he shall or shall not be executed. We say, No Hanging at all! but if there *is* to be hanging, hang *all* who incur the penalty. [*Ed. Trib.*

MICHIGAN'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The Legislature at its last session made an appropriation for the purpose of procuring a block of native copper to be quarried out of the mines on Lake Superior, and sent as an appropriate offer to the Washington National Monument. The offering will consist of a block of native copper 3 feet long, by 1½ feet wide and 2 feet deep, polished and bearing this inscription:

FROM
MICHIGAN,
"AN EMBLEM OF HER TRUST IN THE UNION."
[Detroit Free Press.

CURIOUS FACT.—The house and barn of Mr. Abijah Chamberlain, near Heightstown, N. J. stands on a dividing ridge. The rain which falls on the west roof runs off into a rivulet, which, after coursing thirty miles, empties into the Raritan; while that which falls on the east roof, after a winding course of thirteen miles, finds its way to the Delaware. [Brooklyn Advertiser.

There are three springs in Potter county, Pa., rising within three miles of each other, the water of one of which finds its way to the ocean by the Albemarle, Ohio and Mississippi rivers and the Gulf of Mexico; another by way of the Susquehanna river and Chesapeake Bay; and the third by way of the Genesee river, Lake Ontario, and river St. Lawrence. [Boston Journal.

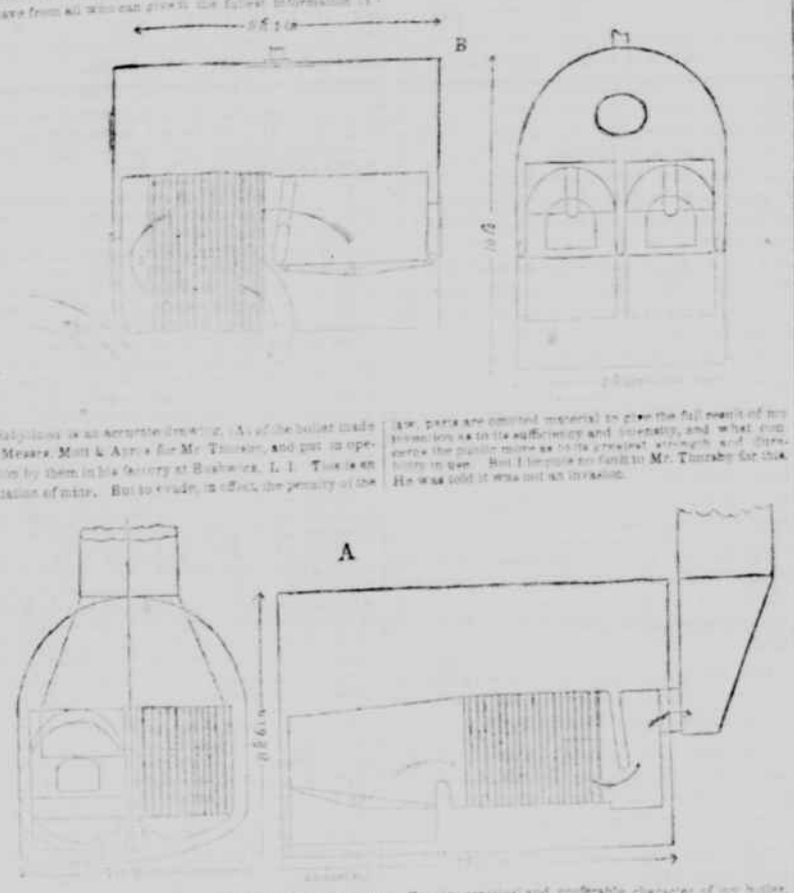
☞ Hon. SAMUEL STARR, Secretary of State for Mississippi, died at Jackson on the 22d ult. Gov. Jos. Brown has filled the office by appointment of Gov. Quitman.

Notice to the Public.

In respect to the Explosion of the *Hagenet Boiler*, some publications were made charging me with fault in omitting to determine the defective rivet joint.

That impression was explained at the time, but the position indicates the sense of the public as to the information to have from all who can give it the fullest information of defects in all Boilers in respect to which the public stand in dangerous proximity, as in steamers.

Subjoined is an accurate drawing (B) of my Boiler, for which I have obtained Letters Patent in the United States and in England. It represents two modes of constructing the same.



Subjoined is an accurate drawing (A) of the boiler made by Messrs. Mott & Aitken for Mr. Timoney, and put in operation by them in his factory at Bushwick, L. I. This is an imitation of mine. But to evade, in effect, the penalty of the law, parts are omitted material to give the full result of my invention as to its sufficiency and security, and what does exist the public know as to its greatest strength and security, they owe to me. But I impute no fault to Mr. Timoney for this. He was told it was not an invasion.

The boiler was in operation last December and from the start it leaked profusely, water and steam. Mechanical means of giving it strength were promptly applied, but in vain; the boiler through confusion of the fastenings or distortion of the plates which is indicated in my boiler by the lower plate which is indicated in my boiler by the lower D, and other incidental means of strength, lost its shape at seams and cracked the main sheet, this sheet, and has ever since leaked water copiously from its bottom and sides from its sides and top, and when a pressure made by one of the Inspectors of Steamboat boilers to Jacques Jack, it was declared unsafe to use at a greater pressure than 30 lbs. though made for a boiler of 160 lbs. The Inspector in fact, experimented it as far as prudence at 160 lbs.

This boiler A is constructed upon the same principle as those set up in the United States Mail Steamships "Atlantic," "Pacific," &c. about to be put in operation between New-York and Liverpool, by the President and Directors of the United States Mail Line of Steamers between New-York and Liverpool.

Should those boilers fail in strength and durability, or in power, I doubt it may be received, I have given some in the public that in my opinion they will fail to justify the passing expectation.

I was applied to by Mr. T. K. Collins for an assignment of my patent right for Ocean Navigation, by offering a price for the absolute control of the use of the invention. But I was and am still unwilling to place in any company's hands the exclusive right to use my boiler in Ocean Navigation, because I may venture to say, upon the authority of practical men, that the exclusive right to the boiler held by any one company would secure to it the quickest, surest and cheapest passages over the sea, and thus would be in fact a monopoly at variance with the liberality of the age we live in.

For the practical and preferable character of my boiler reference is made more from my model as from the experience and opinion of the age. I refer to the persons whose names are subscribed.

My refusal of a monopoly gave occasion to the construction of the boiler now set up in the "Atlantic" and "Pacific," which I deem an infringement on my letters patent of the recent date, because they contain enough of the principles of my invention to give them a monopoly. Therefore—while, to avoid non-manifest resemblance, they omit material portions of their copies, which secure to the structure of mine the greatest safety, economy, strength and durability, and complicated all.

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

REFER TO
Hoe & Delamater, Plastic Founder, New-York.
Thomas F. Robinson & Co. Proprietor Linen, Newark.
Osborn steamers "Edward Payson" and "Jersey Blue," office Pier 18, N. R.
Hoppe & Brother, Croton Mills, Cherry-st. N. Y.
D. D. Badger & Co. 44 Dutch-st. N. Y.
A. W. Mitchell, 40 Commerce-st. N. Y.
Hoppe & Bro. 320 Pearl-st. N. Y.
Corlies, Coles & Co. Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. & S. Edge st Rolling Mills, at Williamsburgh, N. Y.
N. S. Stafford, Fourth-st. Troy, N. Y.
Jos. Millholland, Eagle Rolling Mill, Reading, Pa.
Halton & Hollingsworth, Foundry, Wilmington, Del.
Murray & Hazelhurst, Vulcan Works, Baltimore, Md.
Samuel G. Taylor, Capt. steamboat "Maryland," Balt. Md.
Rogers & Garrett, Baltimore, Md.
Cox Reeder, Foundry, Baltimore, Md.
F. Curtis & Co. Hartford, Conn.
Quincy & Co. Newark, N. J.

Explosion of Steam Boilers.

To the Editors of The Tribune:

I noticed in your paper, a few days since, some remarks calling the attention of practical Engineers and scientific men whose pursuits have led them to investigate this department, particularly to the subject of Explosion of Steam Boilers.

This morning I see that a bill similar to the one brought before our State Legislature has passed the Louisiana State Senate, but was lost in the House.

Though this subject has often occupied the attention of Congress and State Legislatures, it has ever been interwoven with serious difficulties. In several of the Western States, philanthropists have made similar propositions after witnessing those revolting and horrid scenes where, through the recklessness of the engineer, the floating palace is in a moment changed into a floating slaughter-house. Through their efforts "Associations of Engineers," have been formed; soon, however, to their astonishment, those who stood foremost on their Examining Committee, and could truly say as poor Crissey (Chief Engineer at Hagenet) said, not four minutes before the explosion, "I know my own boilers;" these men, even, who were considered safe, proved faithless.

I will give one example: last year the fine steamer Edward Bates collapsed her flues while in charge of Mr. Donohoe, a prominent member of the Examining Committee of the St. Louis Association of Engineers. Twenty-thirty were killed and as many wounded. Donohoe escaped with his life. The Association appointed a Committee, who, after a thorough investigation reported that

"From all these circumstances the undersigned have come to the conclusion unanimously that the disaster was caused by the water being too low in the boilers, and by the unusual head of steam accumulated by overloading the Safety Valve, increasing the fires and shutting off the supply of water, and that these causes are to be attributed to the recklessness or imprudent management of the Chief Engineer on duty, James Donohoe."

The fact to which they established beyond question before the decision, was rendered, were: First—that the water was too low; secondly—though the boilers were not considered safe with over 100 lbs. yet he had 206 lbs. per inch upon the Safety-Valve, and also stood with his foot in the ring at the end of the line for extra weight, bearing down to prevent the escape of steam by the safety-valve. While the poor ignorant firemen were remonstrating with him on account of the danger, the steamer was (as he laid his hand upon a wrench) "Shove up the fires or I'll burst your d—d heads open!" The firemen obeyed orders, returned, but were never seen again. Donohoe was of course expelled from the Association, but was immediately promoted for his bravery to the more lucrative office of Chief Engineer on the "Big Missouri," the largest steamer on the Mississippi. He had acquired the credit of "carrying hot steam and performing the greatest amount of labor with a given Engine."

It is often the case that the engineer, just as the hour arrives for starting, finds the water too low. He dreads to be exposed. He must wet down his fires and fill up his boilers, while the workmen have nothing to do but find fault for his negligence. The inducement is very great to risk the possibility of being blown up with his boilers, rather than the certainty of being blown up by his employers and degraded, together with the chance of losing his situation.—He had risked it before; he risks it again.

It is also proposed that disinterested Committees examine the boilers at stated intervals, by creeping into and under them. But no man can tell how much pressure boilers will sustain by merely looking at them.

It is therefore true that no examining Committee nor Association of Engineers will prevent explosions. Still, they must be prevented, and in your next number I propose to show that this can surely and easily be accomplished. S. S.

Affairs in New-Mexico.

The only paper printed in New Mexico of which we have dates to the early part of February is filled with articles in favor of the establishment of a State Government in New Mexico. The arguments are of a local character, and intended to meet the reasons assigned by the opposite party in favor of a Territorial Government; but there are, also, some curious developments. Among other things it is stated that Mr. Foote of the Senate, has written a letter to Mr. Skinner of that Territory, in which he advises them to ask for a Territorial Government, being silent concerning Slavery; that a Territorial Government can be more easily obtained than a State Government, but that if they desire a State Government, to be silent concerning Slavery. [St. Louis Republican, 5th.

SCHOOLS.

MALE BOARDING-SCHOOL at Stamford, Connecticut, 30 miles from New-York City. Number of scholars limited to twenty. Terms—for tuition, board, washing, mending, fuel, bedding and traveling expenses, only $150 a year. Circulars may be had of Mr. Samuel Reynolds, 305 Greenwich-st. corner of Duane.
m20 1m* THEODORE JUNE, Principal.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Persons desirous of placing their sons at a good school, where the comforts of home may be realized and no pains spared to make them happy and advance them in their studies at $100 per annum may address, postpaid, S. L. RICHARDS, Greenwich, Ct. which will meet with prompt attention. References exchanged.
m19 1mTTh&S*

PLUMBER'S BASINS of all sizes, marble slabs for do., copper showers, copper balls and copper Croton boilers, for sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, 273 Pearl-st.
a1 2w*

GENERAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fowlers & Wells, Phrenological Publishers,** Clinton Hall, 308 Nassau-st. near the Park.

☞ **Drs. Shew and Rogers'** Water-Cure Institution, corner Twelfth-st. and University-place. m9 tf

☞ **Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats**—Silk corner of Pine and Nassau sts.—Gentlemen's Hats of the Spring standard are now ready, and are submitted to the critical judgment of purchasers. The subscriber's Hats have been long tried and are possessed of permanent and well-deserved celebrity, and are offered to his customers and the public at prices as moderate as any respectable house in the trade engaged in the manufacture of the finest qualities of Hats. BIRD, cor. Pine and Nassau sts.

NOTE.—In all cases where the standard numbers may not suit the wearer, the style will be modified to suit the form and features. a2 1mIndood*

New York, April 12, 1850.

Like Cause, Like Effect.—My communication in The New-York Tribune of the 5th ult. on the diminished mortality in our city, occasioned by the partial forced abandoning of lancets and leeches, and the abuse of calomel, attracts attention, as well. Next to the health of the soul, what cause is as important as the health of the body?

Since that publication the steamer has arrived, bringing later London accounts. From the Times of March 15, I make the following extract, showing a corresponding diminishing in the mortality in the British metropolis:

THE HEALTH OF LONDON.

From the Report of the Registrar General.

"The Weekly Mortality continues to decrease. In the week ending last Saturday the deaths registered in London were 976, being a small increase on the previous week. The corrected average number of deaths for the corresponding week in the 10 years 1838-47 is 1,000. To compute the mortality of the entire week from the data of the same week in 10 years (1838-47) it appears that only in 1848 and then were the deaths less than with these exceptions they were always above 1000, and in 1845 more by 41. The average of the corresponding weeks corrected for increase of population, is 1,080, somewhat more than the number that were actually registered. The mortality in London was 25 per cent. greater than it is now. Pretty well for a beginning! Dr. Dickson, of London, published in that city his "Fallacy of the Art of Physic, as taught in the Schools" (the germ of the Chrono-Thermal system of Medicine), 16 years ago, viz.: in 1834.

In 1846, Dr. Forbes, (Physician to the British Queen) Editor of the British and Foreign Medical Review, published an exhibited examination of the condition of medicine, in which he confessed its deplorable state. Things, he said, had arrived at such a pitch that they could not be worse. "They must mend or end. We believe they will mend." And he hoped to see achieved that "glorious regeneration which has been long announced by infallible signs and portents in these latter times"—according to the advent of Chrono-Thermalism, though he had not the magnanimity to say so. For these disclosures the profession, with its usual generosity, published him by withdrawing their subscriptions from his magazine and stopping it. Still the public has the benefit of these and preceding exposures in their behalf, and have now in their possession gratifying proof that things in medicine are mending—however bad-forest foes may be to the perseverance wrecked upon those through whose fearless agency the result is effected. WM. TURNER, M. D.
a15 Chrono-Thermal Practitioner.

☞ **Mechanics' Institute.**—The Eleventh Annual Exhibition of the School connected with the Institute will take place at the Broadway Tabernacle, on Tuesday evening, April 16, 1850. Exercises will commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets may be had, on application of Mr. M. C. Tracy, at the School rooms, 12 Chamberss-st., of Mr. James Rodgers, 257 Broadway; of Mr. J. B. Whiman, 49 John-st. and of Mr. J. Colvin Smith, 135 Broadway. a13 2tds*

☞ **Notice to Journeymen Gilders.**—An adjourned meeting of the Journeymen Gilders will be held at Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Elizabeth and Grand-sts. on Tuesday Evening, 16th inst. at 8 o'clock. All Journeymen are respectfully invited to attend. By order of
CHARLES R. HATFIELD, President.
HENRY FELLOS, Secretary. a10 2t*

☞ **Boot and Shoemakers.**—An adjourned meeting of those in favor of organizing a Journeymen's Working Union of the Trade will be held at American Hall, corner of Grand-st. and Broadway on Tuesday evening 16th inst.
L. W. RYCKMAN, Chairman.
JOHN COOK, Secretary. a15 2t**

☞ **Association of Exempt Firemen.**—A regular quarterly meeting of this Association will be held at Firemen's Hall (Metropolis) on Tuesday evening, April 16, at 8 o'clock.
P. S.—Members changing their residence will please notify the Secretary. GEORGE W. WHEELER, Sec
a15 2t*

☞ **Notice.**—The PENNIA BANK, Westerly, R. I. soon after it was robbed in December last, of about $16,000, suspended the issue of its Bills and procured new plates, the emission from which are dated Jan. 1, 1850.

The Bank, having redeemed nearly all their old circulation, (with the exception of the stolen money,) will hereafter redeem the old Bills at their counter, all of which are dated previous to Jan. 1, 1850.

The Suffolk Bank, Boston, will continue as usual to redeem the new bills of this Bank. By order of the Directors,
Westerly, R. I. March 4, 1850.
m6 DaSWd THEN FOSTER, Cashier.

☞ **The Orphan Asylum Society** will hold its Forty-fourth Anniversary at Niblo's, on Tuesday, (April 16,) at 12 o'clock. An address may be expected from Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, and the Orphans will engage in various interesting exercises. Should the weather prove inclement the meeting will be postponed until the first fair day. A Committee will be in attendance at 11 o'clock, to receive subscriptions and donations. a12 6t*

☞ **S. Lounsberry,** Dentist, 69 Chambers-st. will remove May 1, to 127 Chambers-st. where he will continue the practice of his profession. Best mineral teeth set on fine gold plate in a style not surpassed either for beauty or durability. All operations connected with his profession performed at the shortest notice, and with such a degree of delicacy and success as to warrant the most perfect satisfaction. a15 12mTuk Thr

☞ **Caution to Deaf Persons.**—More are injured than benefitted by swindlers and quack nuts. Eighteen years of practical experience and successful treatment enables Dr. LUTHER, 35 East Broadway, N. Y. to cure any species of deafness, and noises in the head, without risk or pain, providing the nerve and drum be good. Consultation fee, by letter or otherwise $1; unpaid letters refused. Office hours daily from 9 until 12 and from 2 until 4. [a13 3tW*] a5 1m*

☞ **The Huntington Gallery** is now open at the Art-Union Buildings, 497 Broadway, from 9 A.M. till 10 P.M. The collection embraces the Communion of the Sick, Mercy's Dream, Christians and Children, Henry the Eighth, Lady Jane Grey in the Tower, Roman Penitents, Christian Prisoners, and more than 100 other works. Single admission 25 cts. Season Tickets for six. Catalogues 12½ cts. 1f13tf

☞ **State and National Law School** at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New-York.—The next term will commence on the 8th of May. Object to make practical as well as theoretical lawyers, familiar with all the details of the profession, and with the great art of extemporaneous speaking, acquired by historical and political debates and the constant trial and argument of cases. Expenses adapted to the circumstances of all. Catalogues sent by request directed (postpaid) to
al 3taw D&I awSWk1mW JOHN W. FOWLER.

☞ **Water Cure.**—Dr. MEEKER'S Orange Mountain Water Cure establishment, at South Orange, N. J. is now open for the reception of patients. This establishment has one of the most desirable locations for the practice of the Water Cure, and is fitted up in a very superior manner, having private baths attached to the patients' rooms. The cars for South Orange leave the foot of Cortland st. at 8 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, reaching South Orange in one hour. Letters for Circulars addressed to Dr. MEEKER as above. a5 1m*

☞ **Liquid Hair Dye,** improved so as to color the hair or whiskers the moment it is applied without the least injury—it is entirely free from unpleasant odor, and can be washed with the strongest soap immediately it is applied without waiting to dry. For sale, or applied, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 2 Wall-st. my15TuThSat tf

☞ **To my Patrons.**—I would respectfully inform the numerous purchasers of my Corn Shields and Plasters, that my name is engraved on each box in my own hand writing. This fact I mention since purchasers are sometimes furnished, through mistake, with an article greatly inferior to mine. J. LITTLEFIELD,
a6 6dsend* 41 Merchants' Exchange.

☞ **Wigs! Wigs! Wigs!**—Citizens and strangers are informed that the largest, cheapest and best assortment of wigs, half-wigs, toupees, braids of long hair, and other ornamental hair, are to be found at MEDBURY & HYATT'S, 27 Maiden-lane. The trade supplied. m25 1m

☞ **Have You been to the Palace?**—Not to the palace of Queen Victoria, but to the palace of MEDBURY & HYATT, 27 Maiden-lane and get your hair cut in prince's style, and a clean pair of hair brushes lend to each and every customer. 27 Maiden-lane. m25 1m

☞ **DR. POWELL, OCULIST, AURIST, &c.** continues to devote his attention exclusively to diseases of the Eye and Ear, at 281 Broadway, entrance 14 Warren-st. where can be had his TREATISE ON THE EYE, third edition, price 50 cents. Also, his self-acting Eye Fountains for strengthening the eye, with a pamphlet, free of cost, describing their use. Recently imported, a great variety of the finest ARTIFICIAL EYES, which will move like the natural eye, and can be inserted without the slightest pain or operation. a2 1tMwood*

☞ **LEECHES! LEECHES!**—J. F. CLEU, importer of Leeches, 7 John-st. begs to inform the druggists, apothecaries and physicians, that he has just received, per last steamer, a very extensive supply of fresh Swedish Leeches, which he offers for sale by low prices, in quantities to suit purchasers. P. S.—Country orders will have punctual attention. a3 1m*

☞ **ROCKY BAR MINING CO. CALIFORNIA.**—A few shares yet to be disposed of at first cost, $100. This company was formed on the bar by adventurers from various sections of the country, and their rights and privileges are of immense value. Persons going to California, as well as others, will find it a favorable opportunity for making a small investment—54 Walker-st. 3d floor.
N. B. Books close May 1. JAMES DELAVAN, Secretary.
a15 6t*

☞ **KELSEY & SONS'** Graham flour, farina, wheaten grits, hominy, &c. are acknowledged by good judges to be prime table fare now in the market. Those wishing the above articles for shipment or retailing, can be supplied at the wholesale prices by DAVID L. CARPENTER, Flour and Commission Merchant, 329 Bowery. Country orders through the Post Office or by express from any part of the city from a handbill. Goods delivered to any part of the city free of cartage. a15 1m*

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY, April 8, 1850.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the Company, which holders on and after Wednesday, 1st May, on each share, will be credited from the 20th inst. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.
a10 3t

☞ **TABLE PORTRAITS OF PUBLIC ROOMS AND OTHERS**—Fear of fire. Broadway, consisting of four stoves, heating apparatus, oil cloth, tables, slate boards, a large list of benefits, with sundry other articles. Inquire of Mr. GERRING, on the premises, or of WM. K. NEWTON, 16 Cortlandt, from 11 to 1 o'clock, A. M. a11 1w*

SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS
At the Brooklyn-st. Brooklyn

MESSRS. COMINGS & TAYLOR having taken the school formerly under the charge of J. G. B. Brown, will continue to give instruction in the Greek, Latin, French and German languages, the West Point Mathematics, Book-keeping, the ordinary English branches, Drawing and Vocal Music. The number of scholars will be limited, and the whole time of the teachers will be devoted to their instruction. For further particulars inquire at 100 Hicks-st. The Summer term will commence on the 1st of May next.
S. E. COMINGS, A. M.
a1 6tood* S. G. TAYLOR, A. M.

DYING INSTITUTE.—LYONS' Classical and Commercial Boarding School for Young Gentlemen—Irving Institute, Tarrytown, New-York. WILLIAM P. LYON, A.M. Principal and Proprietor.

This Institution was founded by the present proprietor, and has been in successful operation under his management for twelve years past. None but boarders are received. The number of pupils has seldom ranged between 40 and 50, of ages varying from 9 to 17. These are divided into four or more classes, under experienced and efficient tutors, and the care and supervision of the Principal; and are constantly and thoroughly instructed in every branch of a classical and commercial education. The Principal devotes himself to the well-being of his pupils, and is alone responsible to his patrons.

Tarrytown is distant but 25 miles from New-York, and is visited several times a day by steamboats and by cars of the Hudson River Railroad.

To promote ease, grace and erectness of carriage, and in general a healthful development of the physical system, the Principal has introduced a course of elementary military instruction, in accordance with the U. S. Infantry tactics, under that superior tactician, Col. W. W. Tompkins, of N. Y.

The moral welfare of youth being always a consideration of the first importance, it is an object of solicitude with the Principal to bring his pupils to conduct themselves under the salutary influence of moral and religious principles, but without intermixing at all with the tenets of particular denominations.

The Principal is at liberty to refer to distinguished gentlemen who have patronized his School, but deems it unnecessary to embarrass himself in the selection of names, as the institution is well known in New-York and elsewhere.

The Principal is determined that instruction in all branches shall be most thorough, elementary principles receiving that strict attention which their paramount importance demands.

For additional information apply to the Principal, at the Institute.

Prospectuses may be obtained at Clark, Austin & Co.'s bookstore, 205 Broadway; Raynor's bookstore, 76 Bowery; and at several of the principal Hotels. m21 2aw4w

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT GOSHEN, Orange Co. N. Y.—The Principal of Farmer Hall Academy will continue to receive into his family a limited number of pupils who will receive instruction in the Academic Classes and who pursue their studies and spend their hours of relaxation at home under the charge of a teacher. This happy combination of the advantages of a public and private education, it is believed, affords an opportunity to parents desirous of sending their sons into the country, seldom to be found.

The New-York and Erie Railroad enables parents residing in the city to visit Goshen, remain eight hours and return to their homes, daily.

The next session will commence on Monday the 29th of April and continue twenty-two (22) weeks.

Circulars containing terms and further particulars may be had at the book stores of Mark H. Newman, 199 Broadway, and T. J. Cramer, 308 Broadway.

The Principal may be seen at the New-England Hotel, 111 Broadway, above Trinity Church, on Thursdays, the 18th and 25th inst. from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. or he will call on those who desire it on the Fridays following.
a11 3t* D. L. TOWLE, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, West Point, N. Y.—The 29th term of this Institution will open on the 1st of May. The different departments are filled by able instructors, and the situation is remarkably conducive to health.

The community of the U. S. Military Academy affords rare facilities for procuring the aid of accomplished masters in modern languages, music and drawing, and in the higher branches of science not usually embraced in a course of study.

A complete course of Engineering may be pursued under peculiar advantages. Young men designed for any of the branches connected with the business of the Civil Engineer, may be fitted to enter understandingly upon all the practical duties of the profession.

Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. 51 John-st. New-York City, or by addressing the