TERMS,
ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL, Daily, Eight Dolars per annum, payable half yearty
ALBANY JOURNAL, Semi-Weekity, Four Dollars per annum, payable half yearly.

ALBANY WEEKLY JOURNAL, Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of the year.

TNo paper will be discontinued, (unless at the discretion of the Proprietors,) until all arrearages are paid.

TAdvertisements conspicuously inserted, on the customers, tens. tomary terms.

TAll Letters and Communications must be post paid.

REAL HAVANA. Parody on "Love's Ritonella." Real Havana! Precious cigar!

Gentle as manna, Bright as a star-Pleasant at fireside, Cheery on road-Best of all perfumes At home or abroad. Real Havana! Puff away care-

Blow my misfortunes.

Into thin air. Real Havana! O who would dare Meerschaum or hookah With thee compare, When thy bright tip.

Any mortal may see, Thou art his choice And a smoker is he. Real Havana! Puff away care-Blow my misfortunes, Into thin air.

GREAT MEETING OF FROM SIX THOUSAND TO EIGHT THOUSAND OF THE FRIENDS OF MR. WEBSTER.

Long before the hour of seven last evening the great room at Masonic Hall was crowded almost to suffication, so much so that a meeting Precisely at seven, the meeting was organized

Precisely at seven, the meeting was follows:

President—BF VI MIN OF KON
PHILIP HONE,
ABRAHAM FARDON,
NATHANIEL WEED,
GEORGE W. STRONG,
PHILETUS H WOODRUFF GEORGE CURTIS, SAMUEL J. HUNT,

ALEX'R R. WYCOFF, EDWARD M. WILLET, JONATHAN NATHAN, The notice for the call of the meeting having en read, the President in a brief but pertinent address explained the object of it, after which the tollowing resolutions were read by Mr. Ham-

Ilton Fish, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the Constitution of the United States as embodying the most perfect system of Government ever devised by man; and that the administration which would intentionally violate either the letter or spir t of that sacred instrument, is unworthy the support of a free and enlightened people. of a free and enlightened people.

Resolved, That we cannot yield our support

to the present dominant party, nor to the nom-ination of the Baltimore Convention by which it seeks to perpetuate itself, because we find in the course it has pursued no fixed system either of constitutional construction, or of national poli- ourselves, we cannot better manifest that attach cv -because they have arrayed themselves under but his will—because their vindictive abuse of private character, self convicts them of dishenesty-because their blind aevotion to executive edicts, tends to a destruction of democratic ins itutions-because their willingness to exalt! the executive above the legislative and judicia branches of the government is monarchical—because their disposition to increase the power of the Federal Government at the expense of the reserved rights of the States, tends to consolidation—and because they avow the odious and dangerous doctrine that offices of public trust are to be regarded and used as the "Spoils of Vic-

Resolved, In the words of our brethren be met with the stern and indignant rebuke of the son of the farmer stands on an equa Government can influences and all the aspirations and efforts of those who would rather live prejudices. When the Executive has sought to tions and efforts of those who would rather live prejudices.

Resolved, That a candidate for President of the United States should be a man whose services to his country are known and undisputed—whose opinions on all important public questions are familiar to the nation—whose name is identified with the support and vindication of the great principles of the Constitution—and finally whose previous career affords a sure guarantee that if elected, the honor and interest of his country, and his whole country, will be the paramount objects of his administration.

He has not been the slave of party, nor bartered his conscience for its support. He has not surendered his judgment to sectional prejudices; but in his legislative career he has been minaful of the interests of all parts of the country. In the courts he has shown himself the sound and able jurist—in Congress the enlightened that if elected, the honor and interest of his country, will be the paramount objects of his administration.

Fellow-citizens, this eminent man has truly proved himself a public servant. Thoroughly versed in the laws of the Union, he is best calculated to execute and enforce them. Habitual-

Resolved, That while we do full justice to the tried merits and services in peace and in war of WM. H. HARRISON, and are not insensible to the integrity and high character of HUGH L. WHITE who are in nomination as candidates to the Presidency, we feel that in presenting to our fellow-citizens the name of Daniel Webster, we offer a weight of character and of talent, an amount of public services; a fidelity to the Constitution has been openly assailed, and those to whose hands it has been confided, have shewn themselves unmindful of their obligations.

didate before the people!

Resolved, Therefore, That we recommend to the People of the United States for their support Dankl Webster, the son of a soldier of the Revolution, the pupil of the common schools of New England; the founder of his own fame and fortune; who as a citizen, an orator, a statesman, and a patriot, is known and honored throughout the land. And we call upon them to unite in every proper effort to confer the highest office of the Constitution upon its Ablest Defender.

Hat sacred charter of our freedom, than by entrusting its administration to its ablest expounder, and believe the North to crush the traitorous designs of the abolitionists, and that we look with confidence to such world. The friends of freedom in every clime and every country, witness with intense interest and every country. They are the freedom, than by entrusting its administration to its ablest expounder, and most eloquent defender.

Our selection must be made in the face of the world. The friends of freedom in every clime and every country, witness with intense interest and that we look with confidence to such movements on their part as will effectually put an end to impertinent, fanatical and disloyal interfere, than it is deeply incumbent on the people of the North to crush the traitorous designs of the abolitionists, and that we look with confidence to such world. The friends of freedom in every clime and every country, witness with intense interest and every country, witness with intense interest and every country, witness with intense interest and every country witness with intense interest and every country witness with intense inter

ABLEST DEFENDER. ests of our candidates, whether by attending or calling conventious, or otherwise; and gen ly to take such other measures as they may deem

S. O. Raymond M. H. Grinnell E. Paine Z. Ring H. Fish A. Wyckoff C. Oakley A. P. Anderson M. Hoffman J. Nathan J. Cleaveland I. G. Pearson G. Curtis

Government is to them but an engine of power, its prerogatives, the public offices, and the great interests of the community, merely the spoils of launched at an inconceivable early age into the the vanquished. Hence it is that we have seen world, and if she will be with them, she must fol-

and observed by all his predecessors, because they

I have been really astonished to see, how the conflicted with his noble views, his assuming belie of last spring, then followed by all,—spare—od.

N. B. We understand that the bodies of twelve of the unfortunate persons belonging to the Bridget have been found."



ALBANY, TUESDAY,

and his arrogant claim to engross all executive power in himself,—his interference with the power of a co-ordinate branch of the govern ment, and his retaining laws at the end of th session, so as indirectly to defeat the will c Congress, and to render the qualified veto of th President an absolute veto,—in short a cours of conduct which has in the space of six years converted the President of the United States, Magistrate, whose duty, according to the Cor stitution, is simply to execute the laws to which he with all others is bound to render obedience into an officer independent of Congress, construing the Constitution in defiance of the Judi ciary, nulifying the law at pleasure, and using the power and patronage of the government, to control the freedom of elections, and to perpet-uate in the person of his successor, the corruption and abuses which his administration has in troduced into the government.

Against these principles and pretensions w esitatingly array ourselves. We see in th candidates presented at the Baltimore Convention, an attempt to fasten this system of misrule and corruption upon our institutions through the patronage and influence of the government and we present on our part Daniel Webster, o Masssachusetts, as a candidate for the Presiden cy of the United States, because we know that his election would put an end to this sys

In presenting this eminent man for the suffra ges of his countrymen, we do not bring forward a man unknown to them. His political charac-ter belongs to the world. The truths illustrated by his talents in the great struggle between the Constitution and Nullification have sun deep into the hearts of his countrymen, from

When that specious mode of overthrowing the government was first brought forward, -when the Executive himself, abandoning the sacred trust confided to him, lent his influence to it principles and declared them "to be the tru principles of the Constitution," even then, he threw himself into the breach, exposed the fall lacy of its doctrines, aroused public opinion the rescue, and saved the Constitution, from the designs of its avowed friends and its treach erous defenders. Nor was his opposition to these doctrines, less earnest, when their advo cates were alienated by private griefs from the administration of their choice, at that moment when the administration "shorn of its strength," was at the mercy of its opponents, when its political friends, embarrassed by their support of the defend, he disdained to leave its defence to the incapacity, but came forward to their aid, an showed that he loved the constitutional govern ment of his country too well to permit its jus prerogative to be impaired for the sake of part triumph. Warmly attached to the Constitution ment than by entrusting its administration to him who resolutely sustained it in the hour of

its greatest peril. We prefer him because his opinions are known because he stands committed by his avower principles and the whole course of his life to the administration of the government cause his talents and his character qualify him for the station, and because his advancement to that post from the walks of humble life by the force of industry, genius and integrity, would best exemplify the simplicity of our institutions and demonstrate to the world that in this country the stations of honor are not reserved for the

Daniel Webster does not owe his destina of Vermont, "That any attempt by a President of the United States to interfere in any manner with the election of his successor, should be retained by the successor, should be retained by the successor, should be retained by the successor of New England who aided in achieving garded as a manifest abuse of his personal and official influence, and a dangerous invasion of the freedom and purity of elections, and that whenever and by whomsoever made, it should every freeman in the country." And therefore Resolved, That the election of Martin Van the unassisted force of his talents, soon gaine Buren, the successor openly nominated by the incumbent of the Presidential chair, and in whose behalf are enlisted all the corruptions that an unstinted use of the patronage of the General

itary office.

Resolved, That a candidate for President of He has not been the slave of party, nor bar-

ion.

Resolved, That while we do full justice to the

stitution and the Laws, and an ability to explain shewn themselves unmindful of their obligations, and defend them, unequalled in any other candidate before the people! we cannot better manifest our attachment to that sacred charter of our freedom, than by en-

Resolved, That an Eexcutive Committee of suit the popular taste, but on the contrary, let thirty be appointed by this meeting, to open a correspondence with cur political friends in this Let us prove that the people of the United States and other States, with a view to a complete and effective organization, and to further the intermerit, and that in our modern republic at least there is no Ostracism for talent and virtue.

the United States were of a superior race to the men, both in person, style or thought, and expression. I do not know if Brother Jonathan would be gallant enough to smile at a sober combination of the United States of t pliment paid athis expense to his wife or sister, but it is, I believe, nevertheless true. There is a J. P. Thomas

A. Clark

ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens—The present situation of our country is a cause of anxious solicitude to all who desire to perpetuate the Union and to transmit unimpaired to posterity the rich inheritance of constitutional freedom which we have exceived from our ancestors. Within a few years we have witnessed such a marked deviation from the principles of our government, such an extra
Alas! that so many of those fair flowers of the weather flowers of the West, may be compared to the beautiful ephemera of their country, which are born and glitant witnessed such a marked deviation from the effects of a clay dying, as it might seem, before the time; sinking to the grave, just as life reaches its period of greatest enjoyment. The number of the principles of our government, such an extra
Alas! that so many of those fair flowers of the rights resulting from domestic slavery, and that any interference by that body with those rights, mera of their country, which are born and glitant will be unauthorised by and contrary to the true spirit and meaning of that sacred charter of the affair, in terms bordering on approval. Besides, the object intended, the reform of the offender, is not attained. Tar and feathers never time; sinking to the grave, just as life reaches its to period of greatest enjoyment. The number of time; sinking to the grave, just as life reaches its the affair, in terms bordering on approval. Besides the affair, in terms bordering on approval. The rights resulting from domestic slavery, and that any interference by that body with those rights, and the will be unauthorised by and contrary to the true spirit and meaning of that sacred charter of the affair, in terms bordering on approval. The analysis of the leading papers notice the affair, in terms bordering on approval. The rights resulting from domestic slavery, and that any interference by that body with those rights, and the adding papers notice the affair, to so our country, which are born and gurantees the rights and contrary

received from our ancestors. Within a few years we have witnessed such a marked deviation from the principles of our government, such an extraordinary augmentation of the powers of the Executive, and such an alarming substitution of individual will in the place of constitutional law, and popular violence in the place of judicial administration, that we are constrained to believe that the reign of order and law can only be restored by an overthrow of the maxims and practices of the party represented at the late Balatimore Convention.

Hardly had this party obtained possession of the government, when they boldly avowed the second responsible to the most sudden extremes, or an inappropriate style of dress, or both combined, it is afficult to determine. Again it has been said, and repeated, that the females are not responsible to the most sudden extremes, or an inappropriate style of dress, or both combined, it is afficult to determine. Again it has been said, and repeated, that the females are not responsible to the most sudden extremes, or an inappropriate style of dress, or both combined; it is afficult to determine. Again it has been said, and repeated, that the females are not responsible to the order of a climate subject to the most sudden extremes, or an inappropriate style of dress, or both combined; it is afficult to determine. Again it has been said, and repeated, that the females are not responsible to the most sudden extremes, or an inappropriate style of dress, or both combined.

If all the Governors of the espective States, and to the Governors of the sentential suddent extremes, or an inappropriate style of dress, or both combined.

If all the Governors of the defects of a climate subject to the most sudden extremes, or an inappropriate style of dress, or both combined.

If all the Governors of the espective States, or both combined. the government, when they boldly avowed the maxim, "that to the victors belong the spoils," and acting upon that maxim they have regarded the powers of the government and the interests of the government and the interest of the government and the governmen it was instituted to protect—merely as the means of rewarding their political leaders and partizans. is thrown into the background. 'Well,' you

ordinary assumptions of power on the part of the Executive. His avowed determination to the young,—the tone of social assemblages is disregard the established practice of the government and the decisions of the Supreme Court, and to be governed by the Constitution only, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, and to be governed by the Constitution only, as a supposed to the supreme Court, and to be governed by the Constitution only, as a supposed to the supreme Court, and to be governed by the Constitution only, as a supposed to the supreme Court, and to be governed by the Constitution only, as a supposed to the supreme Court, and the supreme Court, and the supposed to the supreme Court, and the su "as he understands it,"—his setting aside laws passed at an earlier period of the Government, foreigner is, that he pays attention to them.

"as he understands it,"—his setting aside laws and one thing which immediately indicates a foreigner is, that he pays attention to them.

"As he understands it,"—his setting aside laws passed at an earlier period of the Government, foreigner is, that he pays attention to them.

to remove the public deposits as his own act, ling like the fire-fly flitting over her hair; whose form was in every eye—whose words sounded sweet in every one's ear—would the next sea-son be handed quietly into her seat among the sedative ladies of the back row, and hardly have occasion to open her lips during the whole evening's entertainment. It is true, she had been married in the interval—yet, there she was, -with a mind more matured, with beauty unimpaired, and added interest!

Delightful as the buoyant scene of youthful gaiety, enjoyment, and excitement is, all but the young become tired of badinage after a while, and then there is nothing to supply its place.

The youth of both sexes are introduced into society too soon, and become too. society too soon, and become too prominent on the theatre of life. The one sex starts up at once from children to puny men, and the other become surrounded at far too early an age with he cares of American family life, which, owing to the difficulties in obtaining confidential, and trust-worthy, and really attached servants, are unusually great. But no more of this—I am getting out of my province.



also been promised the station, has likewise been laid under the table. He, however, is a tool so plaint, as to be whipt into submission without applaint, as to be whipt into submission without applaint ap ny difficulty. Indeed, this is generally the case composed of other materials, and now endeavour with the members of "the party." Possessed their souls one spark of the spirit of freemen, the would course with disdein the important discourse with discourse with disdein the important discourse with discourse w they would spurn with disdain the impudent dieit is urged for the defence, is principally if not tations of an inflated chief.

their reception, as a suitable answer to this contemptible proceeding, the Legislature unanimously returned the Judge to the U.S. Senate, and soon after nominated him as a suitable candidate of the Negroes in Kentucky.—Important.—We have just received by the polite attention of a friend, the Gallatin Democrat of the 21st inst., soon after nominated him as a suitable candidate friend, the Gallatin Democrat of the 21st inst., for the Presidency. More recently, the same printed at Shawneetown, Illinois, from which with the simplicity and economy of the invendisreputable proceeding has been had with the members of the Alabama Legislature; and this too from a man once so profuse with his promises not to interfere with the elective franchise. How mortifying to his honest supporters must

be such acts of meanness and perfidy! The Joint Committee of the Georgia Legislature, to whom was referred so much of Gov. the men turned out to go, unaccompanied by M'Durrie's Message as relates to the movements the women and children, the whites were led to orous in its provisions, to a degree heretofore unknown to the domestic legislation of that

Surrection was avowed, and one or two of their Preachers were to be captains.

Further information of the particulars of the state, which will propably bear heavily upon the

The Committee also submitted the following dering the town and Bank. Prudence, at least, resolutions: the first of which, it will be seen, if not safety, would dictate the propriety of some

dern reformers would probably rest satisfied for the present. It remains, however, yet to be seen how far these despotic exactions will be acceived at Shawneetown, the citizens assembled

1st. Resolved, That in this country, freedom of the press and freedom of speech, are sacred terday sent for an Attorney to draw her will.—and invaluable rights—that in proportion to He immediately attended, but on his arrival, he their sacredness and value, is the obligation to found her burned to death. It is supposed that, prostitute them to the vile purpose of "enfeeb- fire, she had, either from weakness or apoplexy.

ence of individuals or combinations within her

3d. Resolved, That the perpetuity of this glorious Union which has shed such blessings on us as a people, is only to be insured by a strict adherence to the letter of the Constitution which has guaranteed to us certain rights with which we will suffer no power to interfere, that

4th. Resolved, That we half the sentiments expressed by the resolutions of some of the recent meetings at the North upon the subject of cent meetings at the North upon the subject of kill Coal Company, corner of Rivington and Suffoksts. was broken into on Friday evening Suffoksts. was broken into on Friday evening the subject of the existence of a abolition, as the evidence of the existence of a right spirit among the great mass of our North-Constitution of their country and the exigencies

5th. Resolved, That the imperative duty devolves upon Congress, at their ensuing session, so to modify the laws regulating the Post Office Department, that an establishment created for the convenience of the People, shall not be constructed by the laws regulating the Post Office Lynching.—One of the leaders of the Perfectionists in Colerain, Mass. having been discovered to have made an improper conversion of some

of these states, that the right of exclusive legisthose qualities which render them good wives and mothers, as well as such as catch the attention and command the respect of the

one of those notices recently so frequent, of a stated: few days since we noticed an account of a will probably be lost, together with a portion of her cargo. The schooner Utica left this port of things which so frequently gives rise to such alarms! Before all others, we should suppose Smith, on her way to Chicago, sprung a leak, the slave-holder would concede to any judicious

measure for the abolition of slavery.

the vanquished. Hence it is that we have seen a systematic effort made by the administration to give away the public lands, to gratify the cupidity of political adventurers. Here too, the seizure of the public monies and placing them in the hands of partizan Banks, where they may be used as the means of rewarding political services. Hence the unexampled increase in the public expenditure, and the extravagance and corruption exhibited in the administration of the Post Office.

Here too, we find the motives of these extraordinary assumptions of power on the part of resting object have been alike munificent and commendable, it still is dependent upon volunta-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5th, 1835. Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer. It is amusing to see the wriggling and twisting of the administration understrappers in this city. The Kitchin Cabinet keep these dignitaries (both in and out of Congress) in perfect ignorance of what they will be called upon to per-

class of politicians, who live upon Treasury pap, are in high glee, produced by a most sanguine expectation, that Congress will be induced to appropriate a few millions of dollars, nominally for

there was some pouting in the choice of Speaker of the House of Representatives, in the Van Buren ranks. Mr. Mison, of Virginia, was promised the office. But circumstances have induced the General to set him aside, and to dictate Mr. Polk as the man. By the election of Polk, the Old Hero supposes his triumph over Judge White and Mr. Bell will be the more complete. Sutherland, of Pennsylvania—the man of "principle according to his interest"—who had also been promised the station, has likewise been a likewise been as the House of Representatives, in the Van Buren ranks. Mr. Mison, of Virginia, was promised the office. But circumstances have induced the mat about three millions.

Importum 2000.

Rapicrum Rapinst the lineary charges brought against the lineary charges brought aga

[From the Cincinnati Whig, Nov. 30.] Fruits of Abelitionism-Meditated Insurrection we copy the following important and interest-ing intelligence. Henderson county is directly

opposite Shawneetown, in Kentucky.

"We learn from a respectable source, that a meditated insurrection of the Slaves in Kentucky, was detected a few days ago.

The discovery was made at a large meeting they held a few days since, near Henderson, Ky.

It was understood that several pracelers was to the second of the several pracelers was to the second of the several pracelers. The value of it is self-evident, either as a travelling apparatus, or for family purposes, either for cooking or heating dwellings. It was undorstood that several preachers were to hold forth that day, and it being noticed that all

Shocking Accident.—A lady residing near the lower end of Pratt street, being indisposed, yes-

various parts," of this happy Union.

2d. Resolved, That the people of Georgia are prepared to protect the domestic institutions of portions of her body burned to a cinder.—Balt.

Carriage & Wagon Makers, in Southport, opposite this village, was des'royed by fire, on the night of the 2d inst., with all their tools, stock their goods and thrown out of employment.—Commendable efforts are making to remunerate them so as to enable them to recommence business-there was no insurance, nor was the fire discovered, it being about midnight, till it was

ern brethren, and a determination on their part of the rear windows and robbed of about one to discharge the duties imposed on them by the hundred and fifty dollars in bills of Southern and hundred and fifty dollars in bills of Southern and Western banks. The bills were contained in the

Foreigners have affirmed that the women of verted into the means of spreading servile war of his female followers, was seized by the citimand on the means of spreading servile war of his female followers, was seized by the citimand on the means of spreading servile war of his female followers, was seized by the citimand on the means of spreading servile war of his female followers, was seized by the citimand of the means of spreading servile war of his female followers, was seized by the citimand of the means of spreading servile war of his female followers, was seized by the citimand of the means of spreading servile war of his female followers, was seized by the citimand of the means of spreading servile war of his female followers, was seized by the citimand of the means of spreading servile war of his female followers, was seized by the citimand of the means of spreading servile war of his female followers, was seized by the citimand of the means of spreading servile war of his female followers, was seized by the citimand of the means of spreading servile war of his female followers, was seized by the citimand of the means of spreading servile war of his female followers, was seized by the citimand of the means of spreading servile war of his female followers, was seized by the citimand of the means of spreading servile war of his female followers, was seized by the citimand of the means of spreading servile war of his female followers, was seized by the citimand of the means of spreading servile war of his female followers, was seized by the citimand of the means of spreading servile war of his female followers, was seized by the citimand of the means of spreading servile war of his female followers, was seized by the citimand of the means of spreading servile war of his female followers, was seized by the citimand of the means of spreading service was a female followers of the spreading service was a female followers of the spreading service was a female followers of the spreading service was a female fol he was forthwith habited in a coat of tar and feathers, placed on a rail, and amid the taunts bia, and the several Territories of the United and shouts of the mob, carried three miles be-States, are the common property of the people yound the limits of the place. He was then re-

crat of the 18th inst. speaks of the loss of the schooner Bridget, Capt. Druro, six miles from Michigan City—in substance as we heretofore stated: And also gives the following in relation to other vessels:

ticles, and having several passengers on board, was driven ashore at Mackinac and is sunk; and ther, to throw over a considerable portion her laden; and was, nevertheless, driven on and had so much water as to extinguish the fire in the cabin, and she was compelled to throw over the cargo on deck, by which means she was enabled to reach our port. The schooner Swan slipped her cable at St. Joseph about ten

And further:—"The Merengo went ashore about 40 miles above St. Joseph, where she lies

N. B. We understand that the bodies of twelve

[From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.] POLICE OFFICE. - FRIDAY.

JOURNAL.

DECEMBER 15, 1835.

norance of what they will be called upon to perform.

The prevailing opinion is, that the Message of itself, will not be of a warlike character. It will only state the fact, in reference to France, as they are known to exist. Leaving it to Congress to decide whether any, and if any, what measures eught to be adopted? The President continues to believe that Mr. Forsyth's letter to gress to decide whether any, and if any, what measures eight to be adopted? The President continues to believe that Mr. Forsyth's letter to Mr. Livingston will be made palatable (by a few more honied words) to the French minit y.—Acting under this belief, it is probable that he will not renew his threat of peaceably capturing French property to the amount of five millions of dollars...

You may rest assured, however, that a certain You may rest assured, however, that a certain accompanied him, for the purpose of assisting in traces of which have been discovered—but the theit of the other was distinctly proved upon the prisoner. The manner of the five will not renew his threat of peaceably capturing of Mahony, had taken lodgings with his family, at Leary's house a day or two since, and yester-day sent his son, a young lad, to the wharf to get his furniture from the vessel. Leary, fearing, as he said, that the lad might be imposed upon, accompanied him, for the purpose of assisting in This is a Kitcher Cabinet measure, and of course will be attempted in County will be about twenty millions of dollars. The surplus in the treasury on the first of January will be about twenty millions of dollars. The proceeds from the sales of lands during the year 1835, will be stimute of the House of Representatives, in the Van upon the General to set him aside.

This is a Kitcher Cabinet measure, and of course will be attempted in Congress.

The surplus in the treasury on the first of January will be about twenty millions of dollars. The second of the House of Representatives, in the Van upon the General to set him aside.

This is a Kitcher Cabinet measure, and of course will be attempted in Congress.

The surplus in the treasury on the first of January will be about twenty millions of dollars. The Second of the House of Representatives, in the Van upon the walk of the House of Representatives, in the Van upon the walk of the House of Representatives, in the Van upon the sales of lands during the year 1835, will be cretary extended them at about three millions. The Second of the House of Representatives, in the Van upon the walk of the House of Representatives, in the Van upon the sales of lands during the year 1835, will be cretary extended them at about three millions. The Second of the House of Representatives, in the Van upon the walk of the butter, from whom he beared its of the House of Representatives, in the Van upon the walk of the House of Representatives, in the Van upon the walk of the House of Representatives, in the Van upon the walk of the House of Representatives, in the Van upon the walk of the House of Representatives, in the Van upon the walk of the House of Representatives, in the Van upon the walk of the House of Representatives, in the Van upon the walk of the House of Representatives, in the Van upon the walk of the House of Representatives, in the Van upon the walk of the House of Representatives, in the Van upon the walk of the House of Representatives, in the Van upon the walk of th accompanied him, for the purpose of assisting in the removal. When at the wharf, he seized the

butter and thief. Leary's wife, who, with his young child, was at the police office, seemed very much affected by the disgrace thus brought upon her family, and earnestly begged for the release of her husband. His fate is yet undecided. A NOVEL INVENTION.

[From the N. Y. Gazette.] On Saturday we received an invitation to visit t Peale's Museum, a most extraordinary invention, called Wenn's Solar Stove and Cooking Apparatus, which, says the inventor, shall be heat ed without steam, flame, smoke, gas, oil; without chemical preparation, and without any dangerous substance whatever, but by an everlasting and infallible combination and separation of elements—and the expense of heating comparatively nothing!!

This notice of a new invention, naturally rais-

General Jackson franked large numbers of the Globe to the members of the Legislature of Tennesse, containing philipics against Judge White and others; and that immediately upon was cooked, in the presence of Col. Stone, Major Noah, and several other gentlemen, is a box constructed of tin, something in the shape of a plate warmer, with drawers, chambers, a boiler, tion, a wonder will be expressed that the inventive genius of our countrymen has not, long

> for cooking or heating dwellings.
>
> The two materials used can be had in every part of the civilized world, or may be carried by the traveller where fancy guides him. The hunter may kill his game, and cook it where he

coffee, tea, or hot punch. In fact there is no end to the use of this invention, either as a portable or stationary machine.

It is now time for us to say, that when we mention how this useful, delightful and pleasant mention how the purpose of restraining the fanatics of the North in their crusade against our rights.

Article III. Amendments.—"Congress shall Further information of the particulars, of the heat is produced—so simple is it—that every make no law respecting an establishment of re-

first known in France, from the tenour of Mr. Livingston's letter to the Duke de Broglie, upon his leaving Paris, that the American govern-ment would make no apology to the French, an American and several officers of the French ar-my happened to meet at a public table, at a resreplied to him—the Frenchmam became more violent, and observed contemptuously that "if he was near him he would kick him into America"—at this the American seized a bottle to throw at his head; the persons present interfered, and it was agreed to meet the next morning with pistols; the Frenchman talked of twenty-five paces, the American of five; the matter was ible distance the December of the pressure of the pressure of the pressure of the pressure of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotic governments.

North Carolina.—The freedom of the Press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotic governments.

North Carolina.—The freedom of the Press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained.

North Carolina.—The freedom of the Press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained.

North Carolina.—The freedom of the Press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore and discoverer of the above. For sale by the tollowing Agents, at the place where it was purch sed.

The above Orathent is prepared and kept constantly on had, for sale by EZRA CARROLE, the farmer, one springfield. Otsego county, N. Y.

N. B. Those wishing for the genuine, mist observe the mitten orth-east of the Methodist Neeting House, in Springfield, Otsego county, N. Y.

N. B. Those wishing for the genuine, mist observe the mist name a diplace of residence, is fam the inventor and discoverer of the above. For sale by the tollowing Agents, at the place where it was purch sed.

North Carolina.—The freedom of the Press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore and discoverer of the above. For sale by the tollowing Agents, at the place where it was purch sed.

North Carolina.—The freedom of the Press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore and discoverer of the above. For sale by the tollowing Agents, at the place where it was purch sed.

North Carolina.—The freedom o sible distance the Frenchman could be brought to. The next morning as appointed they met and threw up for the first fire; it was decided in the Frenchman's favour. They took their places, the Frenchman dressed in all the imposing paraphernalia of an officer of the national guard, with mustaches, thick and long, looking terri ble at the brooding storm"—the American nothing daunted stood firm, stript to the shirt. The his mark—the American eyed coolly his antagonist for a moment, curled his lip and fired into the air. The American was Theo. B-, or

Mr. Featherstonhaugh, United States Geologist, and the Hon. Mr. Murray, son of the Earl of Dunmore, have recently arrived in this city from the West. Mr. Murray, has been staying a part of the summer with the Pawnees, and Mr. F. after ascending the St. Peter's to its source, crossed the elevated prairies that separate the Missouri and St. Peter's, to the Yancton and Mandan country. When he left St. Peter's,

curious circumstances in the history of locomotive engines occurred on Sunday afternoon, at the boiler of a locomotive engine which was attached to a train, and then left it. The steam pidity. The astonishment of the firemen may be easily conceived when they found the engine out of sight. The persons who saw it in its flight were amazed beyond measure, as it seemed literally to fly. At length, when the fire abated and the steam lessened, its dangerous speed gradually slackened and finally stood still in the Millford cutting, a distance of 12 miles from Leeds.—

Religious Liberty.—The love of religious liberty is a stronger sentiment, when fully exetted, than an attachment to civil and political free-That freedom which the conscience commands, and which men feel bound by their hopes of salvation to contend for, can hardly fail to be and the worship of the Deity, prepares the mind to act, and to suffer beyond almost all other

to act, and to suffer beyond almost all other causes. It sometimes gives an impulse so irresistable, that no fetters of power or of opinion can withstand it.

History instructs that this love of religious liberty—a compound sentiment of the breast of iman—inade up of clearest sense of right, and the highest conviction of duty, is able to look the sternest despotism in the face, and with means apparently most inadequate, to shake principalities and powers. There is a beldness of spirit, of daring, in religious reformers not to be measured by the general rules which control men's purposes and actions. If the hand of power be laid upon it, this only seems to augment its force and elasticity and to cause its action to be more formidable and terrible. Human invention has devised nothing, human power has compassed nothing that can forcibly restrain it when it breaks forth. Nothing can stop it—nothing can check it but indulgences. It loses its power only when it has gained its object.

The minimizer of the transfer of the compassed and act incorporating Little Rock as a city.—Louisville Adv.

The German papers describe the fair at Leipsic as more than recally progressive the compassed in the compassed nothing that can forcibly restrain it.

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principles. Even when religious feeling takes a character of extravagance and enthusiasm, and seems to threaten the order of society and shake the columns of the social edifice, its principal danger is in restraint. If it be allowed indul-gence and expansion like the elemental fires, it only agitates and purifies the atmosphere, while its efforts to throw off restraint would burst the Martin, of West Hebron, Washington co, to Miss Jane McElroy, of this city.

world assunder. Thanks be to God that our country was honored as the asylum of religious liberty! May its standard reared here, remain Stealing Butter.—Jer minh Leary of 89 Orange street, was brought to the Police Office this morning, charged with stealing two tubs or half firkins of butter from the wharf at the foot of

NO 598.

The tide of emigration is still pressing on-ward, and is rapidly filling up our immense fer-tile regions. Almost every vessel from the lower lakes is full of passengers, and our streets tile regions. Almost every vessel from the lower lakes is full of passengers, and our streets are througed with wagons loaded with household furnitture and the necessary implements of farming. Foot passengers too, with well filled sacks on their shoulders, come in large numbers; and, after a short sojourn among us for the purpose of obtaining information, press onward. We learn by letters from the east, that the number of emigrants preparing to leave the scenes of which the can show by a great number of the pathic, which we can show and the pathic and ber of emigrants preparing to leave the scenes of their youth for the "Far West" the next sum-

and spirited penny paper just commenced in N. perich high

dles to be paid within twelve months, has since been disposed of for two millions of dollars. Extract of a letter dated

Buffalo, Dec. 6, 1835. The snow at present is falling very fast, it is now about one and a half feet, and should it continue through the day, we shall have uncommonly fine sleighing, as we have had for the last nent gentl 10 days. We had quite a fire last night, in a row of wooden buildings, near the canal on Main street, which destroyed some dozen buildings of little or no value, the only thing to be regretted, was the turning out, a great many poor families. Our business, this fall has been very good, but is now over, as well as all kinds of navigation, which I see is the case East, per papers.

Duffy had a glorious Benefit. The receipts amounted to \$341. IF We hope the friends of the Orphan may

evince a like liberality to-morrow evening. "The burnt child dreads the fire." It is by no means surprising, that Louis Philippe should dread assassination, after the terrible explosion of Fieschi's infernal machine. A late suspected attempt caused the fetes at Fontainbleau to be suspended. Domiciliary visits are said to multi-ply throughout France, and the censorship of

ply throughout France, the press is in full operation. [From the Richmond Compiler.] FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND OF THE PRESS,

Guarantied by the Constitution of the United States and of the several States.

The following are extracts from the Constitutions of the United States and the several States of the Abolitionists, have made a report breathing a similar spirit with the message itself. Accompanying the report was a bill said to be rig-

assemble, and petition the government fot a re-

dress of grievances.

Maine.—Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiment on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of this liberty.

This Syrun contains at the medianal virtue of the freedom of the Press.

The liberty of the Press is essential to the security of freedom in a State; it essential to the security of freedom in a State; it essential to the security of the Press is essential to the security of the pression of the security of the Press is essential to the security of the pression of the security of the Press is essential to the security of the pression of of the

ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The liberty of the Press s essential to the security of freedom in a

State; it ought, therefore, to be inviolably pre-Vermont.—The people have a right to a free-dom of speech, and of writing and publishing their sentiments concerning the transactions of go vernment, and therefore the freedom of the

Press, shall be forever inviolably preserved. Georgia.—Freedom of the Press, and trial by jury, as heretofore used in this State, shall remain inviolate; and no ex post facto law shall be KENTUCKY, PENNSYLVANIA, TENNESSEE, INDIADIACKWOODS EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-American Edition-Vol. 1, No. 1, this day

NA, LOUSIANA and Illinois.—The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or Specimens of the Minor Greek Poets; Life of any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.
Ohio.—The Printing Presses shall be open

and free to every citizen who wishes to examine the proceedings of any branch of government, or the conduct of any public officer; and no law shall ever restrain the right thereof. Every citizen has indisputable right to speak, write or print upon any sabject, as he thinks proper, being lia-ble for the abuse of that liberty.

Mississippi.—Every citizen may freely speak,

write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.—
No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech or of the Press. ALABAMA.—Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects,

being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

Missouri.—The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every person may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

Connecticut.—Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that

liberty.

No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain, the liberty of speech or of the press.

New York.—Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right being responsible for the abuse of that light; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the Press.

In all prosecutions, or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and fift shall appear to the jury, that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives, and for justifiable ends, the pasty shall be acquitted, and the jury shall have party shall be acquitted, and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact. DELAWARE. - The Press shall be free to every

The principle of toleration to which the world has come so slowly, is at once the most wise of principles. Even when religious feeling takes a more than usually prosperous this year, and attributes this prosperity to the general peace, and the beneficial effects of the Prussian tariff. Munich is crowded with foreigners: no less than 10,000 French, Italians, and English sojourning there at present, principally on account of th

MARRIED.

CHURCH BELLS.

DR. DAVENPORT'S GENUINE BIL-

om and childrains.
DANIELL'S JAUNDICE BITTERS, their youth for the "Far West" the next summer, is immense, and will probably be twice as large as the past. At this rate it will take but a few years to make this one of the most wealthy and populous states in the Union.—Chicago Amer.

DANIELL'S JAUNDICE BITTERS, Which are so eminently useful in removing all jaung dice and billous complains.

A fresh supply just received and for sale in this city by SANDS & SHAW, J. & J. W. BAY, J. & A. McClure, H. RAWLS & Co., R. M. MEIGS, and others.

About the complex of the most wealthy and populous states in the Union.—Chicago Philadelphia, Baltimore and Troy, and throughout the United States.

London.—The original Hygeian Universal Medicine, prepared by W. Miskin, Esq., member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Licentiate of Apothecary's Company, Fellow of Bolt Court Society, Surgeon to the Royal Union Pension Association, Lancaster Place, Waterloo Bridge, and perpetual pupil of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, London.

This galuable medicine, the result of twenty years experience and unparalleled success in the extensive and nighty respectable practice of the proprietor, patronised by the faculty and nobility, is now introduced to the notice of the American public, at the carnest of the Montage of Sundane.

A piece of property in Buffalo which was sold, just after the war for forty dollars worth of candles to be paid within twelve months, has since

the monstrous deutsion can any longer go down with the intelligent people of this country. These pills, mild and agreeable in their nature, should be kept in every family in cases of sudden illness, for by their prompt administration, cholera, cramps, spasms, fevers, and other slarming complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedly cured or prevented. In fact, all those who value good health should never be without them. They are sold in packets at 50 cents, \$1, and \$2 cach, together with testi monials of professional ability from the following eminent gentlemen of London.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER,
JAMES BLANDELL, M. D.

W. Back, M. D. J. Aston Key, A. Frampton, and numerous others. The originals may be seen in possession of the general agent, by whom the medicine is imported into this country. JNO. HOLBEIN, 36 Waverly Place,
N. York, sole general agent for the United States, &c.

Caution.—It has been deemed expedient, as far as possible, to place Miskin's genuine original Hygeian Medicine in the hands of druggists only, and those sold without the signature of John Holbein on the label, are counterfeit.

For sale wholesale and retail at the Medicine Store

For sale wholesale and retail at the Medicine Store No. 57 State-street.

HENRY RAWLS & CO.
Also, by J. B. Rossman, corner Green and Lydius state at a Pothecaries Hall.

CHINA, GLASS & EARTHEN WARE—WEBB

& DOUGLAS 51 State-st, have lately received by
the ships Independence, Virginia and Ajax, from Liverpool; the Francis Depan and France from Havre; the
Copernicus from Brennen—a large and complete assort
ment of English fine and common ware; French porcelain breakfast, dinner, tea, supper and tollet sets; German fancy and plain Glass, all of which are offered at the
lowest New York prices.

Constantly on hand, English, German and American
Astral and Mantle Lamps.

COMPOUND

Constantly on hand, English, German and American and Astra and Mante Lamps.

Some Development of the Compound of the Compound

ZRA CARROLL'S CELEBRATED FOUN-DER OINTMENT, for the cure of a Founder, Split Hoof, Hoof distemper, or Hoof bound Horses, and Scratches.

I have been troubled with the Intiamatory Kheum attsin in my feet, for upwards of six months; I made application to Mr. Andes Sisson, for some of his Rheumati-Medicine, strongly recommended by those who have used it, and found immediate relief. April 1, 1830.

THOMAS STEWAL 7.

This may certify that I have been afflicted with the rheumatism, more or less, for a number of years; hearing of Mr. Andes Sisson's medicine recommended, I was induced to try it, and found immediate relief. Nov. 12 1830.

Sheffield Nov. 1830. This may certify that I was taken

I therefore recommend it to the public, or those amicted. I am now in my seventy-third year.

REUBEN BUCK MAN, Physician and Surgeon.
New-Marlborough, Sept. 3d, 1831.

This may certify, that I have been afflicted with the rheumatism, more or less, for a number of years, hearing of Mr. Andes Sisson's Rheumatic Medicine recommended, I was induced to try it and found immiccent of the New Malborough, Dec. 29th 1831.

TRYPHENIA UNDER WO D.

The subscriber informs the miblic that the above Medical control of the subscriber informs the miblic that the above Medical control of the subscriber informs the miblic that the above Medical control of the subscriber informs the miblic that the above Medical control of the subscriber informs the miblic that the above Medical control of the subscriber informs the miblic that the above Medical control of the subscriber informs the miblic that the above Medical control of the subscriber informs the miblic that the above Medical control of the subscriber informs the miblic that the above Medical control of the subscriber informs the miblic that the above Medical control of the subscriber informs the miblic that the above Medical control of the subscriber informs the miblic that the above Medical control of the subscriber informatical control of the subscriber information and subscriber informa

VV soles, prepared with india rubber, for the inside hoots and shoes, for ladies, gentlemen and children. Worn as a substitute for overshoes; for sale at the d9

BAZAAR, No. 324 North Market st.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF for civil, &c. \$5,192, for military, &c. \$339.515. close of the present month. This reduction of rectness of the diminished estimate of our whole steam power on the western rivers and north- the navy, and the extra compensation to officer

miscellaneous subjects Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian af-fairs, pensions, arming militia, 10.064.427 88 and internal improvement Naval service, including gradual improvement, Public debt

tures over the receipts of \$2, \$10,046 89, a balance was left in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1835, amounting to \$8,892,858 42

This being an excess of expendi-

For the details of the receipts and expenditures in 1834, reference is made to the annual account thereof, which is this day submitted to account thereof, which is this day submitted to Copgress, in a separate communication, accompanied, as will be seen, by similar details of the receipts and expenditures for the three first quarters of the year 1835, and of the whole estimates

The receipts into the Treasury, ascertained and estimated during the year 1835, are computed to be \$28,430,881 07. Of these, the actual receipts during the first three quarters, are ascertained to have been \$23,480,881 07.

From customs \$13,614,489 26 Lands
Dividends on bank
506,480 82 stock 506,480 82 Sales of bank stock 62,800 00 Incidental items 130,520 10 ____23,480,881 07

Those during the fourth quarter, it is expect ed, will be \$4,950,000.

Thus, with the balance on the 1st of January 1835, they form an aggregate of \$37,323,739 49. The expenditures of the whole year are ascertained and esti-

\$18,176,141 07 mated to be Of these, the expenditures during the first three quarters are ascertained to have been 13,376,141 07

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous Military service, including fortifi-7.555.819 41 cations &c.
Naval service, &c. 2,929,219 39 Duties refunded Public debt The expenditures for the fourth \$13,376,141 07

quarter, it is expected will be 4,800,000 00 Thus leaving, on the first of January, 1836, subject, however, to thededuction hereafter mentioned, an estimated balance of money on hand equal to 19,147,598 42

This includes what has heretofore funds, now reduced to about \$1,100,000, making the computed available balance on the 1st 18.047.598 00

On that are already imposed by Congress the owing charges, by current and perma propriations, which have not yet been expen First, of former appropriations, except those toward the sinking fund, it is supposed that there will remain unexpended at the close of the present year, the sum of \$8,126,794.

Of that amount it is computed that only \$7,-306,765 will be required to accomplish the objects intended by them, leaving \$344,707 to be applied in aid of the appropriations for the ensuing year, without re-appropriations (as will be seen by the estimates) and the \$475,322, which has not been required, either at all, or seasonably, for the objects contemplated in its approprion, will, therefore, be carried to the surplus

Secondly, on what is properly embraced in the appropriations towards the sinking fund, there is an outstanding charge of about \$253,556 for un-claimed interest and dividend on the funded debt, and of \$37,233 for unfunded debt. These, though chargeable on the Treasury, un-

der existing acts of Congress, and subject at any moment to be demanded, are not all likely to be called for immediately, if ever.

Computing, however, all the existing charges of every kind on the Treasury at the end of the present year, to be about \$7,595,574, the balance of available funds then on hand would be. t is estimated, sufficient to meet the whole at

once, and leave to be hereafter applied by Congress to new and other purposes, the sum of aout \$10,450,024. The next subject deserving consideration is the action of this Department since the last Report in relation to the final extinguishment of the II. Public Debt.

11. Public Debt.

Before the close of the year 1834, ample funds were deposited with the United States Bank, as commissioner for Loans, to discharge all the public funded debt, which was then outstanding. Of the funds so deposited heretofore, and still unclaimed by the public debtors, there remain in the possession of the Bank, the

Since the 1st of January, 1835, there has been paid from the Treasury, of interest and dividends outstanding and before unclaimed on the funded debt, the

sum of

There still remains of the same debt, due and unclaimed but ready to be paid whenever demanded, an amount equal to about Similarly situated is a small un-funded debt of Which may hereafter be claimed, and on which has been paid du-253,556

fing the coming year only It consists of claims, registered prior to 1798, for services and supplies during the Revolutionary war, equal to
Treasury notes, issued during the war of 1812, and Mississippi stock,

III. The Estimates of the Public Rener \$27,437 96

consumption, both of all foreign merchandise and III. The Estimates of the Public Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1836.

The receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the year 1836, are estimated at

Customs, Bank dividends, and miseellaneous receipts, 500,000 To which add the balance of available funds

in the Treasury on the first of January, 1836, estimated at \$18,047,598, and they make together the sum of 37,797,598
The estimates of expenditures, submitted for all speci fied objects, both ordinary and extraordinary, for the service of 1836, and including the contingent for the usual expen-

ses, are
The expenditures during that year for specified ordinary purposes, are estimated at
Thus the permanent and new appropriations for those purposes, required for the service of that year, are estimated at inder the former appropriations,

there is included in the estimates for 1836, a sum proposed to be used for the service of 1836, without reappropriation, equal to and these two sums amount to the before mentioned aggregate They are divided among the dif-

ferent branches of the public services as follows, viz: new appropriations for civil, foreign in

items,
Military service, pensions, &c. Naval service and gradual im-

IV .-- Explanations of the estimates for 1836, with some suggestions on the probable changes till 1842.

The basis on which the above estimates rest. will now be exhibited and explained.

In the peculiar condition of the country at this time, without any debt to absorb our surplus receipts, and amidst the great changes, which have recently happened, and will probably conbound to enter more into detail than usual concerning the grounds of its estimates, and to dis-close more fully every material consideration which has led it to the results presented. Congress will thus be better enabled to judge of their accuracy and to correct any unintentional errors. For convenience in reference, a tabular statement is annexed (A) which presents separately certained, the general estimates in one column, the actual appropriations in another, and the ex-penditures in a third. To these are added, in ports and imports for each of those years. Fo to have the detailed estimates for 1836 prepared with a second column, showing against each the actual appropriation in 1835 towards the like

Explanations of the estimates of receipts from Customs.

In respect to the estimated receipts in the Treasury for 1836, so far as derived from customs, they have been computed on an importation of foreign merchandiss, expended to be near the average of the last three years; but much less than the importation of the year ending in September, 1335.

Under our present state of revenue, derived usually in the ratio of 3-4 to 6.7 from customs, the amount of imports have a very important bearing on our whole receipts. The amount of exports is likewise material, as in some degree influencing the imports, and in the present con-dition of the country throwing much light on its great agricultural prosperity, and furnishing with the others, highly useful indications con-cerning the extent and increase of our foreign

The imports during the year ending September 30th, 1835, are ascertained and estimated at \$151,030,368. They show, compared with the preceeding year, an increase of \$24,509,036. Those during

the three past years have on an average been about \$128,556,670.

The exports during the past year are ascertained and estimated at \$118,955,239; of these \$98, 531,026 were in domestic, and \$20,424,213, in foreign products. Compared with the preceeding year they exhibit an increase of \$14,618,226. As some evidence, that our estimates of the on correct data, it appears from a document annexed (Ogiving their amount from 1790, they have constantly and sometimes largely fluctuated between particular years, though comparing most terms of a few consecutive years with former ones they have generally increased. Thus the whole imports during the five years prior to 1835

since, when they exceeded their recent amount; in consequence, at the former period, of our extraordinary share in the carrying trade, and at the latter one, of the large demands to supply the deprivations, which had been caused by war, and to meet the increased calls of numerous new commercial enterprises, fostered by returning peace. But the very fact of our recent importations having been so large, is one of the causes why a considerable diminution in the whole amount in 1836, is anticipated. Some further causes will hereafter be specified, in connexion with other considerations, which, it is believed, will tend to produce the same conviction. When we proceed to examine the free or dutiable char during only a few years past, with a view to es timate more critically the revenue which will probably be received from them in 1836, and to form some general conjectures upon the subject thence forward to 1842, it is a fact, deserving careful notice, that while the whole amount of imports has for some years been increasing, that portion paying duties has greatly diminished, and at the same time, the portion exported and entitled to drawback, has not diminished in a

similar ratio. A statement is subjoined, which furnishes important details on this point since the late great changes in the tariff, (B.)

The general results from them are, that while

seventeen millions more, and the free goods in creased in even large proportions, the exportation of dutiable articles has fallen off in the corresponding years only about six and two millions. ions, leaving the actual consumption in the United States of such foreign merchandize as pays duties at little more than one third of the whole imports, and quite twenty millions less than in 1832. This computation as to the consumption 1832. This computation as to the consumption is made on the probable hypothesis, that the steck of such merchandize on hand remained about the same at the close ef each year, which, though not correct in some single years, on account of wars and various vibrations in trade, would in any series of a few years be near the truth. The importations, however, in 1835, and truth. The importations, however, in 1835, and especially in the last quarter, as they have been unprecedentedly large, exceeding, it is computed, in that alone, more than fifty-three millions, and mostly not yet consumed, may be thought to constitute some exception to the above rule; and hence, coupled with the fact that the returns are still incomplete, and depend in part on estimates, their amount and character have not been introduced into this comparison. But they are inserted in the table, as far as ascertainable, and if considered without any unusual limitations or deductions, would show a great fluctuation in the consumption, both of all foreign merchandise and

of that which is not free.

The rate of duty has in many articles been so essentially reduced, or entirely removed, as to lessen the whole receipts from customs over twenty-four millions in the last two years, and produce most of the above differences in the character of our imports. With a view to enable Congress to form a just estimate of the probable reeipts from customs the ensuing year, there hould be made to any changes occasioned by the above causes, such additions and diminutions for the past and the future as are required by the difference, which often happens between the a-mount of duties accruing and the amount actu-

large changes in the amount of bounties paid or duties refunded; or, as in 1833, by the substitution of cash duties for credit, and by giving short instead of longer credits, and in others, by the bonds due after the commencement of some years, as in 1834, having been larger in appears to the first five years under our present form of government. The recent average rate of increase in these exports, however, has not been larger in dependent of the than in 1835, some having been given for duties on certain articles, which afterwards became on termin articles, which atterwards became free, and others having been given for more du-ties on the same kind and amount of articles be-fore the biennial reduction took effect, than they were subject to afterwards. Without new legislation, however, none of these circumstances, except the last one, can operate much hereafter till 1842; and the effect of that will generally not exceed a quarter of a million of dollars, and is again to be felt not until 1837. Another difference arises sometimes from larger collections of old debts due for customs, as when in 1835, but not anticipated in 1836, nearly one quarter of a million has been collected on a single claim, originating as long as ten years ago, independent of many smaller collections on still older claims. The only remaining difference of

THE TREASURY OF THE PARTY.

THE ACT OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.

The content of the present of the content of the content of the present of the present of the content of the present of th per cent. yearly, during most of the first ten years, and then falling to only about I per cent. the next 20 years. After that, by one of those customary tides in trade which almost periodical-

> orease in consumption rose again; and by reason of so many free goods, and especially the unprecedented imports of specie in 1833 and 1834, amounted, on an average, during the last ten tinue to happen, in our whole expenditures, till years, to 4 percent annually. Deduct, however, that excess of specia alone, and the increase would not much exceed three per cent. on the consumption of all kinds of foreign merchandize; while on that of such merchandize as pays duties, there has as before detailed, been a great decrease; and there is no likelihood of much permanent increase till the whole importations shall be greatly augmented, or the tariff be again extended to a larger list of articles.
>
> By the customary reflux of that tide from opposite causes, and the greater substitution of

ly occur soon after checks to overtrading, an exhaustion of old stock of goods, and enlarged

means to purchase, from abundant crops, their high prices, or any other cause, the rate of in-

some kinds of domestic products, it is believed that the above rates of increase as to all foreign articles, will again soon decline, and probably re main much below that of our population, unti new legislation or the essential alterations now amount of goods paying a low duty. As the ca pacity of the country to purchase foreign goods will, all other things remaining equal, be then enlarged in the ratio of what it does not pay for duties, such alterations, when their influence shall be fully felt in 1842, will, as the great al-terations in 1832 and 1833 have already done, doubtless tend again to augment somewhat the whole importations and consumption of foreign articles. Another comparative view, perhaps more striking, of this consumption is that according to the value of the articles as estimated the custom-house, its average amount in 1790 and '91, was about \$7 per head to our population; in 1800 and 1801 over \$10 per head; in 1810 and '11 about \$7; but in 1820 and '21 only about \$6; and m 1830 and '31 only about \$5, or one half of what it was 30 years before. This was the difference heavy relabelly exists a probability and the statement of the stateme great difference has probably arisen not only from the increased domestic production of certain manufactures, such as cottons, woollens, salt and iron, and of some articles more immediatey connected with agriculture, such as sugar and nolasses, but from a fall in the price of many articles, making the value less of a similar quanti-ty consumed, and from the greater extension of ur population into the west, where the indepen-ent habits of the people, and the comparatively enhanced cost of foreign articles would tend to cause a smaller consumption of them than near the seaboard, where the price is lower, and it is It will be noticed that all the above computations have been made of the value, and not the quantities of the article consumed. The latter would be more difficult to exhibit in so great detail and fulness. But if they could be, the result would, in a view connected with political econo-

ties, the inquiry new most pertinent and material, the result, in the present state of the tariff, would be much less important than some might at first imagine, as it would be wholly unaltered in all cases of specific rates of duty, whether the values or the quantities be detailed in the statements, are equally unaltered in over half of all the foreign goods now imported, they being at present free, and the rates of increase in their consumption by additions to our population, or other causes, having no influence whatever on

the comparative habits of our population at

the revenue.

Hence, in looking to the future, it is essential to notice that, if the increase in consumption of all foreign goods should continue to be on an average till 1842, as large as during the last thirty years, it would only add yearly about one quarter million to the imports of goods which are now dutiable, and on which the average represumed that the increasing substitution in our importations for consumption, of free for dutiable goods, when the former will answer the desired purposes of the community, will, on account of their comparative cheapness, make the free rather than the dutiable goods usually increase, and be frequently in a ratio quite large enough to counteract or neutralize the effects of any tendency to augment the revenue by an increased consumption of all kinds of foreign the importations paying duties have fallen off in 1833 about eleven millions, and in 1834 about

ceived so as to be used in any of the above com-putations; but so far as new ascertained and estimated, they are given in the table, and furn-ish another illustration of the fluctuating character of our foreign trade, and the uncertainty of any statements founded on it, which do not extend to comparisons of various and distant pe-

The exports of domestic produce the ensuing year will, as before remarked, exert some influence on the amount of importations, and hence on the revenue from customs. But the effect of those exports on our importations from immediate consumption, including all but specie, and other articles to be again exported, will in reality always be less than is sometimes supposed; provided the domestic supplies of similar articles should, as of late years, continue rapidly to increase, and should prove to be equal in quality, and not higher in price, than similar ones imported from foreign nations. In that event, though the ability of the people to buy foreign goods will fortunately be greater, where the exgone. ports are large, yet the permanent returns from abroad will generally be more in money to be expended at home, and less in goods to be con-

sumed. But the diversity of opinion which exist, concerning some of these considerations, has led me to submit the document annexed, (D.)

From that it appears that our whole exports, of estimates for 1835, have not exceeded those, durring a similar term, from 1803 to 1807 inclusive, per cent larger than they were in any similar term of years previous to 1816, and have exceeded those during such a term only ten years ago, by the sum of about one hundred and fiteen mil-Adopting a comparison between every ten years, from 1792-'3 and '4, to 1832, 4, and including all articles, it appears that the whole exports of domestic produce exhibit an increase in the last thirty years of less than hree per cent. annually, or a rate considerably lower than that of our population, though, in the previous term of ten years, by the great prosperity from our new form of government, and the rapid progress in the cultivation of cotton, that ncrease was near eight per cont.; and in the and with the charge from the credit to the cash nigh price and large exports of this article in the system, reduced the sales again to much less

been estimated at four millions of dollars. In submitting the estimates for 1835, the amount expected to be received from this source was, for easons then stated, calculated half a million higher than it had ever been before, and was described as still too low, if the Department had not anticipated that large sales would be made for the Indians, the proceeds of which were not to go into the Treasury for public uses. But these last sales, delayed till the first month in the next

year, have unexpectedly given place to others, all whose proceedings of the persistence of the Treasury. This change, with the operation, in such unexampled force, of the circumstances detailed in those reasons, aided by such an eager thirst for the investment of surplus capital in new lands, and the bright prospect of large profits from their immediate cultivation for cotton in the Southwest, with the extraordinary number of pre-emption claims allowed, has caused the actual receipts from their sales, during the year 1835, to exceed those of any previous year, by the sum of probably more than six millions of

dollars. From the fact that many of these sales have of the land that many of these sakes have not been made to actual settlers, and that much of the land thus sold, will remain in the market to aid in supplying hereafter such purchasers—from the probability that some diminution in the price of cotton, with the increased cost of labor, will lessen somewhat the ardor of new investments in land in the Scatterest from the gire ments in land in the Southwest—from the circumstance that much fewer pre-emption claims exist, and that fewer public sales of lands whose proceeds belong to the Government, by over two millions of acres, will be advertised during the ensuing year—and from the presumption that the surplus capital to be re-invested, derived from the final payment of our public debt, and from the unusual great exports the last two years, will be reduced, it has been deemed safe to estimate the receipts, for public purposes, from sales of lands in 1836, at more than four millions of

dollars.

Besides those receipts, the sales of the Chickasaw lands, postponed as before remarked, to the ensuing year, will probably be considerable, as the quantity offered will be about six millions of acres; and though, by treaty, the proceeds of them must be invested for the Indians, yet the sales will, to their extent, diminish the demands tor other lands, whose proceeds would go into the treasury. In looking beyond the next and a few succeeding years, as connected with this subject, it is true, that the whole lands still owned by the United States, within the boundaries of the present States and Territories, exceed the vast quantity of three hundred and thirty million of acres; and west of Missouri and Arkansas, considerable time to yield an important share of for it will be limited generally by the extent of the increase of our population and capital; and the large portions of it, perhaps one-fourth, ought to be deemed waste and water; and probably half of it, as well as much of that which lies beyond the present States of Townitories, be considered of such as in the result, in the present and material the result, in the present state of the increase of our population and capital; and the large portions of it, perhaps one-fourth, ought to be deemed waste and water; and probably half of it, as well as much of that which lies beyond the present states of the increase of our population and capital; and the large portions of it, perhaps one-fourth, ought to be deemed waste and water; and probably half of it, as well as much of the increase of our population and capital; and the large portions of it, perhaps one-fourth, ought to be deemed waste and water; and probably half of it, as well as much of the increase of our population and capital; and the large portions of it, perhaps one-fourth, ought to be deemed waste and water; and probably half of it, as well as much of the increase of our population and capital; and the large portions of it, perhaps one-fourth, ought to be deemed waste and water; and probably half of it, as well as much of the increase of our population and capital; and the large portions of it, perhaps one-fourth, ought to be deemed waste and water; and probably half of it, as well as much of the increase of our population and capital; and the large portions of it, perhaps one-fourth, ought to be deemed waste and water; and probably half of it, as well as much revenue, it must be remembered that the demand for it will be limited generally by the extent of

ably require ages to effect. In illustration of of the whole quantity of land surveyed and offe one hundred and twenty-two millions of acres whatever; and that the whole receipts, being a little under fifty millions of dollars, from the whole sales of public lands during that period, three or four millions nett revenue beyond th

chase and management. But a considerable nett revenue from them hereafter, if neither given away nor divided, can with safety be expected, and they will then tend to furnish that relief under the common burdens, are now dutiable, and on which the average revenue would not probably exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. But, it is promoted by their original cession to the Generoresumed that the increasing substitution in our ral Government. The present rate of increase in our population engaged in agricultural pur-suits, will not, it is presumed, for six or seven years, create a regular annual demand for imme-diate cultivation of over one million of acres of two to four millions more will be bought yearly

> The estimate for that time proceeds on the probable presumption that no very large por-tion of our old cultivated lands will be wholly put into cultivation in the whole Union, have been, and will be to the amount of one-half those bought by the actual settlers, not directly or of individual owners. As the wild lands owned by several of the States, and by companies or individuals, whether belonging to them through gift, sale, or otherwise, from either former Governments or the United States hall increase or diminish in quantity and price, the new sales by the United States are likely to be less or more, and the above proportions to become by those as well as by numerous other sales of public lands for speculation and in will, therefore, from various causes, some or fluctuate between two and five millions of acres, producing from three to six millions of dollars a year till 1842, and indeed not often exceeding

the maximum till most of the rich soils are which in some degree verifies these general views, as it shows that the whole sales to the close of 1834, deducting about six and one third millions of acres, which reverted under our former system, have been only about thirty-seven From that it appears that our whole exports, of every kind, in the last five years, including the years, or on an average only about three-fourths of a million of acres yearly, for immediate cultivation, and every other purpose. This quantity sold, with about sixteen millions given but about forty millions, and being an excess no larger than at most intervening periods, while an away as bounties in the last war, and for schools colleges, internal improvements, and other public objects in the new States, being together al ports of domestic products, exceeding in value those during that term more than one hundred and fifty millions, and being quite double the excess at most intervening periods. Indeed, it will be seen that they have been almost a hundred poses, little more, if any, when compared with poses, little more, if any, when compared with our population, and the additions to it at different periods, than three millions of acres would annually be now. It may be instructive in respect to the estimate of our future proceeds system commenced, the sales never amounted in

to two millions a year till the temptations of the credit system, and the great rise in the price the credit system, and the great rise in the price of cotton to 26 and 34 cents per lb., induced large purchases, extending to over two millions of acres in 1817, and about 5 1-2 millions in 1819; and thus even fifteen years ago exceeding in quantity, to nearly a million of acres, the large sales of 1834, and exceeding them in the sum promised to be paid, by the almost incredi-ble amount of more than twelve millions of last term of ten years, it has been about five per cent annually. But as that price has of late been unusually high, and is now lower, and as the demand for cotton abroad in the ensuing year is not likely to exceed, if it equals, the late custo-impulse, which being aided by other powerful

year in a country so new, enterprising and pros-perous as ours has ever been considerable in addition to the fluctuations we always shall be li-able to from short crops, pestilence, and War. But this difficulty will be more strikingly exem-plified till 1842, under the material alteration from credit to cash payments, and under the con-tinued biennial changes to which the tariff is now

able, and were of less comparative importance before the final payment of the public debt, at before the final payment of the public debt, at the close of 1834, as that payment from time to time, corrected any irregularity and superseded what will often hereafter be inevitable without due precaution, the necessity of a resort to new legislation whenever any considerable excess or deficiency happens to occur in the whole revenue. Beside what has already been remarked on the influence which the increased cultivation of cotton in this country has in various ways exercised and is likely to exercise hereafter in our revenue from customs and lands, it might be made a subject of further and very interesting inquiry in connexion with the uncertainty of the estimates on those subjects, affecting as that cultivation does, more remotely, not only our revenue from lands and customs, but the balance of trade and the export of specie, as

as furnishing a strong presumption in favor of greater exemption hereafter from fluctuations by

has been made at the usual rate, computed on the present amount of stock still owned by the U. dends received for interest or profits, will proba-bly be somewhat lower—but, on the other hand,

here will then be received into the Treasury, nstead of them, a due proportion of the capital stock.

This Department made seasonable inquiries of the bank itself, as to its probable course, in respect to the division of its capital, with a view to apprize Congress of the revenue which ought to be anticipated from that source in 1836—but, extraordinary as it may appear at a position.

This Department made seasonable inquiries of try, it is no longer compelled to part with its resources to discharge heavy burdens, imposed in former times, and in the present prosperous state in order to reduce the present surplus, there minions. But, happily for the country, it is no longer compelled to part with its resources to discharge heavy burdens, imposed in former times, and in the present prosperous state in order to reduce the present surplus for the country, it is no longer compelled to part with its resources to discharge heavy burdens, imposed in former times, and in the present prosperous state in order to reduce the present surplus for the country, it is no longer compelled to part with its resources to discharge heavy burdens, imposed in former times, and in the present prosperous state in order to reduce the present surplus for the country, it is no longer compelled to part with its resources to discharge heavy burdens, imposed in former times, and in the present prosperous state in order to reduce the present surplus for the country, in the present prosperous state in order to reduce the present surplus for the country, it is no longer compelled to part with its resources to discharge heavy burdens, imposed in former times, and in the present prosperous state in order to reduce the present surplus for the country of the c extraordinary as it may appear, at a period so near the close of its charter, and after the discontinuance of several of its branches, it will be seen by the correspondence annexed, (G.) that

the bank had then come to no decision on the The sales of bank stock to the navy pension fund, will probably not be deemed advisable by Congress, after the 3d of March next, and hence the receipts from those sales have been estimated less than usual.

It is supposed that the other receipts from miscellaneous sources will correspond nearly with those in 1835, except that the sum of \$6,235, ably paid according to treaty, has, since the last annual report, been adjusted and credited under this general head. It gives me pleasure to add, that about \$100,000 more has been secured by means of that indemnity, on debts of long standing due from several of the claimants to the United States, and over one-fifth of it has already been paid into the Treasury. In pursuance of the act of Congress on this subject, the balance of the first instalment, as soon as the awards were completed, was paid to those entitled to it, and certificates were issued for the

remainder. All due under the second instalment has since been punctually discharged by the King of the Two Sicilies, to the agent of the Treasury abroad, and after some delay in its remittance from Naples to Paris, with a view to make it in a manner most advantageous to the claimants, the whole has been received here, and the next precede as each second the next precede as each second in the next precede as ea and the nett proceeds, as soon as ascertainable, immediately paid over.

Explanation of the Estimates of Expenditures

The expenditures in 1836 for ordinary purposes are, it has been seen, estimated at a still low-er sum than they were for 1835. But as the present is a long session of Congress, the con-tingent excesses of appropriations beyond the general estimates, explained in the last annual report, have been submitted as likely to be half million larger. It is gratifying to state, that ndependent of the payments towards the national debt, leaving the community with all its capital, and energies entirely from that cause unburdened and untrammelled, the actual expendi-tures of the General Government have on other subjects since 1833, been reduced about four and a half millions of dollars a year, or near nine millions in 1834 and 1835, and the country at minions in 1054 and 1055, and the country along during the same period, relieved from taxation by reductions in the tariff, equal to rearly twelve and a half millions a year, or about twenty-five millions in all. The probabilities as to still further reductions in our expenditures for ordinary purposes during a number of ensuing years, excluding any extraordinary grants on account of the present large surplus, or other causes, can best be weighed by a retrospect to the and by a discrimination between the items. which are in their character permanent or temporary, and which still exist or have already expired. The chief items of increased expense during those years, which (from an increase in some of our national establishments, caused by obvious reasons in most cases, such as greater population and business, and a rapidly extending frontier) will probably be somewhat permanent, if not in some instances progressive, are most of

mended for these desirable objects, as well any similar and additional measures which Congress may be likely to think required by prudent lions is computed to be received from that source, and chiefly to accure in the ensuing year; and if a source in the ensuing year; and if a

V. Surplus in the Treasury and disposition

It has been shown that the available balance in the Treasury over all outstanding appropria-tions, on the 1st of January 1836, is estimated at about ten and a half millions; the expenditures for the ensuing year, for all purposes, whether objects which Congress may deem most expedi-

An unprecedented spectacle is thus presented to the world of a Government not only virtually war and commercial restrictions, that while the quantity of cotton exported from this country has increased from half a million of pounds from 1790 to over three hundred and eighty millinual expenses defrom sales of its own unnual expenses defrom sales of public lands. tion, but with about one-fourth of its whole anions in 1835, and has exceeded in value, during incumbered, and immense tracts of public lands, six of the last ten years all our other exports of and no resort to even indirect taxation necessadomestic products of every description, the manufacture of it at home, and chiefly in the Northof acres; and west of Missouri and Arkansas, perhaps seven hundred and fifty millions more, of which only seventy or eighty millions have yet been specially consigned to the Indians, or in any other way absolutely appropriated. But any other way absolutely appropriated. But though three hundred and thirty millions of the whole the rete of recent large sales, to continue for a

time, or whenever productive were soon able to be applied in the discharge of the public debt, ted on the present occasion. part of its capital, after the 3d of March next, and before the close of the year 1836, the divireduced from time to time, they at no other period have ever exceeded ten millions, though on four other occasions they have accumulated beyond nine millions. But, happily for the counin order to reduce the present surplus, there might be first, and judiciously authorised, for purposes not enumerated in any of the estimates, other beneficial expenditures for objects clearly lawful and useful. Not considering it the province of this Department, in an annual report, to enter in minute details in relation to the sebuildings for the use of the General Government, whether in this city or the different States, and the earlier commencement of important works contemplated, and the more rapid completion of others already begun, which are essentially connected with the commerce, the navy, or the fron-

> duced in the large sum of nearly six millions of dollars. It is further probable that our whole revenue from customs will, by the close of that year, have fallen to only nine millions; and from the fallen to only nine millions and from the fallen to only nine millions and from the fallen to only nine millions. lands (for public uses) have risen not to much a-bove four million of dollars, instead of their pre-nection with the United States Bank, and by adding sent annual amount of more than twenty. For that great and sudden change it is very desirable seemed to render it imperative or expedient. A that great and sudden change it is very desirable that the country should then be prepared by a diminished expenditure and a proper surplus on hand to meet any probable deficiency so as not to require new or increased taxation to defray

suspended, or again as heretofore, be less ra-pidely hastened. If it be not deemed expedient It wil in this or any other manner, now to appropriate banks, as all the present surplus, this Department thinks the rest. all the present surplus, this Department thinks that the most elligible course concerning any probable residue, after denucting all outstanding probable residue, after denucting all outstanding safe, to the extent they have been confided in. prompt, would be, that Congress retain such residue under its control, and provide for its investment for a short period as a provident fund to be ready to meet any contingencies attending the great reduction contemplated in our revenue hereafter; or in the mean time, to strengthen propriations for civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous items,

3,041,081
Military service and gradual improvement,

1,000
Previous appropriations for civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous items,

3,041,081
May service and gradual improvement,

1,000
Previous appropriations for civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous items,

3,041,081
May service, pensions, &c.

3,041,081
May service and gradual improvement,

4,768,708
Previous appropriations to be used for 1836,

3,041,081
May service, pensions, &c.

4,768,708
Previous appropriations for civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous items,

3,041,081
May service, pensions, &c.

8,602,319
May service and gradual improvement, of the late customs the sales gradually enlarged till they the large additions to the legislative expenses—our financial position under the additional burnary and on which some instances progressive, are most of customs the legislative expenses—our financial position under the additional burnary and on which some instances progressive, are most of our financial position under the additional burnary and the sale gradually enlarged till they the large additions to the legislative expenses—our financial position under the additional burnary and the sale gradual augmentation in appropriations for the Judiciary and the sale gradual under the additional burnary and the sale gradual improvement, and on which some instances progressive, are most of our financial position under the additional burnary the gradual augmentation in appropriations for the Judiciary and the sale gradual under the definition our financial position under the additional burnary and the sale gradual under the deditional burnary and the sale gradual under the deditional burnary and the sale gradual under the definition our financial position under the additional burnary and the sale gradual under the definition our financial position under the additional burnary and the sale gradual under the definition our financial position under the additional burnary a

tabular statement further illustrating many of these changes, as well as others under all the most important heads of expenditure, by exhibiting the sums yearly paid under each material one from the year 1816 to 1834 inclusive, has been prepared with care, but is so voluminous that it will not be submitted to Congress until some other appropriate occasion. In the estimates for extraordinary purposes the present year, it will be seen that most of the increase is called for by the omission to pass the annual appropriate. piffed till 1842, under the material alteration from credit to cash payments, and under the continued biennial changes to which the tariff is now subjected. It was shown in 1822, in a report of a Committee of the House of Representatives, that from 1802 to that time, the estimates of our whole receipts differed, either by excesses or deficiencies. From the actual receipts in different years, from one to forty-three per cent, and in customs alone, from three to seventy-three; being an average of about sixteen per cent per annum. The difference since 1822 has been carefully examined, and is found to vary from less than one per cent, to over forty-one, and average sannually about thirteen per cent. But the effects of the irregularity of our actual receipts into the Treasury in any particular year, whether over or under the estimates, were less noticeable, and dwere of less comparative importance able, and were of less comparative importance and were of less comparative importance and were of less comparative importance.

part of it should be considered not desirable for any purposes whatever, it could be much, and perhaps usefully lessened, by an early diminution of the existing duties on certain articles not supposed to be vitally connected with our domestic manufactures. The most prominent of these articles, are Wines and Silks from beyond the Cape of Good Hope. They both yield, in duties, over half a million per annum; or, in 1834, Wines, over \$445,000, and Iudia Silks, over \$171,000; all of which might well for the ensuing year, for all purposes, whether ordinary or extraordinary, enumerated in the schedules at more than twenty-three millions, and the receipts at less than twenty millions. Hence it follows, that if the appropriations made and the revenues received in 1836 shall be as large as the estimates and no larger, the nett surplus now applicable to new and other objects, will probably, in the course of the ensuing year, for all purposes, whether ordinary or extraordinary, enumerated in the schedules at more than twenty-three millions, and the receipts at less than twenty millions, the course of the duness Congress should consider the former a judicious tax on a luxury, and the latter as an encouragement to the domestic product of Silk, which is becoming widely and successfully established; and which, if deemed a proper object of incidental protection by legislation, (contrary to the views lately entertained by Congress) would require a restoration of the duty on European Silks, now entertained by Congress) would require a restoration of the duty on European Silks, now entertained by Co well as the continuance, by means of mutual dependence among great interests, of many of our peaceful and prosperous relations, both at home and abroad. But without entering, on this occasion, into further details concerning any of these points, it may be mentioned as a very striking result connected with the last one, and objects which Congress may deem most expedimental and seven millions. This sum therefore would in those the prosperous relations, both at nett surplus, unexpended and unpledged. Consequently, most of it could now be applied to other purposes, not included in the estimates, without injuring, it is anticipated, any domestic manufactures, or agricultural branch of industry, or impairing the spirit and good faith of the compromise intended by the act of Congress of March 3d. pulously preserve unviolated. On this subject, a detailed report will soon be presented to the Senate, in conformity to a resolution of that body, passed at the last session. It is his deliberate opinion, that such of those reductions as are deemed permissible under the above limitations, should now be made; and the balance remaining, if too great for common fiscal purposes, be temporarily and profitably invested, rather than a large surplus should continue to be col-

consumption of raw cotton by England, and all combined, it is a subject of strong congratulation, and exhibits a very remarkable phenomenon in the history of taxation and finance. acvorts of it to Europe, from all the rest of the world, do not probably equal, if those two nations could obtain the whole one third of what they now consume, or one fourth of what they now consume, or one fourth of what they now consume, or one fourth of what they now import from the United States alone. And thus, while neither of them produces any of the two witelers, except a little in some remote dependencies, that they have an anual manual manual ties, while neither of them produces any of the two witelers, except a little in some remote dependencies, that they have an anual manual manual manual ties, while neither of them produces any of the two witelers, except a little in some remote dependencies, that they have an anual manual manual manual ties, while neither of them produces any of the two witelers, except a little in some remote dependencies, that they have an anual manual ty millions of dollars, and in England to one hundred and eighty millions of dollars; and constituting in the latter, after it supplies her own large necessities at home, over one-half in value of her great annual exports to all quarters of the globe.

Explanation of Estimated receipts from Miscellanees on hand, or anticipated, does not differ so much in amount from that at several prior periods, as to require any extraordinary steps, if the same available mode existed, of employing it legally and beneficially, without new legislation, There were three former years in our history, viz. 1815, '16, and '17, when our balances on hand, on the 1st of January each in our history, viz. 1815, '16, and '17, when our balances on hand, on the 1st of January each year; were respectively over 13, 22 and 14 millions. ions of dollars, and in 1833, over 11 millions. if the average receipts from lands or customs should But these balances were either unavailable for a from any new legislation become then much diminished, below the estimates which have been submit

VI. Deposite Banks and the Currency. The Department takes pleasure in stating that the public money continues to be collected and deposit-I, under the present system of selected Banks, ith great ease and economy in all cases, and with greater in some than at any former period. The transfers of it to every quarter of the country where it is needed for disbursement, have never been effected with more promptitude and have been entirely free of expense to the Treasury. The payments to creditors, officers and pensioners have been punctual and convenient, and the whole fiscal operations through the State Banks have as yet proved highly satisfactory. Incidental to this, the facilities that have been furnished to the commercial community to enter in minute details in relation to the selection of those objects, the undersigned would merely advert to a few prominent ones, about which no constitutional difficulties interpose; such as the erection of suitable and necessary the branches of the United States Bank for some months have been discontinued for ordinary fiscal purposes. They are however still used, as claimed by the Bank, under acts of Congress, for the payment of the outstanding portions of the funded debt and of invalid and other pensions prior to 1832, exbelonging to this government out of the Neapo-litan indemnity, for the transportation of sea-men, at the time our vessels were seized, having in the first instalment been promptly and honorlaws, as before explained, that the revenue from customs must then, within a few months be re-

> the expenses then necessary. It may reasonablybe system is now arranged so as probably to require, expected that the Revolutionary pension list will hereafter, few changes except in two or three inby that time have chiefly disappeared—the Indian titles have been mostly extinguished—our necessary and convenient public buildings throughout conditions should be exacted by Congress, of the sary and convenient public buildings throughout the country mostly finished—and our fortificathe country mostly finished—and our fortifications and navy, if the appropriations in the mean time be liberal, will have been placed in a proper attitude to meet any hostile aggressions without the continuance of extraordinary appropriations.
>
> Since the general estimates were closed, but appended to them in a note, various additional improvements at the navy yards alone, requiring the appropriation of three and a half millions, have been specified and submitted by the Navy Depertment, and which, in its opinion, could be now usefully undertaken. If so, many works of these descriptions should now be authorized, or hastened by Congress, as were unquestionable in their utility and character, and were likely to be sufficient to absorb the prerized, or hastened by Congress, as were unquestionable in their utility and character, and were likely to be sufficient to absorb the present and anticipated surplus of revenue in the Treasury from ordinary sources, it is hoped that ere long, additional receipts from our stock in the Bank of the United States, would probably be the general exhibit of the aggregate results in each Bank of the United States, would promary to more than sufficient to ensure their completion. But if the surplus from all sources should here-mitted to the House of Representatives, in complimited to the House of Representatives, in complimited to the House of the 10th of July, 1832.—

It will be seen, that the situation of the selected banks, as a whole, bears an enviable comparison with

Their discounts have been, in general, somewhat increased, but, though tempted by the enterprising spirit of the times, not usually increased in a de-gree disproportioned to all their immediate available means. They have also, in some cases, been able to aid, and have liberally aided other banking insti-tutions in their neighborhood, by as large and long balances, and other indulgences, as would general-

seen in three of the columns of the statement.(H. Nos. 2 and 3.) The distribution of these sums is generally that which has been given to then by circumstances connected with their collection which the department felt justified in making transfers of the public money, except from points where it had accumulated in the natural course of collections.

Shall be paid into the Treasury, only "the net ceeds" of each instalment.

VII Miscellaneous subjects. wants of the government in that neighborhood, or in sums not proportioned to the responsibility of the public depositories there, and to points where it either would be better secured, or probably the public depositories there are the public depositories are the publi public depositories there, and to points where it either would be better secured, or probably would soon be needed for disbursement, or could, from the course of trade and exchange, be more readily applied to any new objects which Congress would be likely soon to sanction. These transfers, when rendered necessary, have been performed in such directions, and so gradually, that, it is believed them. dered necessary, have been performed in such directions, and so gradually, that, it is believed, they have tended to obviate rather than create any pressure in the money market, and to aid materially the course of business in exchanges and the other and course of business in exchanges, and the other commercial operations of the country.

\$20,000. Atterful inquiry, all has been effected of this subject which the public interests appear now

mercial operations of the country.

The department is aware, that in the present overflowing condition of the Treasury, the regulation of these operations, with the selection and superinto to the gross, and not, as is sometimes inadvertently tendence of the deposite banks, is a task of no small difficulty and delicacy, and when governed by a strict and uniform adherence to sound principles, as has been attempted, must necessarily lead to many disappointed applications. But in the absence of the tenedia levels in the absence of the deposite banks, is a task of no small done, nettrevolue; the former being the amount which the custom-house establishment must actually assess; and not, as is sometimes madvertently done, nettrevolue; the former being the amount which the custom-house establishment must actually assess; and the difference between them being in part paid out for other objects than the mere expensive the former being the amount which the custom-house establishment must actually assess; and the difference between them being in part paid out for other objects than the mere expensive the former being the amount which the custom-house establishment must actually assess; and the difference between them being in part paid out for other objects than the mere expensive the first the custom-house establishment must actually assess; and the difference between them being in part paid out for other objects than the mere expensive the custom-house establishment must actually assess; and the difference between them being in part paid out for other objects than the mere expensive the custom-house establishment must actually assess; and the difference between them being in part paid out for other objects than the mere expensive them. that specific legislation on the subject, which has and refunding of duties. In deciding on the re been and still is, earnestly requested—the department has not hesitated (it is hoped faithfully) to dis-that a certain number of officers, cutters, boats, &c charge, and trankly to explain the duties, and the equal to the collection of a large sum, can not be high and faithful responsibility, which so much dis- dispensed with, at many places, if any revenue cretionary power has imposed hov ever small, is to be collected; else there would

For various reasons of public importance, it was deemed desirable, and measures have been adopted and recommendations urged, that the specie in the other papers, to those engaged in navigation, though For various reasons of public importance, it was vaults of a number of selected banks, should be still their trade may be almost exclusively in the prese deposites, and that a still larger portion of the whole currency of the country, especially for small purposes, should be metallic. In improvement of the membered that the rate is larger, as the amount colcurrency during the past year, many of the selected banks have not only continued to obtain and pay, when wanted, to the public creditors, American gold, but have entered into salutary arrangements of collecting thirty millions of dollars at the same for the redemption, in our large cities, of most of their bills, which may be received in payment of the public dues. It is hoped, that in the progress of time, these beneficial arrangements may be further. Department, since the reduction of the whole duties extended to most, if not all, of the bills in circula- to be collected in 1833, and the corresponding d tion, of the large institutions, and the introduction of crease in the inducements to smuggle, has endea hard money for the ordinary uses of life be facilitated, by all the banks ceasing to circulate bills of small denominations. It is gratifying to find, that since the adjournment of Congress, in addition to the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, North Carolina, Indiana
Thus from 1790 to 1794, that cost, the cost of the and Ken ucky, which before that time are believed not to have allowed the circulation of bills under five dollars; others, viz. Maine, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Alabama, have united in significant times are self-to-stated in the same as in 1833 and '34, and which is quite two per cent lower than the average in England, and 4 milar legislative measures, except Connecticut, has, as yet, extended the prohibition to only one and two

In Mississippi and Illinois, it is understood that bills under five dollars have not recently been issued, and Missouri has no bank issuing bills of any dependent of the first control of the first c nomination. So that more than two-thirds of the tions already given on this subject, it is hoped that tates have already usages or laws in existence, on the new expenses will ere long cease, which this subject, of a highly salutary tendency. The great benefits which have already resulted to the general condition of the currency where such measures the actual manufacture of useful and important stanhave been tested, besides numerous others, to the dard weights and measures, and uniform sets there security of the banks themselves, and to the less mo- of, for all the custom-houses in the U. States. neyed classes of society, detailed in the supplement to the last annual report from this department, would nual report as to light-houses, it may be observed. seem to be a sufficient inducement for similar legis-lation on this important subject in all the states. In some of them, where no laws have yet been pas ed to suppress the circulation of small notes, their detection of small notes, the detection of small notes, the detection of small notes, and the detection of small notes are detection of small notes. posite banks have voluntarily entered into arrangements not to issue certain descriptions of them, and most of the deposite banks have, in a correspondence with the department, evinced a willingness to cooperate in the suppression of small notes, whenever the regulation can be made general. The Treasury, so far as seemed practicable and judicious with its present powers, has endeavored to promote so desi-lishment. With this was combined a system of unirable an end, not only by instituting the inquiries in that correspondence, but by instructions to its coldischarge of their public duties. The report of the lecting officers not to receive in payment any bills under five dellars after the 30th September, 1835, of this inquiry, develope some interesting facts; (1) It proposes to go further on this point the ensuing year, so as to prevent the receipt for public laid before congress on some other appropriate opdues of all bank notes under ten dollars, unless con-gress in the mean time shall adopt some new provisions on this subject similar, it is hoped, to what pre-viously have been, and still are urged by this depart-important documents, that it is herewith submitted ment, not only as to the deposite banks, and the kind of bills received for the revenue, but as to the suppression entirely in the District of Columbia of the circulation of any bank notes under ten dollars in amount. The means for a sound currency in this country, are at present ample. Within the last two years, or from October 1st, 1833, to Nov. 1st 1835, in addition to the former stock of specie, there has been imported into the United States, beyond the exports from it, with a due allowance for what does seen by the table (F) that the business has more not appear on the Custom house books, more than than doubled within the past five years. mines within that period, is estimated to have been over three millions. Hence the whole amount of specie now in the country, probably exceeds the sum of sixty-four millions, and the means of the com- | Southwest and West, seem imperiously to require.

munity to obtain more from abroad, to meet any contemplated changes in the character of our entrency were never greater.

As a subject of retrenchment, connected with this business will permit, it is suggested to Congress, whether it might The actual amount of specie returned, and estima-ted as belonging to all the Banks in the United districts, and annex them to the adjoining ones, on States, about the 1st of January, 1835, was near forry-four millions. As a portion of that may have been them, or anticipated hereafter, are not sufficient to bullion, a sum quite equalling, if not exceeding the remainder of twenty millions probably consists of the offices. Several other subjects suggested for conamount of specie in active circulation, which has been somewhat increased throughout the country upon, are again respectfully urged on its attention, during the last two years, so that, if the remaining small bills in circulation under five dollars in the whole union, which are chiefly fin seven states, and which probably do not exceed six or seven millions, were withdrawn, it would not require, to supply their places, one-third of the addition which has been read a in the left two years, to the national state of the first again respectfully urged on its attention, without going into a repetition of the views then submitted in relation to them.

Among the principal were, the change in the commencement of the fiscal year; a re-organization of the Treasury department, especially to increase some of its checks; further control over some of its made in the last two years, to the national stock of the precious metals. The specie, on hand in banks, as to the Deposite Banks, and the keeping and dis will in this way, as it ought, soon bear a larger proportion to their notes in circu ation, and the securily and real usefulness of all banking institutions to Treasury offices-legislation on the provisoes in the specie in active circulation, thus increased by excluding small notes, will constitute, while retained in the country a great and safe reliance for banks to dehouse efficiers. In the report and bill connected with vaults), whenever an uniavorable course of exchange abroad, or a panic at home, should cause an unusual demand for specie to be shipped abroad, to meet a future occasion, will be subjoined, such as have beliance of trade against us, or to be used in circulation at home, by those whose confidence, from real or imaginary causes, may for a time become diminished in the security of banks. When the further suppression of small notes extending to all under ten and labour which they appeared to deserve; but from dollars in amount, shall be deemed advisable by the length to which his Report has already extend congress and the states, no doubt is entertained that ed, the proceedings in relation to them will, at an sufficient specie can and will be readily found to supin the country. The proportion of specie to bank notes in circulation will not then be so great as it is in all the most commercial nations in Europe. (See much further it may be deemed feasible to go, with our currency, can be better settled at that time than at the present. Under its new valuation, the coinage of gold at the mint, from the 1st of August, 1834, to the 1st of November, 1835, has been \$5,-471 505, or over treble the amount supposed t length. The ratio has been somewhat lessened the portant one has been, to desire to provide more quar-ter eagles, and a full supply of silver change to meet the increasing demand in several states, from the withdrawal of small notes from circulation. The coinage of silver has been extended, in the first eight of pieces, which is believed to be much beyond the The building of the three branch mints, and the pro curing of their appropriate machinery, authorised by the act of the 3d March last, was devolved by the President of the United States on this department, and has been prosecuted with all practicable des-

subject, as well as on other improvements connected with this important and increasing establishment, will, with its whole operations the current year, and the details on the progress made in the new buildings and machinery, be seasonably presented in a se-parate communication; and this department does not, on this occasion, deem it necessary to invite special attention to any thing further connected with either the mint or our coinage, except the several recom-mendations relating to them, which were contained in its last annual report. The same reasons then assigned for closing, by a special act of congress, the concerns of the sinking fund, and of the connexions of the government, after the third of March next, with the United States Bank, on the subject of both the national debt and of pensions allowed previous to 1832, apply now with increased force. It is considered that nothing need be added to the suggestions then made on these points, or on the subject of the seizure of the dividends due the United States by the Bank for its claim for damages on what is called the bill of exchange on the government of France.

As congress has never yet given its sanction to

that claim, or made any appropriation for its payment, it is very desirable that, in its final proceedngs concerning the affairs of the government with the Bank, some special direction should be included on that subject, as well as on the reports to be required, and agency exercised over the interests of the United States in the Bank the ensuing two years, by any public officer. A direction seems proper, also, as in 1812, concerning the receipt of the bills of the Bank for public dues, after the third of March next; and on the disposition or investment of the interest of the United States in its capital stock, whenever paid over to the Treasury. Some explicit action of congress on the subject of the above claim for damages, is very desirable in another view, so as te enable this department, in case of the receipt of any part of the French indemnity, to decide correctly whether the dividends seized by the Bank should, in any event, be considered the loss of the

Un ted States;" or should be deducted from the am unt received for the claimants under the treaty in whose benalt the business was transacting, which the demand for damages or ginated, and t and disbursement. No occasion has arisen, in whose credit the present act of congress require

Thus from 1790 to 1794, that cost, though small

too obvious for recital, the cost of collecting our re

In addition to the recommendations in the last an

LEVI WOODBURY.

IN SENATE.—WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9.

At 12 o'clock the Senate assembled, and, on

seats assigned them, the corpse was brought in, in charge of the Committee of Arrangements and Pall-bearers, attended by the Sergeant-at-

arms of the Sanate.
Divine service was then performed by the Reverend Mr. Higbee; after which,

The funeral procession moved to the place of interment in the following order:

The Clergy.

Physicians who attended the deceased

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

FALL BEARERS.

Relatives of the deceased.

The Senator and Representatives from the state

The Sergeant at-arms of the Senate of the U.

States.
The Senate of the United States, proceed by

sentatives.

The House of Representatives, preceded by

their Speaker and Clerk.
The President of the United States.
Foreign Ministers.

Citizens and Strangers.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Hon Jesse A. Bynam, of North Carolina

attended, and was qualified.

This day having been assigned for the funeral

of the Hon. NATHAN SMITH, late a Senator from the State of Connecticut,

On motion of Mr. Briggs, the House adjourn-

A letter to the Editors from a subscriber in Monticello, Ala., dated Nov. 26th, says, "Capt. Everett White (brother of Col. Joseph White, a

the Vice President and Secretary. The Sergeant at arms of the House of Repre-

of Connecticut, as mourners.

Mr. Southard

Mr. Shepley,

Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Ewing,

arms of the Sanate.

Mr. Swift,

Mr. Tallmadge,

Mr. White,

Mr. Leigh, Mr. Naudain,

Mr. Knight,

In the course of the past year, the Department has MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 14, 1835. The great length of the Report of the Sec retary of the Treasury, excludes most other matter. Indeed these heavy Documents will

for several days occupy most of the room in our IJA week before the Message was delivered, a friend at Washington, in a private Letter, guessed, with singular accuracy, at the precise length, in which the proposition was supported by Mr. Adams, and discussed by Messrs. France. We now learn, from the same source. that the Message which will follow Mr. Barton's return, will be in a different spirit. So far, the pacific counsels of the Cabinet prevailed, but the any bills of a public nature old Hero will now have his day.

A Premonitory Symptom.—M. PAGEOT, the French Charge, is preparing to leave Washing-Williams, of N. C. and SUTHERLAND, and ton, having received orders, says the "Spy in Washington," to leave here upon the arrival of Mr. Barton. The Correspondent of the N. Y. PARKER, Gazette adds that an Auctioneer had already been employed to sell M. P's Furniture.

IF Gen. Duff Green has returned to the Editorial Department of the U.S. Telegraph; and calls promptly upon the South to "calculate the value of the Union," with a view, as we infer from the tone of his remarks, to its dissolution.

The "Spy in Washington" and the Editors of the National Intelligencer, insist that the President's Message was prepared to "dispose the buoyant spirits of high-minded freemen for

The question of admitting Michigan into the Union promises to occupy the immediate at tention of Congress. Mr. Benton is the Champion of Michigan in the Senate, and Mr. ADAMS in the House

Death of another Connecticut Member of Conoress. The Hon. ZALMAN WILDMAN, of the House of Representatives, died at Washington on Thursday night. He left home greatly indisposed, and was accompanied to the seat of government by his family.

Dangerous illness of a Senator .- The Hon. ELIAS KENT KANE, a Senator from Illinois, who arrrived at Washington much indisposed, was so ill, at the last accounts, as to preclude the hope

for the purpose of nominating Candidates for President and Vice President. Gen. HARRISON will receive the nomination of the Whig Convention. The Delegates to the Anti-Masonic Convention are divided in sentiment between Gen. HARRISON and Mr. WEBSTER.

Sewing by Machinery .- The Rochester Daily Democrat says that a Mechanic of that City has nvented a machine tor making clothes which will 'hereafter take the place of fingers and thimbles.' If such be the case, we hope that the machine will find its way to the bottom of Lake Ontario, and its inventor be handed over to the disposal of a Jury of Females, each of whom has a family of destitute children depending upon her "fin gers and thimble" for support.

Canal Bank .- JAMES CLARK was on Saturday unanimously elected a Director of this Bank, to The report of the Commissioner of the General supple a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major ISRAEL SMITH.

> The report of Mr. Calhoun's injury, by the upsetting of a stage, is contradicted by a Charleston paper.

> The reported arrival of a Havre packet, with Mr. BARTON, was unfounded.

> The Lakes (Erie, Ontario and Champlain) were navigable after the Hudson closed.

at Richmond on Monday. opposition, and LINN BANKS Speaker of the

President of the United States:—
Washington, Dec. 9, 1835. To the Senate and House of Representatives :

GENTLEMEN:-I herewith communicate, for the information of Congress, a Report of the Secretary of War, with accompanying documents, showing the progress made during the present year in the astronomical observations made under the Act of the 14th of July, 1832, relative to the Northern Boundary of the State of Ohio.

The controversy between the authorities of the State of Ohio, and those of the Territory of

Michigan, in respect to this boundary, assumed, about the time of the termination of the last Session of Congress, a very threatening aspect, and much care and exertion were necessary to preserve the jurisdiction of the Territorial Gov-ernment under the Acts of Congress, and to prevent a forcible collision between the parties.— The nature and course of the dispute, and the measures taken by the Executive for the purpose of composing it, will fully appear in the accom-panying Report from the Secretary of State, and the documents therein referred to.

The formation of a State Government by the inhabitants of the Territory of Michigan, and their application now pending to be admitted in-to the Union, give additional force to the many

notion of Mr. King of Alabama, the reading of the Journal was dispensed with, and the Senate adjourned for the purpose of performing the obsequies of the late Hon. Nathan Smith of Con-States was also received, including a Report from the Secretary of War as to the progress genius and writings of Shakspeare, together with a crion in reference to the settlement of the question Intions of the Senate adopted yesterday.

The President of the United States, with the heads of the Executive Departments, the Post Master General and the Attorney General, and in controversy concerning the boundary lines A number of advertisements unavoidably omitted between Ohio and Michigan; and an accompanying Report of the Secretary of State on the ame subject.
The CHAIR laid before the Senate the followthe members of the House of Representatives, with their Speaker and Clerk, having been received into the Senate Chamber and taken the

ing reports from the Secretary of the Senate: 1st. A Report, in obedience to a Resolution of the Senate, containing a statement of the expenditures of the Senate for printing and purpose of the Senate for printing and purpose in use, and is final. CHURCH & DANA, Troy, N. Y.

being objected to, the resolution, of course, lies over until Monday.
On motion of Mr. Mangum, it was ordered,

that, when the Senate adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Monday.
Mr. Tomlinson offered the following resolution, and asked for its consideration. The motion being agreed to, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate

Kesolved, That the President of the Senate be requested to notify the Executive of the state of Connecticut of the death of the Hon. Narrhan Smith, late a Senator of the United States

M. FRENCH, Agent.

30 SHARES Commercial Bank of Buffslo for sale. Apply to THOMAS GOUGH, Stock and Exchange Broker, near Canal Bank. THAN SMITH, late a Senator of the United States from that State.
MICHIGAN SENATORS. Mr. Benton presented the credentials of John

Norville and Lucius Lyon, elected Senators for the term of six years from the 4th of March last, from the Territory of Michigan, and moved that the courtesy of the Senate be extended to them by assigning seats to the new Senators, in the customary mode under similar circumstances on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Ewing stated that this was a new matter,

brought before the Senate for the first time this morning, and required perhaps some considera-tion. In order to afford a little time for consideration, and to examine the course of the Senate, in similar circumstances, he moved, for the present, to lay the subject on the table.

The motion was agreed to. On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and after a short time spent therein, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES On motion of Mr. Briggs, it was ordered

that, when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday next. Mr. MANN, of New York, called up his resolution for the adoption of the rules and or-ders of the last House as the rules and orders of

priation bills within thirty days after the

CAMBRELENG, VANDERPOEL, and MERCER.

lification of his own.

ing of Congress, or to report a reason for their

Upon this motion, a debate ensued of great

Mr. H. EVERETT moved an amendment to the

Mr. Adams accepted the amendment as a mo-

amendment, providing that the general appro-

AMUSEMENTS. ALBANY THEATRE.

Mr. Oxley Mr. GILLET moved an amendment, the ob-Duffy
Mrs. Beverly
To conclude with the farce of
TWAS 1!
Poors open at 6. Curtain to rise at 7 o'clock precisely.
Boxes 75 cents; Pit 37s cts; Gallery 25 cents.
Places may be secured at the box office from 10 to 1, and on 3 to 5. ject of which was to add to the list of standing committees, a Committee on the Militia, which was agreed to; ayes 98, noes not counted.

Mr. J. Q. Adams moved an amendment to the resolution, making it the duty of the Committee of Ways and Means to report the appro-

ALBANYMUSEUM. Amongst the many thousand specimens of the parts of Art and Nature's handiwork here exhibited, flowing may be enumerated as most prominent a EGYPTIAN MUMMY, from the Catacombs of an

"And thou hast walk'd about, how strange a story, In Thebes' streets three thousand years ago." AFRICAN OSTRICH; male and female, in full and eautiful plumage; one of these birds is eight and the oth r five feet high.

LEVIATHAN TURTLE.—This monster, is the Jaresst ever taken, and weighed 1460 pounds.

ANACONDA OF JAVA, twelve feet in length.

JUGERDUMBA.—A Javan heathan god, wrought in tone, and of great antiquity. priation bills should be in order, in preference to

JUGERDUMBA.—A Javan heathan god, wrought in stone, and of greal antiquity.

LUSUS NATURE.—Two infants connected in a manner similar to the celebrated Sianese Twins.

COSMORAMA.—This comprises a series of interesting views and scenes in America and Europe.

The collection of Ornithology and Zoology, comprises specimes of many of the most rare birds and animals of both Hemispheres. Great White Polar Bear, Leopards, Peruvian Lama, Zehra, Panthers, Tapier, Black Bear, Whi e Dromedary of the East Indies. Arabian Dromedary. Large Moose. Mr. Williams moved the reference of the whole subject to a select committee. After some remarks from Messrs. MERCER and Mr. Williams modified his proposition by providing that, until the committee should rery, Large Moose.
PHANTASMAGORIA and Dance of Witches in

1,000 DOLS. CANAL BANK STOCK,
di2 Stock and Exchange Broker, near Canal Bank.

A LCOHOL. Druggists and others can now supplied with the above article from 80 to 83 pent above, by

N. & C. SCOYEL,

D. & O. No. Story Et.

China dinner ware, a variety of patterns, for sale a
415 and 417 South Market-st.
W. S. & E. C. McINTOSH.

OIL FLOOR CLOTHS AND LOOKING

GLASSES.—A good assortment of Floor Cloths f various patterns, and a good variety of Looking llasses, for sale cheap at 328 North Market st. one door outh of City Hote. d12 R. L. KEARNEY.

cated Lozenges; for sale by
d12 ITENRY RAWLS & Co. Druggists

STORE TO LET, Store No. 7 Hudso

DERFUMERY.—Those who prefer the perfume ry prepared by the very celebrated perfumer. N Smith Prentiss, o'New York, can find the same (and no the counterfeit) at the Variety Store, 392 South Marke

rect.

N. B. The subscriber purchases the above named per mery directly from the manufacturer, and therefor

crews cut to any pitch or dimensions.
di2 tf JAMES WALKER, 55 Hamilton st.

A LBANY TOBACCO FACTORY.-CO

TO LET, from the first of April next, that well known store and tavern stand, corner of Lydins street and the Delaware turnpike, with the gardens and out-houses, as owned and occupied by the late Paul Clark, Esq.

This situation having been so long occupied as a public house and store, is too well known to need recommendation on paper. To a person qualified to take charge of such an establishment, a more desirable location cannot be found. The gardens cover between two

P or the Art of Rapid Writing illustrated and explained, by B. F. Foster, Teacher of Writing and Book-keeping, author of Developement of Carstair's System, Prize Essay on the best method of teaching Penmanship, &c

receipts for the same. Dated Alba

Executors of S. Townsend, deceased. Albany, Nov. 23, 1835. 2aw4w

stable, and South by Lawrence street, in the interval of the city of Albany. Said lots respectively contains feet front and rear and 90 feet deep each.

ANGUS AICDUFFIE, Sheriff.

By Isaac Thayer, under Sh'ff. n26 law6w

Danube; 10. Robespierre.
Terms—For the London Edinburgh Foreign and Westminster Quarterly Review, \$8 per annum. Subscriptions received by the publisher. THEO. FOSTER.
And W. C. LITTLE, agent, at Albany.

knows it to be genuine.

d12 STEPHEN VAN SCHAACK.

Boston's Boneset Lozenges.
Weister's Cough Lozenges.

ELIAS GATES, 71 State-st.

69 Quay st

port, and the report be definitely acted on, the Rules and Orders of the last House should be e Lecture Room at 8 o'clock, each evening. Admittance 25 cents. the Rules and Orders of this House. Mr. Adams opposed the motion, as calculated to defeat his object, which was to get a decision FOR SALE.—A single Sleigh and Harness. En quire at No. 72 on the Dock. SANDERS & GROOT. on the proposition he had offered. RAISINS,-20 kegs raisins, just received and for SANDERS & GROOT Mr. WILLIAMS withdrew his motion.

Mr. Wise spoke briefly on the question, after PNCYCLOPAEDIA AMERICANA, I Mr. Mann renewed the motion withdrawn by Mr. Williams.
Mr. Adams then moved his amendment as to instructions to the committee. will be found until the opening of navigation.

Mr. VINTON spoke in opposition to the amend-Mr. H. EVERETT moved to amend the instruc tions, by providing that no appropriations shall be made or reported, or be in order as an amendment to a bill for any expenditure not authorize

by law, but withdrew it. Mr. Vinton, it was taken on the first branch of the instructions, requiring the committee of ways and means to report the appropriation bills within—days after the commencement of the session, and decided in the affirmative-yea

Mr. Adams then modified the second branch of the instructions by adding the words "unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the House," FOR SALE—13 Esopus mill stones.
3 pair malt rollers; 3 do flax seed crushers.
1 eight day village clock,
The above articles will be sold at reduced prices, close a concern.
312 SPENCER STAFFORD. and it was also agreed to.

Mr. Thomas, of Md. moved to include in the instructions an alteration of the rule for the ad-EXPECTORANTS.—Jujube Paste or Pector mission of persons to the privileged seats so as to

include in the list of persons to be admitted the of recovery.

Two State Conventions (Anti-Masonic and Whig) meet at Harrisburgh, Pa. this day,

Masonic Beardsley, and the question being ta
Masonic Attorneys, including the District Attorney of the District of Columbia.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Tho
MAS and BEARDSLEY, and the question being taken upon it, it was lost.

Mr. Chambers moved to add an instruction

guire of SMITH & PORTER. to the committee to consider the expediency of altering the 35th rule by inserting the words het erms, a large quantity of No. 1, 2 and 3 white, blue erms, a large quantity of No. 1, 2 and 3 white, blue and fancy colored letter paper.

No. 1, 2 and 3 white, ruled on three sides.

Plain and ruled foolscap paper.

Extra superfine medium paper, suitable for blank books. Thick flat cap, suitable for blank books; also full and half bound blank books and writing books.

Together with a general assortment of printing paper, candle paper, suitable for tobaconists, wrapping paper, &c. &c. at ROBT, O'HARA'S Bookstore and Paper Warehouse, 5 Green, near State st.

Orders for paper of any description promptly executed. Cash paid for rags. 'pending the main question," so as to prevent all amendments from being cut off by the previ This motion was rejected without a count.

Mr. PARKER moved to instruct the committee to report a rule requiring that while the House was in session the members should sit uncover-

Mr. Sutherland opposed the motion, and it was advocated by Mr. Briggs and Mr. Parker.
Mr. Parks moved, as a substitute for the last motion, an instruction to the committee to consider the expediency of all propositions which should be handed them by a member of the This motion was agreed to.

The instructions, as modified, were agreed to; nd the resolution, as amended, adopted. The committee, on motion, was ordered to consist of nine.
On motion of Mr. Whittlesey, it was order-

ed, that the Standing Con mitte s of the House be now appointed.

On motion of Mr. Williams, it was ordered, that the American Colonization Society have the use of the Hall of Representatives for the purpose of holding a meeting on Tuesday evening

A message was received from the President, transmitting papers relative to the boundary line between Michigan and Ohio, as noticed in the On motion of Mr. J. Q. Adams, the papers

A message was received from the President, transmitting papers relative to the admission of

House of Representatives, also without opposition.

Michigan into the Union.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia bloved that the papers be printed, and reprinted to a Select Comparison.

Also in the Union.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—THURSDAY, Dec. 10, 1835.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States:—

Washington, Dec. 9, 1835.

Washington, Dec. 9, 1835.

To the Senate and House of Representatives. relative to the boundary had been referred to a Select Committee, in order to refer them to a Standing Committee.

> On motion of Mr. SUTHERLAND, The House then adjourned. In this city, on the evening of the 13th inst. Lucy, the vife of Sylvester Wilcox, aged 55 years and ten days.

Without taking the question,

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of Mr. Wilcox, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his

COMMERCIAL. NEW-YORK MARK ET-Dec. 11

the rapplication now perming to the Union, give additional force to the many important reasons which call for the settlement of this question by Congress at their present session.

ANDREW JACKSON.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the Message and accompanying Documents were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mangum, in consideration of the importance of the subject, and the necessity of acting with deliberation, as the Senate was now thin, moved to postpone the balloting for such committee till Monday; which motion was agreed to.

A Message from the President of the United

The Rev. D. R. Thompson, from Kentucky, win denter and address to-morrow evening, in the session room of the session room of the 2d Presbytetian church, (Dr. Sprague's) on the following tonics—Female character and influence, and education; Roman Catholic numeries in Kentucky; the importance of female teachers going out to that section of country, and the means by which this object may be extensively effected.

Mr. Mangum, in consideration of the importance of the subject, and the necessity of acting with deliberation, as the Senate was now thin, moved to postpone the balloting for such committee till Monday; which motion was agreed to.

A Message from the President of the United

They will appear to-morrow.

A sons who are now using Rotary Stoves, made in violation of Stauley's patent, are hereby notified that the returning of the same immediately from whence they

penditures of the Senate for printing and purchase of books.

2d. A Report containing various statements in obedience to a resolution of the Senate, requiring annual returns of the expenditures out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. Grundy offered the following resolution, and asked for its immediate consideration:

Resolved, That the Senate will, on Monday next, proceed to the appointment of the Standing Committees.

At the suggestion of Mr. Ewing, the resolution was modified by the substitution of "Tuesday," instead of "Monday."

The motion to consider the Resolution to-day height objected to, the resolution, of course, lies

**Stokes in ise, and is the CHURCH & DANA, Troy, N. Y. d44 33

**CHURCH & DANA, Troy, N. Y. d44 33

**CHURC NOTICES.—The copartnership of TOWNSEND & SHIELDS, is dissolved by the death of Samuel Townsend. The accounts and demands due the said firm, will be collected by Mr. ADAM SHIELDS, Jun. who is duly authorised by the executors of the said Townsend.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to Samuel Townsend, necessed.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to Samuel Townsend, deceased, late of the city of Albany, will pay the same to either of the subscribers, on or before the first day of January next, or they will then be prosecuted; and those having demands against his estate, on presenting them, duly authenticated, will be paid.

NOTICE.—TOWNSENDERT ERWIN,
Executors of S. Townsend deceased. BOY WANTED, from 12 to 14 years old, to at tend in a store. Enquire at 390 South Market st.

price, at 24 State street.

By Isaac Thayer, under Sh'ff.

THE XXI NUMBER of the republication of the London Edinburgh Foreign and Westminster Quarterly Review, is this day published.

Contents—I. English Lexicography; 2. The Worthies of Yorkshire and Landeashite: 3. Barrows visit to Iceland; 4. Menoirs of Lord Bolingbroke; 5. Tours in America, by Latrobe, Abdy, &c.; 6. Emigration—Letters from Canada; 7. American Antiquities; 8. Willis's Pencillings by the Way; 9. Quinn's steam voyage down the Danube; 10. Robespierre.

W OIL.—The subscriber has just received his winter supply of Whiter and Fall Pressed Lamp Oil, a superion article, light colored, and warranted pure, which he will sell by the tierce, barrel or single gallon; also a few box-es of Sperm Candles, all of which he will sell at a low

new style, just received at 319 North Market st. E. A. HARRIS.

THIS EVENING, Dec. 14, Vill be presented the Tragedy of THE GAMESTER.

MOHAWK AND HUDSON RAIL ROAD NOTICE—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. The cars will leave the Rail Road Office street, Albany, At 30 ctock A M.

11 do do

3 do P. M.

6 do do

9\frac{1}{2} do do

DEPARTURE FROM SCHENECTADY.

At 8\frac{1}{2} o'clock A, M.

12 do noon.

2\frac{1}{2} do P. M.

7 do do

Passengers for the north will take the 9 o'clock A. W. ain from Albany: they will find stage coaches at Sara-ga in readiness to take them on to Whitehall, or any rmination, to any part of the city, free of expence.
Albany, Dec. 5.
A. WHITNEY, Sup't.

7000 0 000

At 9 o'clock A. M.

The departures from Saratoga Springs for Schenectady and Albany, will continue

At 9½ o'clock A. M.

And on the arrival of the northern stages.

Tr Extra Coaches will be furnished to parties at all times.

N. B. A daily line of stages starts from Saratogr pprings for Sandy Hill and Whitehall, and through to attent on the east side of Lake Champlain. There is ther daily line to Montreal via Glens Falls, War-burgh, Chester, K eeseville, Plattsburgh, &c. on the t side of the Lake, commonly called the "Schroon

onte.

Passengers bound for the north should take the 9 o'c'l'k
rain at Albany. The stages leave the Springs immedi-tely after the arrival of the Railroad cars.

JOHN COSTIGAN, Supt. (IFTS, for sale at the S. S. Depository.

London Annual.

The Christiaa K eepsake and Missionary Annual.
Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreath.
Forget Me Not.
The Oriental Annual.
The English Annual. The Religious Souvenir.

Fine Bibles—Oxford ed. minion, calf, flexible back.

calf flexible back do polyglot, octavo, Turkey morocco, plates do do 18mo. do calf do The above and many others are offered at the S. S. ory and Theological Bookstore, 19 Green, cornerst. d12 E. H. PEASE, Agent. THE ORIENTAL ANNUAL .- A large sup

ork.

Roger's splendid edition of Italy, and his other poem.

Roger's Pompeii, Pugin's Paris, 22 views, &c.

Bibles and Common Prayer, in new style of binding.

The Juvenile Annuals, &c.

W. C. LITTLE, 67 State st. EW BOOKS, received by W. C. LITTLE.

r, 2 vols. Pierce Egan's Book of Sports and Mirror of Life, &c The Royal Parisian Pastry Cook and Confectioner th places. Niebuhr's History of Rome, translated by Julius Chs.

HOPS.—9 barrels first sort, western growth of 1835 for sale by JOSHUA TUFFS, SACK SALT. -200 Sack Salt, a superior artic for sale low, by ROW & KNOWLTON, d8 1w* 560 S. Market st. corner of Herkime TEGET ABLE PULMONARY BALSAM V —A fresh supply received and for sale, whole and retail, by SANDS & SHAW, Druggists d9 THE SUBSCRIBER returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal support which he has received since his commencement in this line of business in Albany, and hopes by strict attention to business still to merit a share of public patronage in the following branches, viz. Astral, Mantle, and Suspending Lamps, made, bronzed and repaired; Gas Lamps aftered into Oil; Printer's Machinery of every description made and repaired; Punching Machines, made to any pattern or size: Vises required & r. &c.

WANTED—a man who understands varnish vill be given. d4 ALVORD & WINNE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COM offer to insure every description of props or damage by fire, on the most reaso

ons made to
OLIVER STEELE, Agent,
No. 403 South Market s CARMER'S OWN BOOK, or family red entered into copartnership for the manufacture of To-bacco, under the firm of WINNE & PHILLEO, and ta-ken the old established Factory, corner of Lydius and Church streets, formerly occupied by E. Murdock, and late by Messrs. Sherwood & Benson, where they will

SWEET CORN.—The subscriber from the Shakers his supply of this des tonly requires to be tried to be approved. if preparing it is, to soak it over night in the boiled three hours in an early supply the sound of the

da Im W. THORBURN,

d4 Im Seed Store, 347 N. Market st. A CARD.-Mr. W. WHALE respectfully inform

orange and salmon colored Fienen incl.
ceived and for sale at the lowest prices, at 319 Nor
Market st. by d9 EDWIN A. HARRIS. WANTED—A young man of 16 or 18 years of age or a medical student of 18 or 20 years of age, to

DOSTSCRIPT.—Just received a few dozen those tasty flats, of a splendid shape and well fished, for the sum of Four Dollars, which cant be supassed in this city for that sum or over, they being ma expressly for retail, and, therefore, must be good, a great many think that those that sell three dollar fifty h are as good as those at four. People should not be away in that style, they should always go and look round first and see what they can get, as there is a great with the same and if they suit buy it, if not try elsewhere, and see you can do better. I have also on hand a few splen Stocks of the fall fashion, at reasonable prices, at and it they state they content to be tier. I have also on hand a few splend; you can do better. I have also on hand a few splend; Stocks of the fall fashion, at reasonable prices, at m store, on the corner of Green and Beaver-st. W. I. STAATS.

SARATOGA FARM for sale or exchange for city property. The subscriber offers for sale that beautifully situated farm, containing 151 acres, immediately north from the village of Saratoga Springs, on which the new stone mansion, with colonade front, so conspicuously appears to the passer by, being 40 by 50 feet, finished in the most approved and modern style, with splendid garden, a variety of shrubbery, fruits of the choicest selection, and outhouses of every necessary description. The situation of this farm is such as will admit of a division, therefore will be sold separate or together.

Also, a Faem of 225 acres, on the opposite side of the highway, which can conveniently be divided into two farms of sufficient size; as a grazing farm there is none that stands higher, and for ordinary farming purposes is

not surpassed by any. The dwelling which is known as the rutham bearding house, is a very good frame building, and exhibits considerable style; the out-houses are sufficient in number, and well arranged as to conveniences; the soil is of the very best quality, and is in a fine state of cultivation, well watered, and in good fence, a sufficient number of acres in wood. The above are certainly very desirable farms, either for farming purposes or for gentlemen's summer residences, being so very near to the most popular village in the U. States. A gentleman may leave New York at five in the evening and breakfast with his family next morning at Saratega.

Also, an extensive lumbering establishment, consisting of a steam saw mill, and 1600 acres of heavy timber land, situated in the town of Corinth, Saratega co. about 5 miles from Jessup's landing, 12 miles from Saratoga Springs, with every conv nience of transporting lumber to the Albany market. Said steam engine cost \$2200, which is now in full and prosperous operation; the timber is hemlock, pine, white ash, and hard wood; the land is allowed to be of the first quality, worth at least \$5 per acre after the timber is off. The whole or any part of the above will be sold or exchanged for city property.

A. W. HARDIE, Real Estate Broker and Land Agent, 98 N. Pearlst. Albany.

DORHE, —27 barrels prime, for sale by

BRASS LAMPS.—American stand and high brass amps, for sale by PRUYN, WILSON & VOSBURGH. CTORAGE WANTED, at 17 State st. corner of Deanstrect.

I RISH LINEN—A good assortment of Irish Linen from 3s to 16s per yard, at 319 N. Market st. ds EDWIN A. HARRIS.

PILOT OLOTH.—Heavy drab Pilot Cloth, from 10s to 14 per yard, together with a good assortment of breadcloths, satinetts, and cassimeres, all at fair prise forces by sampayed gredity.

ces, for cash or approved credit.

d8 WM. McELROY, 230 N. Market st.

reward.

SUPERIOR SPLIT PEAS.—The subscribe Shas just received a further supply of this desirable ar ticle for boiling. They only require to be tried to be approved. At the solicitation of his friends and the public has reduced the price; price 15 cents per quart, or quarts for gl. Also, a further supply of Shakers' Sweet Corn a seasonable article. d8 W. THORBURN.

SHUA J. Jones, have this day entered into copartnership in the Auction and General Commission Business, under the firm of DAVIS & JONES. The auction and

WANTED IMMEDIATELY-2 first rate SLOOPFORSALE. The sloop CON-

FARM FOR SALE.-A farm of 120 go county, state of New York, beautifully situated in the town of Maryland, Otsego county, state of New York, beautifully situated, well watered, and about 70 acres under good cultivation, the remainder in wood; all in good fence.—The dwelling is 36 by 20 feet, wood house 24 by 26 feet, carriage house 20 by 12 feet, wagon house 22 by 36 feet, with a row of stalls, loft over head for hay, I barn 30 by 44 feet, with grainery, bens. &c., complete; also another born 26 by 36 feet, a shed 20 by 40 feet, with hay loft, racks pour &c.

SUPERIOR GARDEN & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.—The subscriber has
now on hand a full supply of Garden and Field
Seeds, growth of 1835, among which are all the
finest Cabbages—Cauliflowers—Brocolie—Radishes—
Peas, &c. that are cultivated in England, France, and every article emanating from my store, warranted genuine and fresh.
Also, Skinles Oats—Potatoe Oats, 44 lb. weight to the bushel—Perrennial Rye Grass—White Clover—Lucerne or French Clover—Orchard Grass—Herd's Grass—White Mulberry, and Yellow Locust Seeds—Spring Tares or Vetches—genuine Mangel Wurtzel, and Ruta Baga and Field Turnip Seeds, well worth the attention of Farmers.

Farmers.
Wholesale Dealers supplied on accommodating terms,

packed and forwarded as directed, but as the collection of distant debts are often troublesome, and sometimes impracticable, it is desired that satisfactory reference be made to persons in Abany, when the order is not accompanied with the money.

LT Also, SEED CORN.—The subscriber has a quantity of the celebrated 12 rowed Dutton Corn, raised by J. Buel. The advantages of raising this corn are its prolific qualities, being easily made to yield from 70 to 80 bushels to the acre, and its early maturity, ripening in about 100 days from time oblanting.

W. THORBURN, Seedsman, d8 dac6m 347 N. Market st. opposite Post Office. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. —The copartmership heretofore existing between S. S. Perry and Isaac Morros, under the firm of S. S. Perry and Isaac Morros, under the firm of S. S. Perry, who is day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled, and all debts paid and received, by S. S. Perry, who is duly authorised for that purpose.

S. S. PERRY, S. S. PERRY, Who is duly authorised for that purpose.

S. S. PERRY, Who is duly authorised for that purpose.

S. S. PERRY, Who is duly authorised for that purpose.

The above business will be continued by the subscriber, at his factory on the Canal, opposite to the city of Troy. Having the largest and most complete establishment in the United States, and having lately made several important improvements in manufacturing stone ware, he will be able to execute promptly, and for the interest of his customers, all orders, however large, with which he may be favored. December 1st, 1835.

d7 dac1m

S. S. PERRY.

HAT STORE.—GILBERT WINNE Market st. where they will keep on hand an assortment of gentlemen's Hats and Caps of the latest fashion, and of the best quality.

As they intend to engage extensively in the manufac-

As they intend to engage extensively in the manufacturing department, particularly in satin beaver hats, they flatter themselves they will be able to supply their friends with such an article which will be found equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the state.

Their silk hats for ladies, combine comfort with elegance, and are highly approved of by those who have worm them. Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine them. These, and every other article in their line, will be furnished at such prices and quality as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.

NOTICE.—Wanted an industrious tidy servant girl, at 191 State street continued. THERMOMETERS.—A good assortment, for sale at 369 Law Buildings. HENRY HOYT.

INDIA RUBBER PARLOR BALLS, of va-Market st. by d3 STEPHEN VAN SCHAACK. BLACK MANDARINE, Nankin and Canton Crape, at 319 North Market st, by EDWIN A. HARRIS. CHAMPAGNE.—60 baskets, quarts and pints, of the Heidsick, Clicquot, Anchor and Key brands, for sale by d3 E. R. SATTERLEE, 61 State st.

FOR SALE—A double pleasure Sleigh, with leather top, or it will be exchanged for a cutter. Enquire at No. 100 Lydius st. WANTED IMMEDIATELY—at the ready NEW GOODS.—The subscriber has just received

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for the sale of J. H. Chappell's Spherical System of Cutting

Garments, will dispose of the same to any person who may wish to purchase.

d3 tf GEO. GUARDENIER. The neatness and comfort exhibited in this beautiful and fashionable article, is so obvious at first sight, that all who have had an opportunity of examining it, have readily yielded to its claims, as being decidedly superior to every thing now worn by the ladies for a winer bonnet. It combines both elegance and economy, is consistant with good taste, and perfectly appropriate to elimate like our way and is greatly while dely be decided.

700 bushels Rock Salt, for sale by J. BLOOM, No. 5 Mark lane. L ADIES superfine Saxony, Lambs Wool, and Merino Waistcoats, at 319 N. Market st. by
d2 EDWIN A. HARRIS,

The sale of Delano's patent fire proof iron chests, has just received a complete assortment of sizes, and would recommend them to merchants and others who have valuable papers, notes, account books, &c. which they wish to preserve safe from fire or robbers.

d2 SAMUEL MORGAN, No. 63 State st.

FARM AND TAVERN STAND, for sale, situated in the town of Watervliet, on the road from Troy to Schenectady. It is a good stand for business, and one of the most pleasant situations in the county of Albany; located at the junction of four roads, one from Schenectady, one from Albany, one from Troy, and one from Saratoga. The travel on these roads makes it a grandlocation for business, the very advantageously stingted, being so near three

on the premises, or of GEO. RUSSELL & BROTHERS, 72 State street, Albany

THE Southern Mails, until further notice, will close at 9 P. M. daily.

SOL'N VAN RENSSELAER, P. M.

OTTY made fair stich Boots, a warranted article, at 4 per pair, for sale at 73 State st.

G. RANKIN. G. RANKIN. A CARD.—Mr. W. WHALE respectfully informs his patrons that he will commence a nine o'clock class for gentlemen to-morrow evening. COMPOUND Syrup of Iceland Moss, for the cure

BLANKETS.—A good assortment of French Rose and Mackinaw Blankets, fine and common, at 319 N, Market st. by dl ED WIN A. HARRIS.

STORAGE.—1500 barrels, or the bulk thereof, can be taken on storage through the winter, in the fire proof store, No. 72 on the dock, corner of Division st. by dl SANDERS & GROOT. NOTION—Owners of Sloops, Tow-boats &c., now lying in the Albany Basin, between Hamiltonst, and Maider lane, are requested to move the same, fifty feet from the present docks, on or before the 10th inst to enable contractors to proceed with their contracts in extending the docks.

d1 W. W. VAN ZANDT, City Supt.

OB M. FRENCH, 21 State st.

EED CORN.—The subscriber has a quantity of
the celebrated 12 rowed Dutton Corn, raised by J.
Buel. The advantages of raising this corn are its prolific qualities, being easily made to yield from 70 to 80
bushels to the acre, and its early maturity, ripening in

about 100 days from time of planting.

W. THORBURN, Seedsman,

n28 dactf N. Market st. opposite post office.

NOTICE.—An application will be made to the Legislature at its ensuing session, for an act of incorporation of a company, to be entitled the "Whaling and Sealing Company of Albany," with a capital of \$100,000, with liberty to increase the same from time to time to \$300,000, 225 6w

DTARY STOVES.—The subscriber has now on hand and for sale, a fine assortment of the original patent Rotary Stoves, from No. 0 to 3; also, the celebrated patent Conical Stoves, for burning wood or coal, on the coal of the c

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 12, 1835.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—This interesting Document was received in New-York, by an EXPRESS employed by Col. WEBB of the Courier and Enquirer (who subsequently interested all the other daily's in the enterprise) in thirteen hours from Washington. This great, if not unprecedented speed, (over twenty miles an hour!) was accomplished without the aid of Steam-Boats or Rail-Roads, and must excite the highest admiration for that noblest of Ani-

Col. WEBB, with a magnanimity which has always characterised his intercourse with his Editorial brethren, furnished us with a Washington copy of the Message, brought by his Express, though in doing so, he was aware that it enabled us to anticipate, in this part of the State, his own extended circulation. For this, and other professional kindnesses, we tender to him our grateful acknowledgments.

We received a copy of the Message a few minutes before 4 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon. It was put to press at 8, and distributed to most of our city patrons before 9. We were also enabled, by the indulgence of the Post Master, to mail a copy of the Message to all our Western subscribers within thirty-three hours after its delivery at Washington!

But as the Argus was an hour and a half ahead of us in the city (though our papers went together in the mails) perhaps we may be indulged with a brief explanation.

Anxious to avoid the fatigue and expense of unnecessary competition, in obtaining the Message, we suggested to our neighbors of the Daily Advertiser and Argus, the propriety of uni ting, as was done by the New-York papers, upon a single Agent to tring it up for al after considerable delay, and repeated conversations, was rejected, first by the Daily Advertiser and then by the Argus. Each, therefore, started on his own hook. Supposing, however, that the Message would, as has been customary, be brought as far as the navigation was open, by the regular line of steam boats, we made arrangements by land, to meet the steam-boat at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night. But our Argus competitors, whose convenient mode of footing bills by a draft upon the State Treasury, enables them to disregard expense, was fishing with a longer line. They started with an agent to station horses upon the road to Poughkeepsie, and with the intention to charter a steam-boat to bring the Message directly through. This, if successfully accomplished, would have left us 16 hours behind, and enabled the Argus to reach its readers in the country, 36 hours in advance of the Journal. To guard against falling thus far behind the "intelligence of the age," we were driven to the necessity of also chartering a steam-boat, and were fortunate in obtaining the Union, Capt. TUTHILL, of the Hudson River Line, whose public spirited Proprietors were in- | States? fluenced by no other consideration than a desire to hasten the diffusion of important public warmest acknowledgments.

and drove 17 miles (to Rhinebeck) in an hour and 20 minutes. Here it was ascertained that his second feam was not on its station, which his second feam was not on its station, which his second feam was not on its station. caused further delay, and enabled the Argus, the most painful and deep regret that I ment the Boat landed, to reach Albany first .-But our weathy neighbors, instead of beating

by chartering a Steam-Boat, to have dropped us surrounded by a corps of ingenious and flatterers, who would, if it were possi a whole day in the rear, and hoped to send their

As our friends of the Daily refused to unite with us in bringing up the Message, and entered the field of competition, it is but justice to all parties to say that their Express arrived about 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, 17 hours behind the Argus, and 15 hours and a half behind the of the President's Message. Journal. This, however, was not the fault of their enterprizing Agent, Mr. WEBSTER, who received it at Poughkeepsie, and discharged his part of the duty with promptness and fidelity.

THE MESSAGE .- There is but little in this Document which will not commend itself to the approbation of the people. As a whole, it is eminently worthy of the Chief Magistrate of this Republic. In its style, it is direct, frank, clear and comprehensive-in its tone, forcible and elevated. The manner and matter of this Document is infinitely superior to the former Messages of the present Executive, and equal at least to any of those of his Predecessors. It is pain ful to know that the actions of those who write so well, are in direct conflict with all their lofty professions of duty and patriotism.

Whatever of wrong and error there may have been in our previous intercourse with France, the grounds now taken by the President, are such as duty and honor dictated. In the present aspect of the question, we are as clearly right as Harrisburg antimasonic German paper, printer Union. France is wrong. In the passage of a law carry ing into effect a solemn Treaty, France attached a condition so dishonorable as to forbid the pos sibility of our submitting to it. In our judgment that condition was attached for the sordid pur pose of evading the payment of a National debt France knew that America would never thus compromise her honor and dignity.

It the Government of France is disposed t preserve her National faith, it will, upon the receipt of this Message, promptly carry its Treaty into effect. Though disdaining an "Apology, and refusing to explain "on compulsion," th language and character of the Message is in the highest degree conciliatory. Every intention to menace or insult the government of France is frankly disclaimed. If, therefore, France stood upon a point of honor, every obstacle is now removed, and the indemnity will be paid. But it as we have ever believed, Louis Phillippe is de termined to disregard both the principles of justice and honor, he will persist in his refusal to discharge the debt, and the two Nations must ul timately be thrown into hostile relations.

The Post-Office Department, as we are her assured, has been redeemed from its condition of bankruptcy and ruin. And here we are mortified with the reflection that we cannot alway rely upon the official assurances of even the Executive; for when that Department was in the worst possible state of disorder and bankruptcy. the President, in a former Message, solemnly assurred Congress that it was in a "prosperous condition.'

Gen. Jackson's continued hostility to a pape currency, will put his friends in this State to a severe trial. Last year the Presidents denunciation of Monopolies was followed up by Gov. Marcy. To be consistent, a similar respons will now be required. The arguments urged last year, by the Regency, against Banks cannot, now be abandoned without a gross departure

ITIt is understood that Gov. RITNER, ha tendered the offer of Secretary of State of Pennsylvania, to Amos Ellmaker, Esq. who formerly held and resigned the office of Attorney-General. Mr. Ellmaker, who has been liberally stigmatised as an "Anti-Masonic Office Seeker, declined the appointment. Thomas H. Bur nows, Esq. of Lancaster, a young man of talents, worth and promise, will probably receive the appointment of Secretary of State.

IT In Gen. Jackson's Inaugural, he promised to "prevent the influence of the General Government from coming into conflict with the freedom of Member of the Alabama Legislature:-MR. WOMACK'S LETTER.

House of Representatives, Tuscaloosa, Nov. 18, 1835,

Andrew Jackson, President of the United States Dear Sir:-Two extra copies of the Globe addressed to me, bearing your frank, and containing the speech of Thomas H. Benton on the "exsunging resolutions," were this morning placed

out delay. There is no channel of communica-tion between us; we are not personally acquainted. There is, therefore, no mode through which you can address me, unless it be officially, and in the discharge of some public function imposed upon you by the Constitution and laws of the land; and as it is evident that this is not in discharge of any such public function, the conclusion thereof follows that it is improper for you thus to address me; and it would be equally mproper in me to receive from you such a com

Upon looking around, I rocognize papers of the same character bearing your frank, addressed to the other members of the Legislature; and we are credibly informed that the members of the Legislature of Tennessee, received similar papers at the opening of the session in that

Sir: do you forget the character of the people that you address, and the form of government under which we live? Do you forget, too, the solemn promise you have made not to interfere with the elective franchise, and the freedom of

Your evident object in this instance is to influence the opinions of members of the Legislature.— And, whether they concur or not with the Unitadopted condemnatory of the conduct of the Executive in removing the Public Deposites, is not necessary for me now to say; but 1 do most solemnly object and protest against this practice of the Tresident of the United States, of addressing any communication whatever to the mempers of a State Legislature for the purpose of i fluencing their actions and opinion. It is without precedent, and fraught with fearful and dan-

gerous consequences.

I here take occasion also to enter my protest against the late practice of the Executive in appealing from decisions of the United States Sente, to the State Legislatures and the people. The members of this body, without doubt, are strictly responsible to their constituents: nor can it be doubted that they will be held to responsibility. But it is not competent for the Executive to make himself a third party in such a case, and exercise the weight of his popularity, he patronage of the Government, and the influ ence which his peculiar position and station give him in procuring such a verdict as may be in ac cordance with the laws "as he understands them." The Senate is the only practical check upon the encroachments of the Executive and the reolutions passed, and the declarations of opin-on made, by that body should be held, in a case

like the present, as legitimate and sacred.

To what weight of authority would a resolution of the Alabama Legislature be entitled, in-structing her Senators in Congress to vote for Benton's Expunging Resolutions, which, instead of being spontaneous and voluntary, should be extorted by such schemes and devices as these on the part of the Executive of the United

Moore, Benj. F. Rexford, Walter M. Conkey, David Oviatt, John Randell.

moment, and seriously contemplate the evil and dent, and Samuel Kent, esq., Vice President. intelligence. From the alacrity and promptness such a course. Consider the high and responsiwith which Capt. Tuther, and his crew dis- ble station to which you have been called by a charged their duties, the Union heat the STATES- grateful, but free and enlightened people, and charged their duties, the Union heat the Statesman one hour in the passage to Po'keepsie. For the zeal and interest manifested by Capt. Tuthill and by Messrs. Wilson and Coffee, the Pilot and Engineer of the Union, we tender them our shows a many state of the union, we tender them our shows a many state of the union, and the time wasted in this mechanical effort might, undoubtedly, be better employed. But months and years are devoted in our best schools to this tedious affair and all to little purpose, as most parents only abstain studiously and catiously, from all interference with elections, and with the free exercise of public opinion, but avoid the use of all doubtful powers, and let your course be such, that in all things you may be like Cæsar's wife, all to little purpose, as most parents can testify. To obviate the difficulties naturally attending

warmest acknowledgments.

Arriving as we did, at Poughkeepsie, 16 hours earlier than was anticipated, our Agents were not prepared to start. After a delay of thirty minutes, Mr. Walley, the first Driver, started will not pretend to deny. I warmly supported your election to the Presidency in 1829 and 1833. I am proud of the brilliant page which your exploits have added to the American tration. I have, however, looked on "more in sorrow than in anger," and have found some a policy for you in the circumstance that you are now far declined in the vale of years, and are as a very important improvement, for the pu-

> election for President. With great respect,
> I am your fellow-citizen,
> John W. Womack.

IF We are indebted to Mr. Lansing for a copy

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA. The Legislature of this state met at Harrisburg on the 1st. In the Senate, Thos. S. Cunof Muhlenberg. Lawrence L. Minor (Whig) was Assistant Clerk. Crabb & Barrett, editors of the State Journal, (Muhlenberg) were elected printers of the English Journals. D. K. Calender, (whig) printer of the bills.

In the House, NER MIDDLESWARTH was elect-1; Woodward I aud Dewart 1. Samuel Shock, a member of the Anti-Masonic State Committee, Fenn, editor of the Telegraph, printer of the of the German Journal, and H. K. Strong, editor of the Intelligencer, printer of the bills.

FOR THE EVENING JOURNAL. ORPHAN ASYLUM. Simultaneous collections in behalf of this In-

stitution, will be taken in the several churches of this city to-morrow.

isting regulations of the Institution all children blown to atoms. The mangled remains or guardians to the managers, by whom they are bound out at well-recommended places, where many who have been bound out, so uniformly good has been their conduct that but one bility by dwelling on each afflicting recital. has been returned. No child can be bound out of the explosion was mamfested in all directions under eight years of age. There has been no case __the whole area, within seventy yards of the of sickness requiring medical treatment in two spot, was strewed with fragments of houses; years, and but one death in that time. The whole business of the Institution is conducted by two female teachers, at the small salary of \$100 each, and two domestics. The expense of hurled to an immense distance. a child for one week is less than fifty cents—the true that a flaming ratter was forced through a whole expense of the Asylum for the year is estimated at \$2,200. For this sum they are de- powder, and although the roof was blown of pendent on the voluntary contributions of our yet in the shower of descending sparks, no farth er mjury was done. As a proof that the citizens. After every exertion to raise money tressing affair was the effect of a communication they are still several hundred dollars in debt. To of fire, from without the mill, it is stated that pay off this debt and to raise funds for the win-ter, the managers now appeal to the liberality of the several churches and congregations in our a similar accident. -Hartford Times.

W. Melancholy Occurrence. - On Monday, about noon, a sail boat, containing thirty-three persons, (destined for some given point, on the Delaware, below Philadelphia, where it was expected a pugilistic contest, between McLean and Roberts, for \$1000 a side would take place)

Coroner's Report.—Yesterday and inquest was held at the house of Dr. Greenley, corner of Broodway and Eighth street, on the body of a female said to be named Murray, aged about was called Keopuolani, which means, "the drop ping of the clouds from heaven."

At a late meeting, a waggish orator propose way and Ninth street, while in a state of intox-

FOR THE EVENING JOURNAL. THE ORATORIO.

As I do not profess to be a critic, I hope no the State Elections." In violation of this sacred one will err so much as to think as I do, without pledge, he has himself brought the whole of his having the same reasons which I have. I was Executive power into direct conflict with the highly gratified with the Oratorio on Thursday freedom of the State Elections. For this aban- evening. I think the pieces and the musiclonment of principle, the President is most se- vocal and instrumental, were excellent. As the verely rebuked in the following Letter from a societies who gave the exhibition probably expected some published criticisms, I was careful in my observations, believing that a notice of their faults would promote improvement more than unqualified praise.

The Anthem, "The Lord is King," was, on the whole, well performed. The singer of the bass solo has an excellent voice for its proper place, but it was not heavy enough for that ef- lowing resolution, which was considered and afort. The singer of the tenor can very easily I herewith enclose them to you again, with improve greatly. In striking the high notes, he sounds first a fifth below. He pronounced most of the words too, flatly. In that, than and are of the words too, flatly. In that, than and are long a was distinct. And the was like thee.—
He will make a good singer.

Both Flute Trios were fine.

The fourth piece—Recitation and Aria—I had not taste enough to admire, and probably many

not taste enough to admire, and probably many of the audience were alike unfortunate. The organ accompaniment was fine. The Organ Duett was a grand composition.

and exhibited the ability of the performers to good advantage. "Sound the Trumpet," was well sung. It

could not be otherwise by the performer; but I was more interested by the sounding of the trumpet than in the singing. The Choruses were all well done. But I beieve that once, in "Eternal God &c." the lead-

nothing, save in appearance. The rich voices in the trio, "My soul truly waiteth," need no comment. The gentleman of the bass part has not a superior in the society -though there are several more powerful. The rebles I have not heard equalled in this city.

r touched a crotchet too soon. But that was

The Prayer from "Moses in Egypt," ne more than any other piece.

I did not recognise many countenances among the ladies who used to appear there; but I think the society need not be envious for female voic-

So far as they introduced gentlemen solo singers from among long standing members, they were fortunate in their selection; and I think they may still further select from their old members, without taking those who have always had prominent parts.

I hope that in getting up another Oratorio, they will select something new in the way of Choruses. The pieces they have sung are too good to be run upon too much.

Bank of Chenango .- At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Chenango, held on the first Monday of Dec. inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensu ing year: Ira Willcox, Ethan Clark, Samuel Kent, Alvah Hunt, Thos. Kershaw, Noah Elv. Charles A. Thorp, Benj. Chpman, Joseph

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Ira Sir, I solemnly entreat you to pause for one Willcox, esq., was unanimously elected Presi-

Foster's Elementary Copy Books: No. 1 to 4, Perkins, Marvin & Co. We all remember the ifficulties we experienced in making paralleled above suspicion!

To obviate the difficulties naturally attending it is with feelings the most respectful, that the initiatory course in penmanship, Mr. Fo ting Books, which is calculated to save teachers the trouble of setting copies and to enable the young learner to acquire, without loss of time, a uniform, correct hand writing. By means of

a whole day in the rear, and hoped to send their paper throughout the State thus far in advance of the Journal. But in this—the only essential object of competition—they were foiled.

As our friends of the Daily refused to unite. As our friends of the Daily refused to unite. As our friends of the Daily refused to unite. As our friends of the Daily refused to unite. As our friends of the Daily refused to unite. The were possible, deceived the theorem is the letters are made of the letters are made wrong every repeated effort confirms a bad habit and renders the learner more and more unfitted the renders the learner more and the renders the learner more and more unfitted the renders the learner more and more unfitted the renders the learner more and more unfitted to the learner more and more unfitted the renders the learner more and more unfitted to the learner more and more unfitted the renders the learner more and more unfitted to the renders the learner more and more unfitted to the renders the learner more and more unfitted to the renders the learner more and more unfitted to the renders the learner more and more unfitted to the renders the learner more and more unfitted to the renders the learner more and more unfitted to the renders the learner more and more unfitted to the renders the learner more and more unfitted to the renders the learner more and more unfitted to the renders the learner more and more unfitted to the renders the learner more and more unfitted to the renders the learner more and more unfitted to the renders the learner more an ter into all the particulars of Mr. Foster's peculiar method, but we conscientiously reco mend it to the attention of all those who either are entrusted with the education of youth or eel a natural anxiety for the progress of their children in so useful and elegantan accomplishment as fine penmanship. These writing books are furnished at the usual price.—Boston These writing

[From the Buffalo Whig.]

burg on the 1st. In the Senate, Thos. S. Cunning on the 1st. In the Senate of the 1st. S. Cunning on the 1 six or seven of them before it was subdued. chosen Clerk, and Geo. W. Hamersly, one of the Very little property was lost, though a number editors of the Lancaster Anti-Masonic Herald, of families were deprived of shelter, in an inclement night. The City Hotel was saved, by the engines, though several times kindled-being separated from the conflagration only by a narrow

U. S. Senator .- We have heard it stated that, as the Legislature cannot assemble in time to elect a member for the Senate, who will be in his (Wolf) 16; Bidlack (Muhlenberg) 11; Stevens seat at or near the opening of Congress, that the Governor will in performance of his duty— proceed to nominate a person to fill the vacancy a member of the Anti-Masonic State Committee, was elected Clerk of the House, John Ash Ser-make a selection. We have been informed that gent-at-arms, John Shaver Door-keeper, Theo. Judge Martin, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the States, will receive the appointment. His age, talents, and public services, en-English Journal, Samuel Kling, editor of the titled him to this mark of respect. - New Orleans

The Explosion. - The names of the men who were so suddenly launched into eternity by the explosion at the powder mills of Gen. Pitkin at East Hartford, on the morning of the 18th ult., were, Asa Stratton, Ebenezer Loomer, Patrick McDonald, and Thomas Conway. In this as in other similar cases, it is almost impossible to authenticate the cause of the disaster. It is sup-The number of orphan and destitute children posed by the overseer and others, that a spark at present in the Asylum is ninety-five. Of this number between fifty and sixty have lost both parents, and the remainder are either orphans in part or rendered werse than orphans by the neglect and treatment of their parents. By the existing regulations of the Institution all children had caught the clothes of one of the workmen

are required to be surrendered by their parents unfortunate men were scattered about in horrithey are to receive a suitable education. Of the four hundred yards from the scene of wo—but

er injury was done. As a proof that this dis more than fifty years, without the occurrence

A Prolific Father .- It seems that Cape Cod, wealth of its fisheries:

and Roberts, for \$1000 a sine would take place) left Hand's wharf, and when opposite Market street, a squall of wind capsized the vessel, and one or more persons were drowned. The fight, we believe, did not take place.—U. S. Gaz.

that the best and simplest mode of reforming the Lords, would be to elevate Mr. O'Connell to the

CONGRESS.

[From the Washington Globe.] SENATE.-Monday, Dec. 7, 1835. At 12 o clock, the Senate was called to order y the Vice President, when it appeared that al the members were in attendance except Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, Mr. Goldsborough,

absent as above 10, vacancies 3-total 48.

the last session on the subject, reported the fol

Resolved, That the circular gallery shall be

appropriated for the accommodation of ladies,

nd gentlemen accompanying them.

The reporters shall be removed from the east

ins to Congress, Judges of the U. S., Foreig

Ministers and their Secretaries, Officers who b

name shall hereafter receive the thanks of Con

gress for their gallantry and good conduct dis

on the floor of the Senate.

roceed to business.

On motion of Mr. White,

On motion of Mr. White,

ine of the state of Ohio.

nembers answered to their names.

John Bell, Charles F. Mercer,

John Q. Adams,

Francis Granger,

Blanks, The Hon. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, hav-

ng received a majority of the votes given, was lectared duly elected Speaker of the 24th Con-

ress, and being conducted to the Chair by Mess. ohnson, of Kentucky, and Jarvis, of Maine, re-

Printer. Whole number of votes 223-neces-

"Blanks, 2
Whereupon, Messrs. Blair & Rives were declared duly elected Printers to the 24th Con-

nouncing that that body, having assembled and ormed a quorum, were ready to proceed with-

the legislative business, and that a committee

had been appointed on the part of the Senate,

to meet such committee as might be appointed on the part of the House, to wait on the

President of the United States, and inform him that Congress, having assembled, are ready to receive any communications which he

From the National Intelligencer

IN SENATE, - DECEMBER 8, 1835.

Senators from Kentucky, appeared and took their

FORD BROWN, of North Carolina, elected a Sen-

WILLIAM R. KING suggested that his creden-

als also had been issued.

These three Senators were then qualified.

Mr. White, from the Joint Committee ap-

On motion of Mr. Grundy, 5,000 copies of the

Message and 1,500 of the accompanying docu-

of the Secretary of the Treasury was ordered to

Arriving in this city, apparently in the full

diality and frankness and vivacity which charac-

d, where he has long been ranked among the

Mr. Swift then moved the following resolu-

ill attend the same; and that notice of the event

the reading having been dispensed with.

be printed, and the usual extra number was or-

ments were ordered to be printed.

Senate to the following effect:-

ials also had been issued.

March last.

BENJAMIN WITKINS LEIGH, a Senator from

Adjourned to 12 o'clock on Tuesday

turned his thanks for the honor conferred.

Gales & Seaton

Thurlow Weed.

Duff Green

Bradford & Learned

sary to a choice, 112. For Messrs. Blair & Rives

may choose to make.

peaker, and the result was as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

olayed in the service of their country; the com-nissioners of the Navy Board, Governor for the

pect for the memory of the Honorable NATHAN Smith, the Senate do now adjourn.
The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Messrs. Jackson, of Massachusetts, and GAL BRAITH appeared, were qualified, and took their

Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, from the co appointed on the part of the House to wait upon of Maryland, Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, Mr. Brown of North Carolina, Mr. Cuthburt, of Georgia, Mr. King, of Alabama, Messrs. Clay, and Crit he President, and inform him that the two Houses were organized and ready to receive any communication from him, reported that they tenden, of Kentucky, and Messrs. Calhoun and Preston, of South Carolina. Total present 35, that they had discharged that duty, and had received from the President the reply that he would send a message, in writing to both Houses, at 12 o'-clock this day.

On motion of Mr WARDWELT, it was The credentials of the new members were then communicated from the chair, and the usual oath administered to them.

Mr. Porter, from the committee appointed at

On motion of Mr Wardwell, it was
Ordered, That the Clerk supply newspapers to
the members, severally, not exceeding the price
of three daily papers for each.
A message, in writing, was received from the
President of the United States, by the hand of
A. J. Donelson, Esq. his Secretary, and was
read by the Clerk

read by the Clerk. On motion of Mr. Beardsley, it was

Ordered, That the message be committed to he Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and that 10,000 copies of the message and accompanying documents be printed for the use of the House. The SPEAKER laid before the House the An-

he table, and ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Connor. 15,000 extra copies of the above document were ordered to be print-

on the state of the finances.

The SPRAKER laid before the House the folon, such gentlemen as have been Heads of Departments or members of either branch of the owing communications from the Secretary of he Treasury, which were, severally, laid on the egislature, and at the discretion of the Presiable, and ordered to be printed:

Annual Estimates of Public Expenditures for deceived. dent of the Senate, persons who belong to such Legislatures or Foreign Governments as are in amity with the United States, shall be admitted he year 1834, and the three first quarters of the resent year, and the Annual Report of the

ioner of the Land Office. Mr. Wise said it had been suggested by sever-I members near him that more than the usual Ordered, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled, and that the Senate is ready to ought to be printed. He therefore moved the reconsideration of the motion by which the number of ten thousand was ordered, in order to in-Ordered, That a Committee be appointed to

rease the number. Mr. HARPER, of Penn., would barely remark, oin such committee as may be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to wait on ne said, that an increase of the number was unecessary, as there was scarcely a newspaper in he United States which would not print it, and thereby afford every individual an opportunity of

him that a quorum of the two Houses of Congress is assembled, and that Congress is ready reading it.

Mr. Wise said he had not heard the remark receive any communication he may make of the gentleman, but he would observe that this Messrs. White and Knight were appointed nessage was one of uncommon interest, and the Committee on the part of the Senate Mr. Ewing gave notice that he would at an that to print 20,000 copies would cost but little more than 10,000. early day of this session, ask leave to bring in a bill to settle and define the northern boundary

The question being taken, the motion to re-

without, which was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the death of a member of their body, the Hon. NATHAN SMITH, and informing the Monday, December 7, 1835.
At 12 o'clock, M. the House was called to rder by Mr. Franklin, the Clerk of the late Conlouse that this funeral would take place to-mor-The roll was then called by States, and 224

ow, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Toucey offered the following resolution, The House then proceeded to the election of which was agreed to:
Resolved unanimously, That this House will attend the funeral of the Hon. NATHAN SMITH, late a member of the Senate from the State of Connecticut, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, and, as a

> ceased, will go into mourning, and wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.
>
> Mr. Judson moved that the House do now adurn, which was agreed to, and The House then adjourned to meet to-morrow,

[From the Commercial Advertiser.] The House then proceeded to the election of The steam packet Wm. Gibbons, Capt Wright, arrived last evening, by which we have the Charleston papers to Saturday evening, and N

Orleans papers to the 26th ult.

We regret to have to state, says the Patriot of the 3d, that Mr. CALHOUN met with a serious accident on his way to Columbia, about 10 miles from Abbeville Court House, from the upsetting of the stage, by which he was it is said, some what dangerously hurt. This information is what dangerously hurt. This information is derived from a passenger, a gentlemen of this city, who arrived here from Augusta on the Rail Rord last evening, and who states that the above report was current at Hamburg when he eft that place.

3d inst. says, "We understand a serious acci-ed with the mark only of the deceased; in other dent occurred last night with the stage from

gress from New Orleans, came passenger in the ally executed; while the Commonwealth insiststeam packet Wm. Gibbons.

ple of color, seem likely to be passed, though not chinery, ascribable to the without considerable opposition. One clause and impositions of others prohibits colored mechanics to undertake work. Judge King charged the on their own account, except under the supervi-sion of a free white mechanic of the same trade. Another prohibits free persons of color from bout half an hour, returned a verdict affirming Mr. MANGUM presented the credentials of BEDator from that State for six years from the 4th of March last.

holding slaves, under pain of fine and imprisonment. Another is directed against free persons Mr. SOUTHARD presented the credentials of of color learning to read and write. The Charles-Benjamin Watkins Leigh, of Virginia, elected ton Courier states that these bills meet with a Senator from that State for six years from the much opposition in that vicinity.

Charleston, Nov. 5.

Orleans, spoke Nov. 8, lat. 20 10, lon. 60 20 west, fell in with the brig George, of Biddiford, N. Waterhouse, master, from Boston, bound to N. Waterhouse, master, from Boston, bound to Antiguas, full of water, having started her wood sembled, and was ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make, reported that the Joint Committee had performed that nication he may be pleased to make, reported that the Joint Committee had performed that weather being squally and boats stove, could not his antagonist. The ball with which the weapduty, and had received for answer that the Presi- lay by her any longer.

The Message was then received from the President of the United States. The reading of the Message occupied an hour and thirty-five minutes. Mr. Clay presented the credentials of John J. Crittender, of Kentucky, elected a Senator from that State for six years from the 4th of March last.

To were thrown overboard, and we learn that most of it was secured. She arrived here last evening with about 400 bales of Cotton, (having nine hundred bales at the time of the learn that most of it was secured. She arrived here last evening with about 400 bales of Cotton, (having nine hundred bales at the time of the learn that most of it was secured. She arrived here last evening with about 400 bales of Cotton, (having nine hundred bales at the time of the learn that most of it was secured. She arrived here last evening with about 400 bales of Cotton, (having nine hundred bales at the time of the learn that most of it was secured. She arrived here last evening with about 400 bales of Cotton, (having nine hundred bales at the time of the last evening the wounded man to his fate. Fortunately for him a watchman came up and conveyed him to his residence.—Cour. & Eng. (having nine hundred bales at the time of the accident.) accident.) MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 30.

Indian Outrage .- An express to the Governor, nents were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Grundy the Annual Report with intelligence that the Creek Indians bac crossed the Chattahochee and murdered Mrs. Brown and four of her children—that there had been some skirmishing among the whites and Mr. Tomlinson then rose and addressed the the Indians, and that serious consequences were

apprehended.
[This was in revenge for the death of an Inthe Senate the death of the Honorable NATHAN SMITH, late a Senator from the State of Connecticut.

The Governor sent orders to the Col. of Stew-

FROM TEXAS. terized his social intercourse, and secured the attachment and confidence of those with whom he was intimately associated. He retired to rest on Saturday evening, as far as was observed, in the enjoyment of his accustomed health and spirits. Feeling indisposed he rose from his 300 cavalry and 100 infantry attacked an encampbed and obtained the advice of a medical friend ment, defended by Colonel Bowie and Captain

bed and obtained the advice of a medical friend who subsequently left his apartment without the slightest apprehension of a fatal result. In a short time his charged appearance caused alarm, and his friend was again called. On his return the heart had ceased to beat, and he expired in his chair, on Sunday morning about half past one o'clock, without a struggle or a groan.—

Thus, responsibly and captular ment, defended by Colonel Bowie and Captain ment, defe Thus unexpectedly and awfully was our late associate and friend summoned from astate of probation and trial into the presence of not very definite. Protests and remonstrances

the Divine Redeemer and Judge, in whom he devoutly professed to believe and trust. May this in various quarters, and the whole country aprenewed demonstration of the solemn truth, that in the midst of life we are in death, produce its proper effect on our hearts and lives, and rumor says that Santa Anna himself is the and be insrumental in preparing us for the judgment to come and the retributions of eternity.

The afflictive event which has cast such a gloom over this body cannot fail to excite profound sensibility and regret throughout the Uniform Mexico, who are in resistance to the Consolidation. are in correspondence with the Federalists of on, as well as in the native state of the deceas- tionists.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27. most able and distinguished lawyers and statesmen. While we lament the inscrutable Provifrom Texas, but will be read with some interest,
Not muter slept beneath the wave, dence, with humble submission it becomes us to be still, knowing that the destinies of men and In Camp, Gonzales, Oct. 25.

ations are in the hands of an omnipotent and oly God, whose dispensations are merciful and which I belong, is now within three days march of nations are in the hands of an omnipotent and With the Senate, Sir, I leave the adoption of join them; they are encamped six miles this side the measures requisite to manifest its high resthe measures requisite to manifest its high res-pect for the character and memory of the deceas-days, waiting for reinforcements, which are daily coming in, and our cannon, to the number of 5 on 6 pieces, which will be there in six days.— What is to be done, you will learn herafter; now, ions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to ake order for superintending the funeral of the donorable Nathan Smith, which will take blace to-morrow at 12 o'clock; that the Senate commanding most of the town, and the streets

barricaded and defended by canon—cannon on the church, which is stone. Most of the houses the church, which is stone. Most of the houses are of Stone, and occupied by the military, all the families having left. A number of Mexicans the families having left. A number of Mexicans the families having left. rd and Shepley.]
Resolved, That the members of the Senate dy for a fight. have joined our army. Gen. Cos says he is rea Your friend, truly,

rom a sincere desire of showing every mark of espect due to the memory of the Honorable arthan Smith, deceased, late a member there-The population of Monroe county, as ascerthe recent census, amounts to a fracof, will go into mourning for him one month, by he usual mode of wearing crape round the left tion over 58,000, being an increase in five years of 8229. The number of acres of improved land, is 229,357. The number of males in the Resolved, That as an additional mark of res- land, is 229,397. The national mark of res- county exceeds that of the females by nearly 3000.

[From the Journal of Commerce.] More Human Butchery in Brazil.—The Editors of the Journal of Commerce have been fa vored with the following extract of from Maranham, brought by the brig Isabella Capt. Crane. Its statements are confirmed by

Capt. C., who in coming out of Maranham har-bor, met the Malta, from the vicinity of Para, and learned from her similar particulars.

MARANHAM, Nov. 14, 1835. MARANHAM, Nov. 14, 1835.

By the arrival of the Fair American, yester day, we have later, and (if true) distressing news from Para and Camata. Capt. Willis after lying at Pary some days, obtained permis sion to go to Camata, but on the day that h was to sail, the Malta came down to the block

ade [of Para by a Brazilian squadron under Commodore Taylor, Para being in possession of the Indians, &c.] from there, with a report so unfavorable that he did not go; and they both sailed for this place at the same time. The Malta has not arrived. Capt. Willis states that a report came to the blockade just as he was leaving, that an English brig called the Creole, had been taken at the Pilot ground by the Indians, and all hands murdere

except one man. The circumstances, as nea as we can get them, are as follows: While th Captain was waiting for a Pilot, a canoe went to him and told him that the Pilot would not go off in a canoe, but he must send his boat. accordingly sent it, with four men and the mater in the state of the finances.

These they kept, while a number of others went On motion of Mr. Camereleng, it was laid on on board, murdered the rest of the crew, took out of her what they wanted, and sunk her.— She had on board between 4 and 5000 guns, and 200 barrells of powder. There are many things that make it appear true; still the deed appear was due some six weeks ago, with arm aware of the state of the country, might easily b

> [From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.] An Incident .- About 12 o'clock yesterday during the snow storm, a little girl, about 10 years of age, was observed on the square in from of the churches; without thoes or stockings, or any covering upon her head, and had on but a single garment to protect her person from the severity of the weather,—and nearly frozen.— She had a jug with her, and money sufficient to obtain a quart of whishey, for her mother's use. She was taken to a shelter, by a gentleman who found her in the above pivable condition, and rnished with a pair of shoes and stockings, and directed to return home without making

her intended purchase of whiskey. Here is a picture of the misery which intem perance brings. The love of spirituous liquors overcomes in parents, the love of their offspring, and the one is sacrificed to procure the other .-To expose a child of that age, and in such a condition, to the inclemency of a day like yesterday
—the snow at least a foot in depth—shows the onsider was agreed to.

Mr. Wise then moved the printing of 15,000 copies with the documents, and 5,000 copies

Mr. Wise then moved the printing of 15,000 copies with the documents, and 5,000 copies

Mr. Wise then moved the printing of 15,000 copies with the documents, and 5,000 copies absorbing passion, and its gratification is the highest desire of its miserable votaries. The better feelings of our nature recoil at such scenes and should arouse us to renewed exertion, in

> [From the American Sentinel.] The highly interesting case of Escheat, the Commonwealth against the estate of Sarah Desilver, deceased, the trial of which occupied the Court of Common Pleas during nearly two weeks erminated yesterday at noon with a verdict for

the great work of Temperance reformation.

the Commonwealth.

Sarah Desilver, a widow owning considerable real estate and residing in the Northern Liberties, died in the summer of 1828. Information was given to the officers of the government that she died intestate, without heirs, or any known kindred; and therefore proceedings were instituted to secure her property, agreeably to the law, for the Commonwealth. During the progress of the inquest, the Rev. Thomas J. Kitts, Pasor of the Second Baptist Church and Congre gation of the County of Philadelphia, produced a will and a deed, both executed by Sarah Desilver, the former dated on the 8th of December, 1824, and the latter dated on the 24th of Aug., 1825; and in each the property in controvers was disposed of, after the death of Sarae De silver, partly to the Second Baptish Church and partly to the Rev. Thomas J. Kitts. These instruments were alleged, on the behalf of the Commonwealth, to be void, inasmuch as Sarah childish, and deranged old woman. Stage Accident. - The Columbia Times of the both in the hand writing of Mr. Kitts, and sign-

The Hon. Martin Gordon, member of Concident that in these lucid intervals, and that in these lucid intervals, the will and the deed were rationed, that no lucid interval was proved, that the Very severe enactments against the free peo- making of the two instruments were mere ma-

Judge King charged the Jury on the law and the escheat, and repudiating both the will and

Serious Affray.—On Monday night between 11 and 12 o'clock, a quarrel took place, at the well known house of Nathaniel Weeks, in the The schr. Ringleader, from Malaga at Newbreak, spoke Nov. 8, lat. 20 10, lon. 60 20 been unable to learn, and the noted associate of Chichester, George Rice, in consequent of the brig George, of Biddiford, ate of Chichester, George Rice, in consequent of the brig George of Biddiford, at the brig George of Biddiford of Biddiford, at the brig George of Biddiford of Bi on was loaded, very nearly gave Mr. Rice his quietus, passing through the upper part of his thigh, within the eighth of an inch of the femo-ral artery, and then through his hand which was resting on his hip. The companions of Rice fled like cowards, the moment they heard the re-

We regret to learn, the Hon. Ely Moore, one of the representatives in Congress of the city of New York, who arrived in this city on his way to Washington, on Thursday last, was taken seriously ill immediately after his arrival, and is still confined at his lodgings, Congress Hall, from whence it is probable that he will not be able to remove for some days at least.—Philad.

Below will be found a poem of Thos. Moore's, never before published, for which we are indebt-ed to a gentleman of this city. It was present-ed to him by the late celebrated Mrs. Siddons, possession and exercise of all his powers, my colleague and friend interchanged the kind salutations appropriate to the occasion, with the corresponding to the subject.

art County, to call out the militia to defend the people until the Legislature should take further steps upon the subject.

art County, to call out the militia to defend the people until the Legislature should take further steps upon the subject. alluding to this poem observes,—"In the stanzas, I have done little more than relate a fact in verse; and the lady whose singing gave rise to this curious instance of the power of memory in sleep, is Mrs. Robert Arkwright."—Louisiana Adver-

THE DAY DREAM .- By Thomas Moore. They both were hush'd-the voice-the chords-I heard but once the witching lay; And few the tones, and few the words My spell-bound memory brought away.

Traces remembered here and there, Like echoes of some broken strain Links of a sweetness lost in air, That nothing now can join again. E'en these, too, ere the morning fled; And though the charm still linger'd on, That o'er each sense her song had shed,

The song itself was faded-gone! Gone, like the thoughts that once were ours, On summer days, ere youth hath set, Thoughts bright, we know, as summer flowers; But what they were, we now forget!

In vain with hints from other strains I wooed this truant air to come. As birds are taught on eastern plains,
To love their wild and kindred home. In vain; -the song that Sappho gave,

Than this within my memory. At length, one morning, as I lay In that half waking mood, when dreams,

Unwillingly at last gave way

To the full truth of daylight's beams— A face,-the very face methought, From which had breath'd, as from a shrine Of song and soul, the notes I sought,-Came with its music close to mine; And sung the long-lost measure o'er,-

Each note and word with every tone And look, that lent it life before,— All perfect—all again my own! Like parted souls, when mid the blest,

They meet again, each widow'd sound, Through memory's realm had wing'd in quest Of its sweet mate, till all were found. Nor e'en in waking did the clue,

Thus strangely caught, escape again; For never lark its matins knew So well, as now I knew this strain. And oft, when memory's wondrous spell Is talked of in our tranquil bower, I sing this lady's song and tell
This vision of that morning hour.

TO'TICE .- Doct. MARCH'S annual course of inabout ten weeks.

M. will lecture on Pathological and Surgical

, and Operative Surgery, and illustrate the subhe aid of an extensive collection of preparations

ay and morbid Anatomy. And Doct, James H.

Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the

Academy of Medicine, will lecture on Descriptomy and Physiology, and will also have charge

ssecting room, and give instruction to those who

h to nursue practical Anatomy.

to pursue practical Anatomy.

for all the lectures \$12.

rar e additional fee will be required of those

et, and have the privileges of the dissecting om.
Good hoard and lodging can be obtained in Albany at
om \$2 to \$2 50 per week.
n26 dltc2 Good hoard and lodging can be obtained in Albany at from \$2 to \$2 50 per week.

128 19 COKN.—The subscriber has a considerable quantity of the celebrated 12 rowed Dutton Corn, to lispose of for seed, raised 30 miles north of Albany, from seed obtained of J. Buel, Esq. The advantages of raising this corn are its prolific qualities, being easily a decoyield from 70 to 80 bushels to the acre, and its early naturity, ripening in about 100 days from time of planting. Samples of the above corn may be seen at the shop of the subscriber, 355 South Market street, Albany. Orders without expense, will be attended to, and the corn lelivered in Albany during the winter. The price will be from five to six shillings the bushel of ears.

15 APPHEEN WARE. CELINA & CLEASS

n5 dlwctf GEO. A. HOYT

ARTHEN WARE. CHINA & GIASS.

GREGORY & Co. are now receiving by the Lieropool packets, their foreign usiness arrangements are such as to enable them to of-

Glassware generally.
China tea sets, &c. of every style and variety.
Vials, junk bottles, &c. &c. GREGORY & Co.
No. 424 North Market street, one door
south of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Alban
N. B. Particular attention paid to packing the ware.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, is the most valuable remedy now in use for coughs, lds, asthma, or phthisic, consumption, whooping bugh and pulmonary affections of every kind. Its sale

following new certificates are offered for public examination!

From Dr. William Perry.

I have witnessed the effects of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and have no hesitancy in expressing it as my belief that it is a safe, convenient, and very efficacious medicine. Respectfully yours.

Exeter, N. H. July 17, 1832.

From Dr. Thomas Abell.

For the last five years of my practice I have had the satisfaction to witness the beneficial effects of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam in many cases of obstinate cough, and of other affections of the lungs. I would therefore confidently recommend its use in all complaints of the clust as being equal if not superior, to any other medicine within my knowledge.

TRUMAN ABELL, M. D.

Lempster, N. H. Dec. 3, 1833.

TRUMAN ABELL, M. D.
Lempster, N. H. Dec. 3, 1833.
From Dr. Thomas Brown.
The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends it has never disappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have used it.
THOMAS BROWN M. D.

THOMAS BROWN, M. D. Concord, N. H. May 14th, 1833.

Concord, N. H. May Hth, 1833.

From Dr. Samuel Morrell, to the Proprietors of the Vegetable Polimonary Balsam.

I am satisfied that the Vegetable Palsam, is a valuable medicine. It has been used in this place with complete success in an obstinate complaint of the lungs, attended with a severe cough, loss of voice, and the raising of much blood, which had previously resisted many approved prescriptions. After using the Balsam one week, the patient's voice returned and he was able to speak audibly. This case occurred some time since, and the man is new engaged not only in active but in laborious business. Respectfully yours, &c.

Concord, N. H. Jan. 30, 1832.

From Mr. Samuel Everett.

In October 1830, I was attacked with a cough accompanied with a severe pain in the side and difficulty or breathing. I resorted to several remedies but without effect. In January 483t, I was attended by a skifful physician, and subsequently received the advice of several others, but the discase steadily increased; the cough was incessant, attended with a bloody offensive expectoration; my flesh was wasted, my feet swellen and my strength extremely reduced. In April my case seemed utterly hopeless, I was told by my physician that medicine could be of no further service to me and it was not expected by any of my friends that I could survive a month. In this situation my daughter procured a bottle of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, (which she had heard highly recommended for similar complaints) and prevailed on me to make trial of it. It use was attended with the most unexpected and happy results. It gave me immediate relief, and one bottle effected a cure. I have since been frae-from pain in the side, and cough, except in the case of common colds.

SAMUEL EVERETT.

Boston, March , 1832.

Boston, March , 1832. COUNTERFEITERS! BEWARE OF IMPOSI-TION!

Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper, on which is a yellow label signed Sampson Reed. None other can be grenuine. The great celebrity of the genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attacked.

dent occurred last night with the stage from Branchville to this place. We have not heard the particulars with certainty. We understand five or six persons were injured, some very seriously, and among others, Mr. Rice of Charleston also a Lady whose name we could not the particular and the particular solution Batsam.
Price 50 cents. For sale wholesale and retail by J. & I. W. BAY, corner of South Market and State streets, Mbany. Also, by B. I. MYNDERSE, State st. Schegetady.

tic Pills.

exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and
it preparation, has effected thorough and rapid
pon patients supposed to have been far advanced
firmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the
ance which usually indicate a fatal termination of #\$1 for whole boxes, of 30 pills, and 50 cents for of 12 pills, with directions.

Debilitated Females. The complaints peculiar to the fe-nale part of the community, have been long successfully reated by the administration of Dr. RELFE'S Aromatic vills. They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the

ALBION CORN PLASTER.— The Albion A. Corn Flaster softens the Corn, however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots. The relief afforded is gentle, immediate and thorough.

A Recent Cuse.

Sir—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable Albion Corn Plaster. By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which had been exceedingly troublesome and painful for years, and I think it but justice to your invaluable preparation to add, (for the encouragement of those who, owing to repeated disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure, that your Plaster cured her corns after trying other highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and, what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact, that it has been used by several of my neighbours with equally good success.

Keeper of Toil-House, S. Boston Bridge.

Boston, June 17th.

D'Price 50 cents.

Sore and Inflamed Eyes. The studious, the weakly and there who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of Sore and inclumed Eyes. The studious, the Weakly and others who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application in DUMFRIES Eye Water. This well established Wash for the Eye usually gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated diseases of soreness and inflammation. Price 25 cents.

The Tooth Ache. This agonizing disorder is cured in its nost painful stages, by one of the most simple as well as owerful remedies known in modern practice. The ZAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS afford instant disorders in the control of t CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS afford instant relief, without inflicting the sughtest injury on the teeth. They are applied externally to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition. Price 50 cents a box.

* None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kiddler's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover-streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, J his special appointment, by W. A. WHARTON, corner of Beaver and Market-sts, and R. M. MEIGS, corner of Market and Hudson-sts., Albany; and by CROSWELL & ERACE, Catskill.

13 Large discount to those who buy to sell agein. Large discount to those who buy to sell again.

incited by the subscriber to an invaluable preparation. Dr. RELFE'S Botanical Drops! are every year mereasing their long established reputation. They have putlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence.

They have been successfully administered for many years, as a remedy for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scury, Foul and Obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, and Venereal Taint;—and are also successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the Measles, ully used in cases of violent eruptions after the Measles. Scald Head, and Venercal Taint,—and are also successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the Measles, Red Elotches, Pimples on the Face, Festering Eruption on the Skin, and other diseases of the external surface and are one of the best Spring and Autumn Physic known to free the system from humors.

A physcian of entinence, who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known, for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies.

Price \$1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

I sweetness of the declar ; a None gonuine, unless signed on the outside printed rapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor the late Dr Conway. For sale with all the other Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99 nex "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99 next door to J. kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanjover Streets, near Concert Hall. Boston;— and by his special appointment, by W. A. WHARTON, corner of Beaver and Market-sts., and R. M. MEIGS, corner of Market and Hudson-sts., Albany; and by CROSWELL & BRACE, Catskill.

17 Large discount to those who buy to sell agair;
m22 by [1]

WOOD FAUCETS, of every size and kind, for sale by the gross, dozen or single, at the Variety Store, 392 South Market st. by o16 STEPHEN VAN SCHAACK,

Dec 15, 1835