the Seat of Government of the United States. This I think is a conclusive answer to the argument of the Hon. Senator from Kentucky. But is it limited by an implied understanding that it should not be exercised to abolish Slavery? Neither could the State of Maryland make, nor could the United States yield, such a reservation.

An *exclusive* power is that power which is possessed and may be exercised independently of all other sovereignties on earth. Congress then having exclusive power has absolute sovereignty, unless cases be excepted in which it shall not be exercised. But such exceptions are excluded by the broad expression "in all cases whatsoever."

Those who framed the Constitution were fully aware of the extent of the power which it conferred. Mr. Madison thus describes it in the 43d number of the *Federalist:*

"The indispensable necessity of complete authority at the seat of Government carries its own evidence with it. It is a power exercised by every Legislature of the Union—I might say, of the world—by virtue of its general supremacy."

Yes, Sir, it is a *complete*, not an imperfect power. It is a power over the District equal to any authority which can be exercised by any Legislature of "any State in this Union," or by any Legislature of any State or nation "*in the world*." It is a power described in the philosophy of Government as "*summum imperium summum modo*," a power, within the region of its exercise, complete, absolute, universal. Now every Legislature in this Union, every sovereign authority in the world, has the power to abolish Slavery. More than half of the States in this Union have abolished or prohibited it. France, England and Mexico have abolished and prohibited it. Congress can do in the District of Columbia what they have done within their respective dominions.

I dwell upon this point only a moment longer. Slavery within the District of Columbia exists only by the action of Congress. Instead of pursuing the argument further to prove that Congress has the power to make a freeman, I demand proof that Congress possesses the power to make a slave, or bold man in bondage. All the other points which have been raised apply not to the merits of the proposition for Emancipation, but only to the form and manner of carrying it into effect. Such were the objections raised by my honorable and esteemed friend from Connecticut, (Mr. Baldwin) and my no less honorable and esteemed friend from Massachusetts, (Mr. Winthrop.) It will be seen at once that these objections concede that the principle of the measure is right. Nevertheless, without holding those gentlemen to this concession, but leaving them to judge and act for themselves, I shall be content to reply to them so far only as to vindicate the plan of Emancipation embodied in the amendment. What then is the form, and what the manner proposed? The amendment declares that Slavery shall forever cease in the District of Columbia, and that all persons held in bondage therein when the act shall go into effect, shall be free. It directs the Secretary of the Interior to pay the damages which any persons holding slaves within the District shall incur by reason of its passage, and it appropriates $200,000 as a fund for that purpose. The amendment further provides for an election in which the qualified and competent citizens of the District shall express their approbation or disapprobation of the act. If they disapprove it, it shall be void and of no effect.

I submit, Sir, in the first place, that the plan is *adequate*. It will secure the abolition of Slavery within the District, if it obtains the consent of those who are most particularly concerned in the question. I have not learned from either of my honorable friends that he is in favor of emancipating the slaves without the consent of the people in the District, and we have all heard other honorable Senators insist upon that consent as indispensable. I do not insist upon it for myself. I have only surrendered so much to their objections; but if a majority of the Senate should waive the objection, it would give me pleasure to modify the plan accordingly.

Second: The plan is an equal one. While it confers upon the slave the inestimable boon of freedom, it awards to him who, by authority of Congress, has hitherto held him in bondage, a just remuneration and indemnity for his loss. It is then adequate and equal.

Thirdly, the plan is not violent nor capricious, but deliberate and prudent; for it makes this solemn transaction to depend upon, a canvass, to be continued not less than three months nor more than six months, among the people of the District.

Fourthly, the plan is broad enough. I am informed by, I believe, creditable evidence, that the number of slaves within the District, as ascertained by the Census, male and female, old and young, great and small, is about 600, and that their value is estimated, by those who regard them as subjects of traffic, as I certainly do not, at $300 for each person, or in the aggregate $180,000.

The amendment appropriates two hundred thousand dollars. If the sum is too great, nothing will be lost. If it be too small, the deficiency can be now or afterward supplied.

But my honorable friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Winthrop) objects that the amendment contains no provision for the support of the slaves or of any of them after their emancipation. Sir, if I could admit that this objection had weight, it would be a sufficient answer that, in the judgment of other Senators, such a provision would only tend to defeat the object in view. If those honorable Senators think I err in this, let them submit such a provision, and if it do not embarrass the bill it shall receive my vote.

But I think the objection itself is not well grounded. The slave is held in bondage not for his own support and for his own benefit, but for the support and benefit of his master. It is the slave then that supports and contributes to the support of the master, and not the master that supports the slave. It is not in humanity that it should be otherwise. Relieve the slave then from the support of his master, and his whole energies will be directed to making provision for himself and his own family. The instincts of the common nature which he shares with us will do the rest. But you may reply that these persons are degraded so as to be unable to take care of themselves. On the contrary, it is in this District that the institution assumes its most cheerful, or least repulsive aspect. Here, in the center of the Union, in the Capital of this free Empire, the African race has been held in bondage from generation to generation through a period of near two hundred years. We all trust, we all believe that the ultimate result of the transfer of this foreign population to our own shores is to be the bringing of them into a condition to support themselves and to exercise the privileges of self-government. It is a sad commentary upon the operation of our institutions to say that two hundred years have not been enough to bring these six hundred persons, under such favorable auspices, to the capability of providing for their own daily wants.

The next objection to the measure which I shall notice is, that it is an indiscreet one. This I think was the language of my honorable friend from Mass. (Mr. Winthrop). The objection implies assent to the justice and wisdom of the measure itself, and takes issue only upon the time, occasion or circumstances, under which it is proposed. It concedes, moreover, that it would be proper at a different time, on some other occasion, or in some other circumstances.

Let us see, then, wherein the indiscretion consists. And first, as to the occasion. One honorable Senator (Mr. Winthrop) says that by supporting it on this occasion we should incur the risk of losing the bill itself which is proposed to be amended, and thus losing the abolition of the Slave Trade within the District of Columbia. Suppose we do. What would be the loss? The amendment before you secures the abolition of the Slave trade, for it abolishes Slavery altogether. When Slavery falls, the trade, which is only an incident of it, will undoubtedly cease. But the Senator is afraid that between the two both will be lost.—That cannot happen. The passage of either accomplishes the object in view. If the amendment shall pass, you will have a better bill than the bill of the Committee of Thirteen. If the amendment shall fail, you will still have the bill of the Committee of Thirteen.

But the bill of the Committee of Thirteen is not put in jeopardy. It is lost or worse than lost to us already. If it had not been, I should not have offered my proposition as an amendment. The abolition of the slave trade indeed remains in the bill, but conditions have been annexed which cannot be accepted, and which compel us of the Free States to reject the bill itself. One of those conditions is the converting into a felony, punishable with ten years' imprisonment, the act of aiding or favoring the escape of a fugitive slave, or even the act of harboring a slave with a view to aid his escape.—The punishment already denounced by the law is severe enough, in my judgment, for an act that is wrong, not because it is iniquitous in itself, but only because it is declared by the statute to be wrong.

The second condition which has been annexed to the bill is the conferring of a right upon the corporations of the District to impose conditions upon which freed men shall be allowed to enter and remain in the District or depart from it—in other words, to *proscribe* free men who are citizens of the United States and of the free States. By the addition of these conditions, the bill has been converted from a law meliorating Slavery within the District into a law to fortify Slavery and proscribe free men. When that was done my last hope, my last purpose, my last thought of supporting the bill was gone. And yet this is the bill which the Honorable Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Winthrop) complains that I am putting in jeopardy. This, Sir, and nothing other or different from this, is the boon which he says is just within our grasp, and which I have struck down to the earth. Sir, when my amendment shall have been rejected this bill will still remain. I want to see whether he will embrace it, and take it to his bosom. I shall not believe it. It would sting me to death.

So much, Sir, for the occasion. And now for the indiscretion, so far as it depends upon time and circumstances. I think it wrong to hold men in bondage at any time and under any circumstances. I think it right and just, therefore, to abolish Slavery wherever we have the power at any time, at all times, under any circumstances. Now, Sir, so far as the objection rests upon the time when this measure is proposed, I beg leave to say that if the present is not the right time, then there must be or must have been some other time, when it would be or would have been right. That other time must be a time that is already passed, or a time yet to come. Well, Sir, Slavery has existed here, under the sanction of Congress, for 50 years undisturbed. The right time then has not passed. It must, therefore, be a future time. Will gentlemen oblige me and the country by telling us how far down in the Future the right time lies? When will it come? Will it be the next year, or at the end of the next half century, or of the next hundred years? When will it be discreet to bring before Congress and the people the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia? Sir, let not Senators delude themselves. I had the honor to submit to the Senate some weeks ago a proposition to admit New-Mexico as a State. It was rejected then by a vote unanimous, except my own—those who were in favor of the measure voting with its opponents because it was not the right time.

They said the Constitution had not been officially received. It was not a fit occasion. The measure was offered as an amendment to the bill. Sir, the Constitution was officially received yesterday, and the Senators of the State were in waiting. But New-Mexico in the meantime had been organized as a Territory, and her State Constitution is not even honored with a reference. There is no right time for New-Mexico to enter the Union as a Free State. So, Sir, it will be with the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. The right time, if it be not now, will never come. Sir, each Senator must judge for himself. Judging for myself, I am sure the right time *has* come. Past the middle age of life, it has happened to me now, for the first time, to be a legislator for Slaves. I believe it to be my duty to restore them to Freedom. For the performance of such a duty, the first time and the first occasion which offers, is the right time. The people who sent me here knew my opinions and my principles on that subject. If I waived this time and this occasion, such is the uncertainty of human life and of human events, that no other may ever offer themselves to me. I could not return to the People who sent me here, nor could I go before my Maker, having been here, without having humbly but firmly endeavored to discharge that great obligation.

Sir, I can spare one word of reply, not to the wretched imputation that I seek by this measure to dissolve the Union of these States, but to the argument that the measure itself tends to so disastrous a consummation. This Union is the feeblest and weakest national power that exists on earth, if, with twenty million of freemen, it cannot bear the shock of adding six hundred to their number. The Union stands, as I have demonstrated at large on former occasions, not upon a majority of voices in either or both Houses of Congress upon any measure whatever, but upon enduring physical, social and political necessities, which will survive all the questions of this day, and will survive after the extinction of Slavery, not only in the District of Columbia, but throughout the world. Others may try to save it by concessions to Slavery, from imaginary perils. I shall still seek to perpetuate it by rendering its power beneficent to all classes and conditions of mankind.

CORPORATION NOTICES

STREET DEPARTMENT, No. 4 Hall of Records.—Corporation Notice.—The following notice has been adopted by the Common Council: *Resolved*, That a Pier or piles be built at the foot of Twenty-sixth-st. North River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; the said Pier to be three hundred feet in length, from the bulkhead on the westerly side of Eleventh-ave. and to be 40 feet in width; and that the Street Commissioner give the notice required by law to be given to the proprietors of lots of land lying opposite to where the said Pier is directed to be built to unite in the construction of the same, and to bear their proportions of the cost thereof.—Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Aug. 6, 1850; adopted by the Board of Assistants, Aug. 8, 1850; approved by the Mayor, Aug. 9, 1850.

JOHN T. DODGE, Street Commissioner.

August 16, 1850. au17 6w

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Rotunda (Park).—Public Notice is hereby given that petitions have been presented to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, for a sewer in Ninth-av. between Forty-fifth and Forty-ninth sts. Also, for a sewer in Twelfth-st. from Avenue C to easterly line of City Block 54. Also, that a petition has been presented to the Board of Aldermen to have the proposed sewer in Thirteenth-st. and First-av. carried to and through Avenue A to Fourteenth-st. instead of First-av. All persons interested in the above, having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing (stating their extent of interest, and address) to the Engineer, at this office, on or before the 19th inst.

NICHOLAS DEAN, President Croton Aqueduct Department.

s9 10t

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—Rotunda, Park.—Public notice is hereby given that petitions have been presented to the Board of Aldermen for sewers, as follows: For a sewer in Fourth-street from La Fayette Place to and to connect with the sewer now building in Fourth street, at the westerly line of the Bowery. Also, for a sewer in Ninth-street from the termination of a sewer now building in Ninth-street to a point 50 feet east of Fourth-avenue. And also for a sewer in City Hall Place from Chamber-street to and to connect with the sewer in Duane-street. All persons interested in the above are requested to present their objections in writing (stating their extent of interest and place of business or residence,) to the Engineer at the office on or before Saturday, 14th inst.—September 4th, 1850.

s5 20t NICHOLAS DEAN, Pres't. Cro. Aq. Dept.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Rotunda, Park.—Public notice is hereby given, that petitions have been presented in the Board of Aldermen, for a Sewer in Thirty-first-street, from the westerly line of the Seventh-avenue to and to connect with the Sewer in the Eighth-avenue. Also, for a Sewer in Renwick-street, from the Sewer in Canal-street to a point about 40 feet south of Spring-street. And also for a Sewer in Orange-street, from the termination of the proposed Sewer at Cross-street to Walker-street. All persons interested therein are requested to present their objections in writing, stating their address and extent of interest, to the Engineer, at this office, on or before Monday, 16th inst.—New-York, Sept. 5, 1850.

s6 10t NICHOLAS DEAN, Prest. Croton Aq. Dept.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK—CORPORATION NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given that a petition has been presented in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, to have the old sewer in Seventh-street, between Avenues B and C, taken up and rebuilt of a larger size, and to have the difference of cost assessed upon the property intended to be benefitted thereby. All persons interested in the above, having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing stating their extent of interest, and addressed to the Engineer, at this office, on or before the 20th instant.

NICHOLAS DEAN,
s11 10t President Croton Aqueduct Department.

STREET DEPARTMENT, No. 4 Hall of Records.—Corporation Notice.—Public notice is hereby given, that the following petition has been presented in the Board of Assistant Aldermen: To build a well on Fifty-fourth-st. between Fifth and Sixth-avs. To regrade and pave Thirty-second-st. between Sixth and Seventh-avs. To flag a space four feet wide on both sides on Thirty-second-st. between Sixth and Eighth-avs. except where the same are now flagged or paved with brick. Also the following resolution: To regrade, regulate, and repave Twenty-first-st. between Fourth and Lexington-avs. All persons interested, having objections thereto, are requested to present them in writing to the undersigned, at his office, on or before the 23d day of September inst.—Sept. 11, 1850.

JOHN T. DODGE, Street Commissioner.

s12

STREET DEPARTMENT, No. 4 Hall of Records—Corporation Notice—Public notice is hereby given that the following petitions have been presented to the Board of Aldermen: To lay crosswalk in Madison-st. opposite the Rutgers Female Institute. To set curb and gutter stones in Forty-first-st. between Eighth and Ninth-avs. All persons interested having objections thereto, are requested to present them in writing to the undersigned, at his office, on or before the 23d day of September, inst.—September 11, 1850.

s12 JOHN T. DODGE, Street Commissioner.

STREET DEPARTMENT, No. 4 Hall of Records.—Corporation Notice.—Public notice is hereby given, that the following petitions have been presented in the Board of Aldermen: To regulate, pave, set curb and gutter, and flag sidewalk, (west side of East-st. between Grand and Livingston-sts. To lay crosswalk in Greenwich-st. on the south side of Barclay-st. All persons interested, having objections thereto, are requested to present them in writing to the undersigned, at his office, on or before the 23d day of September, inst.

September 11, 1850. (s12) JOHN T. DODGE, Street Commissioner.

STREET DEPARTMENT, No. 4 Hall of Records—Corporation Notice—Public notice is hereby given that the following Resolutions have been adopted by the Common Council: To fence vacant lots on the south-east corner of Twenty-third-st. and Tenth-av. To flag sidewalk and reset curb and gutters on the south side of Laight-st. commencing at No. 60, to the corner of Washington-st. All persons interested, having objections thereto, are requested to present them in writing to the undersigned, at his office, on or before the 17th day of Sept. inst. JOHN T. DODGE, Street Commissioner.

September 7, 1850. s9

STREET DEPARTMENT, No. 4, Hall of Records.—Corporation Notice—Public notice is hereby given that the following Resolution has been presented in the Board of Aldermen: To fence vacant lots on Fourth-av. between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts. Persons interested, having objections thereto, are requested to present them in writing to the undersigned at his office, on or before the 17th day of Sept. inst. JOHN T. DODGE, Street Commissioner.

September 7, 1850. s9

STREET DEPARTMENT, No. 4, Hall of Records.—Corporation Notice.—Public notice is hereby given that the following resolution has been presented in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, to flag a space five feet wide through the center of the side walks around St. John's Park. Persons interested having objections thereto are requested to present them in writing to the undersigned, at his office, on or before the 17th day of September, inst.—Dated, Sept. 7, 1850.

s9 JOHN T. DODGE, Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.—TO MANUFACTURERS OF HOSE: Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, basement No. 1 west end of New City Hall, until Saturday, the 21st of September, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing 2000 feet of Hose for the Fire Department. A sample of Hose required, and all information as regard thereto can be had at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.

N. B.—Blank estimates can be had at either of the above named offices. (s12) WM. ADAMS, Com'r of Repairs and Supplies.

SCHOOLS.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

218 FOURTH-ST. corner of Macdougal, facing Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A.M. and JAMES FANNING, A.M. Principals, opens its Eighth School-Year on Monday, the 9th of September, 1850. Past success encourages the proprietors to believe that their plans of instruction and general management of pupils will continue to meet with approbation.

Having several years since observed the unsurpassed beauty and healthfulness of the location of their Institution, they purchased the lot and built thereon the present edifice, with rooms especially fitted for instruction, and ample in size and number for 180 pupils, devoting three stories of the building to the uses of the school, with the average number of 60 pupils in each department. Being a corner house, the entrance to the dwelling part, occupied by one of the Principals, is 218 Fourth-st. and that of the school 158 Macdougal. Able Professors are employed in all the branches of English and Classical Education, special attention being given to the Mercantile Department. The classes in French are in charge of the venerable and distinguished Professor Edwards; those in German are under the care of Prof. Theodore Giaubensklee; Prof. R. Palenzuela, LL.D. takes charge of the Spanish. The juvenile pupils are under the personal instruction as well as care of one of the Principals. The proportion of teachers to the number of pupils is that of 1 to 20, which, under the advantage of classification according to capacity and attainment, greatly multiplies the power of instruction. The organization of the school encourages individual pupils in any branch to advance to higher classes, whenever their proficiency will warrant it.

The pupils are allowed daily exercise in the Park, under the observation of teachers, where they enjoy all the advantages of the country, for purity of air and wholesome recreation.

No sectarian influence is exerted upon the pupils, but the Principals inculcate respect and reverence for all things sacred; and without strict morality, no pupil can remain a member of their school.

Applications for entering scholars may be made during any part of the day or evening, when circulars for particular information can be obtained.

Strangers to the above Institution are referred to the following names of its patrons:

Hon. John L. Mason,	Samuel Leeds, Esq.	S. W. Lewis, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Seabury,	J. S. Sturges, Esq.	Ebenr Monroe, Esq.
Rev. Dr. A.E. Campbell,	G. H. Swords, Esq.	A. M. L. Scott, Esq.
Rev. J.M. Macdonald,	T. J. Stevens, Esq.	Matthias Clark, Esq.
Rev. Duncan Dunbar,	A. Aranguren, Esq.	Monson Clarke, Esq.
Rev. John Lillie,	Caleb Brush, Esq.	P. J. Bogert, Esq.
Prof. C. A. Lee, M.D.	B. B. Sherman, Esq.	D. Lounsberack, Esq.
Chas. Dickinson, M.D.	C. McLean, Esq.	Francis Tryon, Esq.
Jas. R. Kissam, M.D.	H. B. Hart, Esq.	John C. Work, Esq.
Ed. Vanderpool, M.D.	S. Winant, Esq.	Jesse Berry, Esq.
S. P. White, M.D.	Lyne Starling, Esq.	Anabel Jones, Esq.
A. N. Gouge, M.D.	F. J. Cohen, Esq.	Alex. Fraser, Esq.
A. S. Bull, M.D.	Edw. Coleman, Esq.	Austin W. Otis, Esq.
Alex. J. Clinton, M.D.	M. C. Brooks, Esq.	John Pirsey, Esq.
S. R. Kirby, M.D.	M. H. Newman, Esq.	N. D. Herder, Esq.
Jno. Newhouse, Esq.	J. Witherspoon, Esq.	C. A. Bandonine, Esq.
J. S. Woodward, Esq.	Israel Minor, Esq.	John Copcutt, Esq.
G. M. Spier, Esq.	Geo. W. Soule, Esq.	L. S. Fellows, Esq.
F. A. Hargous, Esq.	W. M. Vermilye, Esq.	E. H. Burger, Esq.
L. E. Hargous, Esq.	Wm. B. Taylor, Esq.	Adam Pentz, Esq.
Wm. Black, Esq.	J. Fairbank, Esq.	Thos. Kettell, Esq.
Fr. F. Sage, Esq.	Thos. Mickle, Esq.	A. W. Gabaudan, Esq.
John J. Phelps, Esq.	Chas. Lowther, Esq.	J. A. C. Gray, Esq.
Geo. D. Phelps, Esq.	R. Sedgwick, Esq.	W. A. Wheeler, Esq.
Ted'll Ketcham, Esq.	David Magie, Esq.	Wm. M. Wilson, Esq.
R. D. Weeks, Esq.	M. O. Roberts, Esq.	E. Lowerre, Esq.
F. Havemeyer, Esq.	D. R. Martin, Esq.	Wm. Lowerre, Esq.
W. Harrott, Esq.	F. A. Palmer, Esq.	S. J. Berry, Esq.
Henry Gollger, Esq.	Gen. Elder, Esq.	Daniel Walker, Esq.
W. E. Dodge, Esq.	W. Williams, Esq.	Philip Henry, Jr.
Wm. Way, Esq.	Stiles Curtis, Esq.	
R. Bigelow, Esq.	Jas. Robinson, Esq.	

s5 3t s5,7,14,21,28

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL,

No. 48 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.
New-York, under the direction of
REV. J. G. BARTON,
Late Rector of St. Paul's College.

THE DESIGN of this Institution is to train Boys thoroughly, both in the elements and more advanced studies of a Commercial and Classical Education.

The subjects of Secular Instruction that will receive constant and systematic attention, are:

1st. The GREEK and LATIN LANGUAGES. These will be taught in their principles, and continued through the reading of the best authors.

2d. MODERN LANGUAGES. French will be taught daily, and early provision will be made for the study of the Spanish and German.

3d. ENGLISH, in its various departments—comprehending Reading, Spelling, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Geography, Use of Globes, History, Arithmetic, and Algebra.

Occasional Lectures will be delivered in Chemistry, and other branches of Natural Science.

Religious Instruction will be regularly given in the Holy Scriptures, Book of Common Prayer, and Ecclesiastical History.

TERMS.

The First Term will begin on Tuesday the 10th of September, and end on the second Monday of the ensuing February.

The Second Term will begin on the second Monday of February, and end on the second Monday of July.

The time of daily attendance will be from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

There will be the usual recess during the Christmas and Easter Festivals.

CHARGES

For each term of five months, $50.

French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, will be additional charges. s5 3aw2w

ALGER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS at Cornwall, Conn.—The winter term of this school will commence on the first Tuesday of November, and continue five months. The course of instruction embraces every branch that enters into a thorough English, classical and mathematical education, together with the French, German and Spanish languages. Lessons in vocal music and on the piano and organ are given by an accomplished German professor, when desired. Expense for board and tuition in all the above named branches, except music, $100 per term of five months. The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Instructors, reside in the family with the scholars, and are exclusively devoted to the interests of the school:

Rev. E. W. ANDREWS, M.A. Principal.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M.A. Associate Principal.
A. FROLICH, M.A. a Graduate of the University of France, Teacher of German and French.
Senor H. DE MARTI of Cuba, Teacher of Spanish.
K. THEISS of Germany, Teacher of Music.

Number of scholars limited to 45.

Circulars containing full information, can be obtained at Mark H. Newman & Co.'s book store, 199 Broadway, or by application to the Principal, at Cornwall, Conn. s13 2w

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

PROF. D. LAGROIX begs leave to inform his pupils and persons desirous of becoming practically conversant with the French Language, that he intends forming his Fall Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen, on Monday evening, September 16, 1850, at his rooms, Nos 15 and 18 La Farge buildings, 289 Broadway. Terms $4 per month (12 lessons). His first aim being to enable his pupils to converse in French, the number in each class shall be strictly limited to six. Applications received as above daily, before 10 o'clock A. M. and after 7 o'clock P. M.

Mons. Lagroix has charge of the French Department in the widely known Institution of Messrs John & Jacob Abbott, and also in that of Mr. Patton, to which gentlemen he is kindly permitted to refer as well as to Messrs Hon. Campbell P. White and P. Arpin, editor of Courier des Etats Unis. au22 9t 22,23&24 then eod*

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys at Tarrytown, N. Y., A. NEWMAN, Principal.

In this institution young gentlemen will be thoroughly instructed in all the branches of an English and Classical education, requisite for commercial pursuits or entering college.

There are two terms in a year, each five months. The Summer term commencing on the first of May, and the Winter on the first of November. Terms reasonable.

Circulars containing particulars, references, &c. can be obtained at Spalding & Shephard's bookstore, 189½ Broadway, New-York, or by addressing a note to the Principal. my20 eodtf

ABBOTT'S INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.

260 Greene-st Family Residence 43 La Fayette-place.
JOHN S. C. ABBOTT JACOB ABBOTT.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence on Monday, September 9. Young ladies from abroad are received into the family of Rev. John S. C. Abbott. For circulars, apply at the Institution or by mail. s10 3w

HILL'S ACADEMY AND ESSEX SEMINARY.—Pupils of any age and of both sexes are received at any time into this institutions, and are favored with every desirable facility for obtaining a thorough and accomplished education. For healthfulness of location and arrangements, this Seminary may well challenge a parallel, for not only has it never had a pupil decline in health while a member, but many who have entered feeble and even sickly, have become comparatively strong and healthy.

This institution is easy of access by daily steamboats from New-York, Hartford, Greenport and Norwich.—Terms $200 a year. Circulars can be had of John B. Lasala, Esq. 6 Broadway.

References: Rev. S. Cutting, Rev. Dr. Dowling, Hon. Elias Ely, E. D. Hulburt & Co. John B. Lasala, Esq. Harmany & Nephew, N York; Rev. J. L. Hodge, Rev. R. S. Starrs, A. W. Wilder, Esq. Brooklyn.

LUCIUS LYON, A. M. Principal.
Essex, Conn. Sept. 1850. s9 2w*

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At New Canaan, Connecticut, 45 miles by railroad from New-York. This School is one of the oldest in the State. In the beauty, healthfulness and convenience of its locality, it is believed to be unsurpassed. For particular information the Principal refers to some of his numerous patrons, whose places of business and residences may be ascertained by reference to his Circulars, which may be obtained at the bookstore of Clark, Austin & Co. 205 Broadway, and at Raynor's, 78 Bowery. s2 1m*

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Professor E. A. JOHNSON, Rector.—The first quarter of the school year begins on September 23. Pupils are fitted for College or business. The Primary Department, for eleven years under the care of Mr. M. M. Hobby, receives pupils at as early an age as six or seven years. Application for admission may be made at the Rooms, lower floor University Buildings. Circulars may be obtained also at the bookstores of Roe, Lockwood & Son, 411 Broadway, Charles S. Francis & Co. 252 Broadway, and Samuel Raynor, 78 Bowery. [au21-2m] GEORGE S. PARKER, Principal.

WINANT'S PRIVATE Boarding School for Boys, at Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J. This School is under the charge of A. S. WINANT and lady. The number of scholars is limited to sixteen, who may enter the school under twelve years of age and be fitted for business. Terms for tuition and board from $100 to $120 per year. Circulars may be obtained at Mr. H. Ostrander, corner Canal and Varick sts. New-York. s10 1m*

ABBOTT'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for Young Ladies—Spingler Institute, Union Park—Rev. GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11.

The location and appointments of the new edifice, erected and furnished at an expense of about $70,000, present as desirable facilities for its great object, as have ever been combined in any similar institution. s2 2w

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO-FORTE—A gentleman, professor of the Piano-Forte, familiar with the English and German languages, having a few hours unemployed, is desirous to give lessons on the Piano to a few ladies and gentlemen. Terms reasonable. Any ladies directed to "Professor of the Piano-Forte," at 56 Fulton-st. Brooklyn, will receive immediate attention. N. B.—Pianos used, examined, and selected for purchasers. s2 2w*

THE MISSES GREEN will re-open their school for young Ladies, at No. 1 Fifth-av. first house from Washington-square, on Tuesday, September 10. h s10 10t*

SCHOOLS.

PRIVATE EDUCATION—A physician of New-York intending to educate his own son at home, would receive two or three other young boys, either as boarders or day scholars, in order to afford superior advantages. A French tutor and French waiting maid will be always about them, and all their lessons will be from experienced and successful teachers. If the boys are sickly they will have the care a physician's family alone affords. The house is of the first class, hot and cold baths in the chambers and airy situation, not far from Union square. Terms $75 per quarter for boarders, or $20 for day scholars. No extra charge, except for music and dancing. Apply to Dr. J. A. W. Thirteenth-st. S St. George's place, between First and Second avenues. au27 1aw3wS*

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The regular exercises of the University for the ensuing year, will be resumed on Wednesday, the 18th of September, at 9½ A. M. Candidates for admission will be examined on Tuesday, the 17th, at 9 A. M. Provision has been made for the full instruction of all the classes of the University. By order of the Council. E. LOOMIS,
Secretary of the Faculty.

TO PARENTS.—A lady fully competent wishes to take three or four little girls, (from the age of 8 to 12) in her family to educate with her own, on whom she will bestow all the care of a mother. They will be taught all the English branches, and Music, French and Dancing if desired. The most unexceptionable references given. The location is open, airy and healthy. For full information address "South Brooklyn," box 1,399, Post-Office. s8 7,11&14*

A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN a situation in a Seminary in the State of New-York. She is well qualified for her business, having taught for many years. She teaches the Harp, Piano, Guitar and French. She would be willing to be generally useful in the school. A line addressed to "Helena," and directed to the care of the Postmaster, Boston, Mass. will be attended to an23 1m

MR. JOSEPH ARTONI, formerly Instructor of the Italian Language and Literature in Yale College, and now connected with some of the best institutions in this city, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will be happy to give lessons in Italian, in his own rooms, 54 Great Jones-st or at private residences if desired. s3 2w*

WM. H. LEGGETT'S Classical French and English School for Boys corner of Broadway and Twelfth-st. will be re opened on Monday, Sept 9 Mr. L. will be assisted by able teachers of French, WRITING, DRAWING, READING, &c. Circulars may be obtained at Lockwood's 411 Broadway; Crowen's, 599 Broadway; or at the residence of the Principal, 273 Tenth-st au28 4w M1s W F & Sos*

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Union-place, corner Fifteenth-st.—Madam CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils that the course of studies at the above institution will be resumed on Monday, September 9, 1850. au27 1m*

A YOUNG LADY, aged 21, accustomed to tuition and warmly attached to children, desires a situation as teacher. In addition to the usual English branches she will initiate pupils in music, French and drawing. Most satisfactory testimonials given. Teacher 382 Grand st. s13 1w*

PRACTICAL CONVERSATION in the French language, with Dr. VIONIS, leader of a French and American Socialist School. He keeps from his pupils the best references of the city on his ability and morality. 93 Hudson-st. s13 1m*

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A graduate of Harvard College, accustomed to teaching, would like to give lessons in Latin and Greek or elementary Mathematics to a class, or to young men preparing for college. Address P. O. box 123. s10 1w*

CHURCH SCHOOL, for English and Classical Education, 190 West Nineteenth-st third house from Eighth-avenue, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9

s3 2weod* WM. B. STOUGHTON, Principal.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT desires to teach German and Hebrew, or any branch of a College late course, either in a school or as a private tutor. Address S. Upsilon, 59 Fourth-avenue s10 2teod*

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss DAY respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will open her school on Monday, September 9, at 108 Waverley-place. au27 1m*

WANTED—By two young men, a German teacher a schoolmaster who is willing to spare an hour in the evening of three nights per week preferred. Terms moderate. Address "Payne," Tribune Office. s11 2tW&S*

THE COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 75 Henry-st. consisting of three departments, in complete order, is now open. See full advertisement.

s2 1f SOLOMON JENNER, Principal.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL and English School, 748 Broadway, will be reöpened on Monday, September 9. a7 2w*

BOYS' SCHOOL.—Mr. TYNG'S School for boys is reopened at 81 East Sixteenth-st. where application may be made from 9 till 2 o'clock. s3 1m*

THE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL will reöpen on Monday, the 23 day of September.

au21 4w L. W. STEVENS, Ch'n School Committee.

MISSES COLES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, 9 Rutgers-st. will re-open on Monday, Sept. 2, 1850. au27 1f

THE MERCHANTS' SCHOOL re-opens the 9th instant at 193 Macdougal-st., corner of Clinton Place.

s7 8t* ISAAC GEORGE HUBBS, Principal.

MISS COOK'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Misses will reöpen on Monday the 9th September, inst. Separate department for small boys. s4 16t*

MADAME COUTANT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, 866 Broadway, near Union-square, will be reöpened on Monday, Sept 9. s6 1m*

SCHOOL FOR BOYS (Mathematical, Classical, &c.)—Under the care of Rev. ISAAC PECK, will reopen on Monday, 9th September, at 36 Amity-st. au21 1m*

THE MISSES IVES will reopen their School, 164 Duane-park, corner Hudson-st. on Monday, Sept. 9.

s2 3w*

MRS. BAILEY will re open her school on Monday, Sept. 9, at 10 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st. au26 1m*

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. JOHN WADSWORTH has this day withdrawn from our firm
FELLOWS, WADSWORTH & CO.

New-York, September 5, 1850.

The business of the Importation of Watches, Jeweiry and Fancy Hardware will be continued under the name of FELLOWS & COMPANY, by the subscribers, who are authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm of Fellows, Wadsworth & Co.

JAMES FELLOWS,
RICHARD FELLOWS,
JOHN P. FELLOWS,

New-York, September 5, 1850. s10 3w

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership of GASSNER & YOUNG, Grocers, is dissolved in consequence of the death of Wm. B. Young. The business of the late firm will be adjusted by the surviving partner. Persons indebted will please to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present their accounts to

JOHN B. GASSNER,
Surviving Partner, 132 Chatham-st.

The stock and lease of the above store is offered for sale on very accommodating terms. Being an established stand for the last 30 years, it is very desirable to any one wishing to enter into a safe and lucrative business. au17tf

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Jacob Vanderbilt and Chas. B. Robison, under the firm of Vanderbilt & Robison, is this day dissolved. The said Jacob Vanderbilt will receive all sums due the said firm, and will also pay all claims and demands on the same. JACOB VANDERBILT,
s13 2t* CHAS B. ROBISON

COAL.

COAL.—A fine assortment of Anthracite Coal of a superior quality, suitable for furnaces, ranges, grates, &c. Consumers desirous of procuring their coal at a very low rate, will do well to give the subscriber an early call.

GEORGE A. SPARKS,
s13 2w* 205 and 207 Franklin-st.

COAL.—Down to $5 per ton. Coal of the first quality—lose to grocers that buy largely to sell again

GEO. WARNER, Yard 660 Houston-st.
au24 1m* cor. Laurens. Established in 1828.

OFFICE NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO.
NORWICH, July 10, 1850.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the Preferred Stock of this Company will be opened on the 11th inst at the Transfer