SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE-GOV. M'DUFFIE'S MESSAGE—"PO-TENT LEGAL RESTRAINTS."

The Legislature of South Carolina met at Co-M'DUFFIE occupies eight columns, and is in the | tributes. bold, strong and inflamatory spirit which usually characterises that gentleman's public documents. We copy liberally from that portion of this Message which relates to the subject of position of Southern sentiments on the question, and to apprise our Regency neighbors what traordinary Message of Gov. M'DUFFIE:-

known prejudices, religious or political, of an ignorant multitude. Under the influence of this species of voluntray madness, nothing is sacred that stands in the way of its purposes. Like all other religious impostures, it has the power to consecrate every act, however atrocious, and every person, however covered with "multiplicing villanies" that may promote its diabolical ends of worship at its infernal altars. By its whelv creed, coursely extended the propose of known prejudices, religious or political, of an ig- ren. ends of worship at its infernal altars. By its unholy creed, murder itself becomes a labor of love and charity, and the felon renegado who flics from the justice of his country, finds not offices from the justice of his country, finds not only a refuge, but becomes a sainted minister in the sanctuary of its temple. No error can be more mischievous than to underrate the danger of such a principle, and no policy can be more fatal than to neglect it from a contempt for the supposed insignificance of its agents. The experience of both France and Great Britain, fearfully instructs us from what small and contempts. fully instructs us from what small and contemptible beginnings this omi des noirs philanthropy may rise to a gigantic power, too mighty to be resisted by all the influence and energy of the covernment; in the one case shrouding a wealgovernment; in the one case, shrouding a weal-thy and flourishing island in the blood of its anuated slaves to avoid the expense of mainthy and flourishing island in the blood of its anuated slaves to avoid the expense of maintaints, in the other literally driving taining them. The citizens of this state may the ministry, by means of an instructed parlia ment to perpetrate that act of suicidal legislation and colonial oppession, the emancipation of doom to execration that master who should slaves in the British West Indies. It may not imitate the inhuman example of the Roman shaves in the British West Indies. It may not be unapily compared to the element of fire, of which a neglected spark among combustible materials, which a timely stamp of the foot might have extinguished forever, speedily swells into a sweeping torrent of fiery desolation, which no human power can arrest or control in the opinion of the intelligent. West India, planters, it exist in a system of domestic or patriarchal slapearance on the British Islands, that they are doomed to barrenness and desertion, and to be the

ings of emanipation.
Under these circumstances and in this critical "taking care that the Republic receive no detri-

wretched abodes of indolent and profligate blacks, equaled poverty, gross immortality and slavish subjection to an iron despotism of British bayo-

nets, the fatal mockery of all the promised bless-

CLERGY, regarding the authors of it as enemies of the human race. Nothing could be more appropriate than for South Carolina to set this Church, and in all the free states of antiquity. Legislature will not adjourn till it discharges this

high daty of patriotism.
It cannot be disguised, however, that any laws which may be enacted by the authority of this state, however adequate to punish and repress offences committed within its limits, will be interference, we can recognise no distinction be. wholly insufficient to meet the exigencies of the present conjuncture. If we go no farther than

this, we may as well do nothing.

These outrages against the peace and safety of the state are perpetrated in other communi-ties, which hold and exercise sovereign and exclusive jurisdiction over all persons and things within their territorial limits. It is within these limits, protected from responsibility to our laws by the sovereignty of the states in which they reside, that the authors of all this mischief se curely connect their schemes, plant their batteries, and nurl their fiery missiles among us, aimed at the mighty magazine of combustible matter the explosion of which would lay the state m

It will, therefore, become our imperious duty, recurring to those great principles of interna-tional law which still exist in all their primitive force among the sovereign states of this confede racy, to demand of our sovereign associates the peace, who avail themselves of the sanctuaries of performing this high duty to which we are conlet us approach our co-states with all the fraternal mildness, which becomes us as members of the same family of confederated republics, and at which become a sovereign state, while maintaining her dearest interest and most sacred rights.

For the institution of domestic slavery we hold ourselves responsible only to God, and it is utterly incompatible with the dignity and the safety of the state, to permit any foreign authority to question our right to maintain it tary token of our respect for the opinions of our confederate brethren, to present some views to their consideration on this subject, calculated to disbuse their minds of false opinions and perni-cious prejudices. itself. They do not, indeed, disguise the fact that the principal object is to operate on publi

No human institution, in my opinion, is mormanifestly consistent with the will of God, than domestic slavery, and no one of his ordinances is written in more legible characters than that which consigns the African race to this condithan any other of which they are susceptible .-Whether we consult the sacred scriptures or the lights of nature and reason, we shall find these truths as abundantly apparent as if written with a sun beam in the heavens. Under both the Jewish and Christian dispensations of our religion, domestic slavery existed with the unequivocal sanction of its prophets, its apostles, and finally its great author. The patriarchs themselves, those chosen instruments of God, were slaveholders

They have all the qualities that fit them for slaves, and not one of those that would fit them to be freemen. They are unterly unqualified not only for rational freedom, but for selfgovernment of any kind. They are in all respects, physical, moral and political, inferior to millions of the human race, who have for consecu tive ages dragged out a wretched existence under a grinding political despotism, and who are doomed to this hopeless condition by the very qualities which unnt them for a better. It is utterly astonishing that any enlightened American, after contemplating all the manifold forms in which even the white race of mankind are doomed to slavery and oppression, should sup-pose it possible to reclaim the Africans from their destiny. The capacity to enjoy freedom is an attribute not to be communicated by human power. It is an endowment of God, and one o the rarest which it has pleased his inscrutable wisdom to bestow upon the nations of the earth. It is conferred as the reward of merit, and only upon those who are qualified to enjoy it. Until then do well to inquire how much more nearly they walk in the ways of Godliness, than did Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. That the African negro is destined by Providence to occupy this condition of servile dependence, is not less manifest. It is marked on the face, stamped on the skin, and evinced by his unintelligent countenance, until the "Ethiopian can change his skin," it will be in vain to attempt, by any hu

lumbia on the 23d ult. The Message of Gov. God has doomed to be slaves, by all their at-Let not, therefore, the misguided and designing intermeddlers who seek to destroy our peace, imagine that they are serving the cause of God, by practically arraigning the decrees of his Providence. Indeed it would scarcely excite Slavery, for the double purpose of giving an ex-surprise, if with the impious audacity of those who projected the tower of Babel, they should attempt to scale the battlements of Heaven, and remonstrate with the God of wisdom for having drngs of their citizens against our domestic institution.

ask the careful attention of our readers to this extraceful attention of our readers to this exThe advantage of domestic slavery over the

fraternal relation which subsists between the
States of this confederacy. For no outrage asaordinary Message of Gov. M'Duffre: — most favorable condition of political slavery, gainst any community can be greater than to does not admit of a question. It is the obvious stir up the elements of servile insurrection, and throughout the slave-holding states, has been in-tensely indignantly and justly excited, by the provide comfortable food and clothing for his wanton, efficious and incendiary proceedings of slaves; and whatever false and exaggerated stocertain, societies and persons, in some of the non-slave-holding states, who have been actively employed in attempting to circulate among us hospitality, the peasantry and operatives of no lightened and magnanimous conduct of the peopamphlets, papers and pictoral representations of the most offensive and inflamatory character, these respects, than the slaves of our country. and eminently calculated to excite them to insurrection and massacre. These wicked mon-free and enlightened nation in Europe, there are sters and deluded fanatics, overlooking the numerous objects in their own vicinity who have a tives, than there are negro slaves in the United moral, it not a legal claim upon their charitable States. In all respects, the comforts of our regard, run abroad in the expansion of their hypocritical benevolence, muffled up in the saintly lish operatives, or the Irish and Continental peamantle of Christian meekness, to fulfil the fiend-likeerrand of minging the blood of the master and the slave, to whose fate they are equally indifferent with the smouldaring rains of or starving humanity the public poor houses. different, with the smouldering ruins of our peaceful dwellings. No principle of human action so utterly baffles all human calculation, as that species of fanatical enthusiasm, which is made up of envy and applicant, assuming the ruine of religious and applicant, assuming the first peaceful want driving them almost to despair, these mis rable creatures are perpetually annoyably the most distressing cares for the ruine of religious and applicant points. guise of religious zeal, and acting upon the future condition of themselves and their child-

not aspire to rival the virtue of the Romans, but it may be safely affirmed that they would human power can arrest or control in the opinion of the intelligent. West India planters, it is because the local authorities from a sense of false security, neglected to hang up the first of these political missionaries that made their approximately makes the local authorities from a sense of false security, neglected to hang up the first of these political missionaries that made their approximately makes the local authorities from a sense of following the first of th

and happy, much beyond the general condition of the human race, except where those foreign intruders and fatal ministers of mischief, the emancipationists, like their arch-prototype in the garden of Eden, and actuated by no less en- | The fellows vanished! vy, have tempted them to aspire above the conconjuncture of our affairs, the solemn and re-sponsible duty devolves on the Legislature, of

Domestic slaves, therefore instead of being

the obsequies of the State in a saturcal earnival of blood and murder, and while brutally violating all the charities of life and descrating the very altars of religion, impionsly calling upon Heaven to sanctify these abominations.

It is my deliberate opinios that the laws of every community should punish this species of interference munity should preparations have been made, we distinct a litimate emancipation of our slaves. So deep derstand, by Mr. Huntley, at the Mansion downed to die immediately after recording these sentiments, I could say in all sincerity and under all the sanctions of community should preparations have been made, we distinct emancipation of our slaves. So deep derstand, by Mr. Huntley, at the Mansion downed to die immediately after recording these sentiments, I could say in all sincerity and under all the sanctions of community should preparations have been made, we distinct the property derstand, by Mr. Huntley, at the Mansion downed to die immediately after recording these sentiments, I could say in all sincerity and under all the sanctions of community should preparations have been made. We derstand, by Mr. Huntley, at the Mansion downed to die immediately after recording these sentiments, I could say in all sincerity and under all the sanctions of the immediately after recording these sentiments, I could say in all sincerity and under all the sanctions of the downed to die immediately after recording these sentiments, I could say in all sincerity and under all the sanctions of the downed to die immediately after recording these sentiments. The downed to die immediately after recording these sentiments are all the sanctions of the downed to die immediately after recording these sentiments.

interference, we can recognise no distinction be tween ultimate and immediate emancipation.

caution necessary to guard against it, that we examine into the real motives and ultimate purposes of the Abolition societies and their prominent agents. To justify their officious and gratuitous interference in our domestic affairs—th most insulting and insolent outrage which can b our domestic slavery, because forsooth they tole-erate its existence among us. If they are at all responsible for the sin of slavery, whatever that may be, it is not because they tolerate it now, but because their ancestors were the agents and authors of its original introduction.

Their ancestors sold ours the slaves and war-ranted the title, and it would be a much more becoming labor of filial piety for their descendants to pray for their souls, if they are protestants, and buy masses to redeem them from purgatory, if they are catholics, than to assail their warrantheir respective jurisdictions, to carry on schemes of incendiary hostility against the institutions, untary and gratuitous assumption of responsibility, in imitation of a recent and high example in our history, but imperfectly conceals a lurking principle of danger, whirh deserves to be examined and exposed. What is there to make the people of New York or Massachusetts responsible for slavery in South Carolina, any more than the people of Great Britain? To assume that the people of these states are responsible for the continuance of this institution, is distinctly to as whatever enforced disclaimers they may make, their efforts would be worse than unpr any other hypothesis. The folly of attempting to convert the slave-holders to voluntary emancipation, by a course of slander and denuncia-

> into universal odium, and the public opinion of the non-slave-holding states to the point of emancipating our slaves by federal legislation, without the consent of their owners. Disguise it as they may, "to this complexion it must

> It is in this aspect of the subject that it chalenges our grave and solemn consideration. It behoves us, then, in my opinion, to demand, respectfully, of each and every one of the nonslave-holding states, 1. A formal and solemn disclaimer by its legislature, of the existence of any rightful power, either in such state or the Inited States in congress assembled, to interfere in any manner whatever, with the institutio of domestic slavery in South Carolina. 2. The immediate passage of penal laws by such legilatures, denouncing against the incendiaries of whom we complain, such punishments as will speedily and for ever suppress their machinations

speechy and for ever suppress their machinations against our peace and safety.

Though the right to emancipate our slaves by coercive legislation has been very generally disclaimed by popular assemblages in the non-slave holding states, it is nevertheless important that each of those states should give this disclaimed the authentic and authoritative form of a legislative declaration, to be preserved as a permanent record for our future security. Our right to de-mand of those states the enactment of laws for the punishment of those enemies of our peace, who avail themselves of the sanctuary of sovereign jurisdiction to wage a war of extermination against us, is founded on one of the most salutary and conservative principles of in ternational law. Every state is under the most sacred obligations, not only to abstain from a such interference with the institutions of anoth er as is calculative to disturb its tranquillity of endanger its safety, but to prevent its citizen

man power, to make freemen of those whom munity. As between separate and independent offensive proceedings against another, by its citizens or subjects, makes the state so refusing n accomplice in the outrage, and furnishes ust cause of war. These principles of international law are universally admitted, and non-have been more sacredly observed by just and en lightened nations.
The obligations of the non-slave-holding

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species of "potent legal restraints" are required for the pacification of the South. We therefore upon the whole African race instead of the Euple in many portions of the non-slave-holding States, forbids us to anticipate a refusal on the part of those states to fulfil these high obligations of national faith and duty. And we have the less reason to look forward to this inauspicious result, from considering the necessary those States and of the whole commercial world. from the general emancipation of our slaves.— These consequences may be presented, as an irresistible appeal to every rational philanthropist in Europe of America. It is clearly demonstra-ble that the production of cotton depends not so much on soil and climate as on the existence of domestic slavery. In the relaxing latitudes where it grows, not one half the quantity would where it grows, not one hair the quantity would be produced, but for the existence of this insti-tution, and every practical planter will concur in the opinion, that if all the slaves in these States were now emancipated, the American

rop would be reduced, the very next year, from No great skill in political economy will be required to estimate how enormously the price of cotton would be increased by this change, and no one who will consider how largely this staple contributes to the wealth of manufacturing nations, and to the necessaries and comforts of they will a doubtful experiment, ten millions of poor white people would be reduced to destitution, paupersm and starvation. An anxious desire to avoid prompts this final appeal to the interests and enghtened philanthropy of our confederate states And we cannot permit ourselves to believe, that our just demands thus supported by every consideration of humanity and duty, will be rejected

terest in the preservation of that union.

Us Congress meets on Monday next. The President's Message will be delivered at 12 o'. clock on Tuesday, and arrive by the Courier and political evil, in the corner stone of our republi- Enquirer Express, in New-York, on Wednesday

"Supaan en Melk, Hoofd Kaas, Roolletjes,

It becomes necessary, in order to ascertain the extent of our danger, and the measures of predenomination than two dollsrs.

Gorman Flour and Irish Butter .- The Journal of Commerce says that within 90 days, large quantities of Flour from Germany and Butter from Ireland, will arrive at New-York.

offered to a community—they profess to hold themselves responsible for the pretended sin of

The Life of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Doyle.-Bishop ring a period of high political and religious ag itation, from the pen of one of his countrymen, has been published by John Doyle, New-York, and is for sale at the Book Store of Robt, O'Hara, in this city.

II The importations from France, at Boston, for the first three quarters of the year 1835, amount to \$1,173,705.

Dr. Turner, of Burrillville, R. I., put a period cause known for this rash act.

The ice in the Delaware, above Bristol, was an

[ From the Natchez Courier. ]

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION. reliance upon the election of the Hon. Charles Lynch, for Governor, over his Excellency Hi-

surer; and Mallory (V. B.) Auditor of Public Accounts, Mallory is the present incumbent.— As Lynche's election was admitted to be a fair test of the strength between W. & V. B. in Mississippi, the victory is one of great importance, and will exercise, we think a beneficial influence upon the other States. Mississippi has decided againt King Caucus, and with Tennessee and Pennsylvania, she has treated with contempt the servants. The letter to Gwinn, of Tennessee the complimentary toast of Golf, and the lette to Anthony Campbell, have most signally failed in the accomplishment of the objects for which they were procured by the designing politicians. Tennessee elected Cannon, and re-elected White: Pennsylvania has given Ritner 30,000 majority in spite of the praises bestowed on Wolf; and Mississippi, thinking she had within her bor-ders men who were known to her, and needed not a recommendation from the Rip Raps, for a seat in the Senate of the United States—has elected to the Legislature, men who will vote for talents and merit, and not for partizan zeal and devotion. If Claiborne had not received the support of many of the friends of Judge W. we should feel perfectly satisfied with the result of the election. The people have willed his election, however, and let it be—we shall be satisfied, if they are; at the same time, we think that in two years from this, there will be more

Marriage of the Queen of Portugal .- We learn that the Duke of Saxe Coburg has accepted for his son the proposal of marriage with the Queen of Portugal, and a courier has been despatched Lisbon with the marriage contract as approved by him. The young prince will go to Lisbon in April by Brussels and London; during the winter he will study the Portuguese language. already speaks the Latin, French, Italian, and Hungarian languages with facility and elegance. Suabian Mercury.

do not know Mr. Claiborne.

FOR THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL. COMMON SCHOOLS-NO. VII.

Having in several of the previous essays, eneavored to show, that the right and duty of reulating the course and mode of instruction in to enquire, to whom in particular such right and der of studies pursued. luty most properly belonged, whether to the paents and guardians of the children taught-to study of geography, that the scholars acquire an the Superintendent of common schools in the school district-to the inspectors of common schools of their town-to the state legislatureor to the Superintendent of common schools, acting under Legislative authority? And having gone through with all the proposed enquiries except the last, without being able to find any suitable depository for the right and duty in question; we come now to the only remaining enquiry, whether that right and duty do not belong to the Superintendent of common schools, and ought not to be exercised by him?

The Superintendent of common schools is the official chief of that entire department of public instruction, which includes all the common schools in the State established under the school act. Whatever may be now thought of the powers conferred on him by law; or whatever nay be the relation in which he now practicall ds to common schools, it was, I believe, as

I shall attempt hereafter to show, the original design of the school act, that he should be the legal visitor, if not in the common law sense of that term, at least in its popular acceptation, of all the schools in the State established under that act, his right of visitation, if not expressly delegated to him by law, being, as I contend, necessarily implied both in the name and in the nature of his office. But independently of any such implied source of authority, the deference and respect naturally paid to such an officer from the presumption that he is worthy of the high trust committed to his charge, must always secure to him a commanding influence in the affairs of common schools.

It is certainly natural that the incumbent of

can be presumed equally competent and willing to perform such a service? From whom else emalike deference and respect? And what other sysy states who are united to us by so many social tem would be free from the principal objections nd political ties, and who have ao deep an inheretofore stated in reference to plans of education established by any subordinate authority? Gamblers Routed .-- Some of the Vicksburgh And to which of such objections would such a survivors recently quartered themselves upon the system, prepared by the Superintendent of village of Waynesburgh, Pa. and commenced bu- common schools, be likely to be liable? His ofsiness. The citizens called a Meeting and ap- ficial information of the condition of common pointed a Committee, which waited upon the schools, of their wants and necessities-his opdirty-leg gentry, at their Rooms, and very po- portunity to note their defects and observe litely informed them that their village could not their improvements-and the comparison of In a word, our slaves are cheerful, contented conveniently entertain such distinguished stran- their relative merits which he is always enabled gers, expressing, at the same time, a hope that to make, give him advantages over all others the gentlemen would take their departure in the for such an undertaking; and at the same time, course of two hours. This hint was sufficient. the deference and respect always paid to such paramount authority, would be much more likely to secure for any plan, proposed by him, a pa-

ing to controvert them at present. They may an official superior, as is the superintendent of generations, should live in any other than a community having the institution of domestic slavery, as it existed among the patriarchs of the primitive Church, and in all the free states of antiquaty.

In Mr. Huntley's ample bill of Farc, we observe the following National Dishes, which constitute the "First Course:"—

Church, and in all the free states of antiquaty.

If the Lorielland my assectated is uperior, as is the superintendent of distress. "Only listen to mean your child," in Mr. Huntley's ample bill of Farc, we observe the following general terms:—That there is no occasion for any such selection or rescutive, and in all the free states of antiquaty.

Superintendent of distress. "Only listen to mean. You ought to thank there is no occasion for any such selection or region."

Superintendent of distress. "Only listen to mean. You ought to thank there is no occasion for any such selection or region."

Superintendent of distress. "Only listen to mean. You ought to thank there is no occasion for any such selection or region."

Superintendent of distress. "Only listen to mean your child," common schools.

It is now generally conceded that the programment of the distress. "Only listen to mean. You ought to thank there is no occasion for any such selection or region."

Superintendent of distress. "Only listen to mean of the remotest and official superior, as is the superintendent of distress. "Only listen to mean. You ought to thank there is no occasion for any such selection or region. That the following selection or region. The distribution of the distress. "Only listen to mean of the distress."

In Mr. Huntley's ample bill of Farc, we obstant the following selection or region. That the following selection or region. The distribution of the distress. "Only listen to mean of the primitive said he, "listen to reason. You ought to thank the restriction of the superintendent of the distribution of the distribution of the superintendent of the superintendent of the distribution of the superintendent of the superint eral use, being all of an excellent character knowledge, depends more on the mode of instruc-Hieltjes en Pootjees, Zult, Kool Slaa, heet and are all nearly equally good; that a discrim- tion, than on the time spent in study. But withpolitical and social system, our confederates should be distinctly informed, in any communiing one and rejecting another, would subject for proof of the position to well authenticated IF The Senate of Georgia has rejected the the parents of the scholars to a vexatious and facts. From the returns made to the superintenbooks; and because such a discrimination and change, would involve great injustice to the authors or proprietors of the rejected books. bill before that body for the prohibition of the needless expense in the exchange of old for new dent of common schools, as stated in his annual thors or proprietors of the rejected books. - mon schools, does not materially vary from the Now, admitting the full force of all these reas- whole number between the ages of five and sixons for the present (but with the reserved right teen years, residing in all the school districts in to controvert them at another time,) does it the State. Hence, it necessarily results, that therefore follow that such an interference of the children, on an average, spend more than ten Superintenden; ought not to be allowed, in res- years of their life at school-a length of time pect to subjects of study and modes of instruction much greater than is spent in acquiring any of ject of the "outrage" committed by the arrest of pursued in our common schools? Certainly there the common arts or professions of life—and as John Ross (Cherekee Chief) and others, by the are not the same objections in one case as in the one would think, abundantly sufficient, with or- Georgia Guard, is copied from "The Tennesother-for the subjects of knowledge, taught in dinary diligence, to complete the most extensive of Kildare and Leiglin, eminent as a writer du- our schools, are not all equally good or valua- course of study ever prescribed, or suggested, for under date of November 18th: ble; and although a discrimination between them common schools. And so it undoubtedly is.by selecting one in preference to, or in exclu- But how much of such a course is in fact comsion of, another, might occasionally subject pa- pleted? In our best schools-in such as ought rents to some additional expense, it certainly to be models for all the rest-we have the satiswould not involve any injustice to authors or faction to find that such a course in its fullest proprietors of books, unless they could show extent is completed within the ten years allotted themselves to be also authors or proprietors for that purpose; while in a great majority of our of subjects, as well as books.

tial and unnecessary.

tion, is too great to be ascribed even to fanaticism itself. They do not, indeed, disguise the fact, that the principal object is to operate on public opinion is the nan-slave-holding states. And to opinion is the nan-slave-holding states. And to opinion of those states, however unanimous, can break the chains of slavery by some moral magnic. The whole tenor of their conduct and temper of their discussions, clearly demonstrate, that their object is to operate on public opinion is the nan-slave-holding states. And to opinion of those states, however unanimous, can break the chains of slavery by some moral magnic. The whole tenor of their conduct and temper of their discussions, clearly demonstrate, that their object is to operate on public or decision. It also appears to be tolerably certain that Dickson (White) and Claiborne, (Van Buren, under pledges) have been elected to represent Mississippi in the Congress of the United States. Brown (White) has, we suspect, been elected Secretary of State; Mayson (White) the Editor of the States Rights Banner, State Treating the other; whatever objection there may to any official interference of the Superintendent of common schools in respect to school books, is there subjects of knowledge or modes of instruction, stances in which they differ; and as those cirany real substantial objection to such an interfer- produced. ence in respect to subjects of study or modes of Since then so much depends on the mode of in conceivable objections to it.

youth, who, in their opportunities for education, tion as to subjects of study. are limited to common schools. Assuming, there- The great principles of education, so far fore, the general position, that all, who depend they relate to the mode of instruction, are neion common schools for their education, have ev- ther numerous nor complex. They may probaery thing at stake in the selection of subjects, to bly be reduced to the following-to make study he studied by them, we are at once brought to voluntary and agreeable to the pupil-to caus the question, who ought to make the selection? it to act directly on his understanding and Answering in the abstract, every one will say it through that medium on his memory-to give all should be done by him who best understands and his pursuits and exercises such a direction as to appreciates the relative value of the different cultivate his inventive faculty by requiring him and who can best define and prescribe the extent | -and finally so to communicate instruction, and and order in which they ought to be studied .- impart skill, as to enable him to apply them to of our present opinion than there are now, or we But who is he that has, or is most likely to have, practical purposes, in after life. Such are now such superior knowledge and practical skill? | considered the leading principles on which in-

to select subjects of study for his school, and prescribe the order and extent in which they are to
be studied; the whole subject being thrown, or
be studied; the w

devolving of itself, upon him, in the absence of overit, would make them, together with their all other persons claiming or consenting to inter- subsidiary rules or means of carrying them into fore in it. As might naturally be expected, the effect, the subject of his official instructions, inconsequence of leaving such unlimited power in cluding and urging them upon all teachers, trussuch hands, is, that in different schools, and in tees, and inspectors of schools, and keeping ommon schools, must of necessity be exercised the same schools at different times, their is aland discharged by somebody; and having proposed most every possible variety in the course and or- injunction in repeated circulars.

DECEMBER 8, 1835.

In some schools so much time is spent in the abstract, as to what might or ought to be done by

their school master—to the trurtees of their almost perfect knowledge of the most minute way of prescribing or recommending, officially, particulars in the statistics of the most distant subjects of stuty and modes of instruction, for foreign countries-while they are totally ignor- the schools under his charge; it is now proposed foreign countries—while they are totally ignorant of the history of their own country, of its
constitution and laws, and of the great elements
of useful knowledge, which would, if studied at
school, subserve the most valuable purposes in
after life. In other schools, arithmetic, in its
most speculative and abstruse parts, and in others grammar is made the leading object of study,

American Seamen.—As near as can be ascer
American Seamen.—As near as can be ascer
These topics, however, must be reserved for another essay.

American Seamen.—As near as can be ascer
The schools under his charge; it is now proposed to enquire, what was in fact done in that way,
when, or soon after, the present common school
system first went into operation; and also what
has been done on the same subjects in other
constitution and laws, and of the great elements
of useful knowledge, which would, if studied at
school, subserve the most valuable purposes in
after life. In other schools, arithmetic, in its
most speculative and abstruse parts, and in others grammar is made the leading object of study,

American Seamen.—As near as can be ascerto the exclusion, I will not say of more useful, but of other and equally useful branches. In many schools nothing but the simple primary arts of reading, writing, and arithmetic, are objects of instruction-no regard being had to the kind or character of knowledge which those arts may be used as means of imparting. In nearly all our schools, the order, or succession of studies, is not according to any established rule or prin

with any kind of uniformity or precision. The cause of all such excesses, deficiencies and imperfections, cannot be mistaken-it lies in that never failing source of evil, the incompetency of teachers. And as the cause of the evil cannot be mistaken, so neither can the remedy. Until our teachers become better qualified to discriminate and select subjects of study for their schools, it is plain that the remedy, for their deficiency, must be the substitution, in their place, of some other and more competent persons to perform the service for them. But here, again, recurs the question, who shall that person be?
We have already seen that neither the inhabitants, nor the trustees of school districts, nor the inspectors of common schools in each town, believe it, the fellow wishes me to conceal from such an office, should claim it as a right, and at can be relied on to discharge such a trust; and the same time consider it a duty, to see that a as to the legislature of the state, the subject, in proper system of education be established for all its present condition, has been found inapprothe schools sulject to his visitation. Who else priate for their direct interference. What then remains, but either to leave the evil without a remedy, or to give to the Superintendent of nating, would such a system be received by the teachers and inspectors of common schools with the necessary remedial jurisdiction over it?—a julied of the property of the pro risdiction conferred by legislative authority-to be publicly exercised under the eye of the legislature-subject to their revision and control, and to continue during their good will and pleasure

Having now adverted to a few, of the many, considerations in favor of an official interference of the superintendent of common schools, in respect to subjects of study in schools; it is prope. to enquire, whether considerations, of equal weight, do not require such an interference in respect to modes of instruction.

Education, in its most limited sense, may be defined to be a process for improving the faculness, and shall send him over till I can examine ties of the mind, cultivating the affections of the heart, and acquiring and treasuring up him in the morning.

White. Oh Mr. Hopson you wont send me to knowledge. Considered in reference to the abstract principles on which it depends, it is entitient hearing, with a fair trial and successful is- tled to the rank of a science; while in reference to the application of these principles, it is only The crime which these foreign incendiaries have committed against the peace of the States, is one of the very highest grade known to human laws. It not only strikes at the very existance of society, but seeks to accomplish the cance of society.

The crime which these foreign incendiaries have committed against the peace of the States, in New-York, on Wednesday morning. The precarious state of the navigation remote, or on the state of the navigation remote, or on the state of the subserve any very useful purposes. Let us then look at the subject under a ples of both mental and moral Philosophy; while to rendered the most heart-rending pose. Let us then look at the subject under a san art, it requires, in its teachers, great practical skill and experience in the application of its scientific principles. With such severe requiresting the liberty of the States of the navigation remotes of the states of the navigation remotes of the state of distress followed, which our pen is inadequate to as an art, it requires, in its teachers, great practical skill and experience in the application of its behold unmoved the agony of this young creatical skill and experience in the application of its There are, I admit, reasons certainly plausi scientific principles. With such severe requireordinary teachers of our con

tion or recommendation of particular school schools cannot, of themselves, comply; and for books, for the use of schools. These reasons I that very reason it appears to me, they ought to mercy! mercy! good Mr. Hays let him come out of prison." Hays, though unused to the melting mood, evinced the warmest sympathy for her shall now briefly enumerate, without undertak- be guided and directed by instructions from such of prison."

schools-in such a majority, indeed, as to give The subjects of knowledge taught in our character and reputation to the whole-the pro- of Mr. Ross and his guest, and a contumeleous schools, have no necessary connection with par- gress, made in such a course, is so limited and to his life, week before last, by bleeding. No ticular school books; indeed their existence, al- partial, as to amount to little more than a bethough commonly associated with books, is in ginning compared with the whole extent of the the law.

We care not what the charge against Mr. Ross reality independent of them-books being no course. How is so great a difference in the remore necessary to the existence of subjects of sults of such schools to be accounted for? The knowledge described in them, than a casket is to children taught in them, taken together on an the diamond it contains-or a record to the fact average, have the same capacities for improverecorded in it. So also in respect to modes of ment, and spend the same time at school; yet Sufficient is known to authorise us to place instruction, it is obvious that their connection the progress they make in study is almost imwith particular school books is equally unessen- measurably different. To account for such different results from things of the same general Keeping then in view the distinction between nature, we must look at the particular circum cumstances may all be traced to the different modes of instruction adopted in the different schools, the difference in such modes, must, therefore, be the cause of the different results

instruction? Let us take either of these separate- struction to be adopted in schools, and so many ly-say in the first place subjects of study-and common school teachers are ignorant of the best see if there be not considerations, in favor of modes that can be adopted, it would seem not to such an interference, entirely outweighing any admit of much doubt that until our common school teachers shall be generally better qualifi-We have before endeavored to show, how im- ed, than at present, for their duties, they ought measurable in extent, and almost infinite in va- to be enlightened from time to time by official riety, are the subjects of human knowledge, and instructions from the superintendent of common how much they vary in their relative value, to schools, as well in respect to modes of instruc-

subjects from which the selection is to be made, to originate and carry out new trains of thought From what was attempted to be shown, in a struction, considered as one of the useful arts, former essay, we have seen, that under the pre- chiefly depends-most of the other principles of sent organization of our common schools, the rules of teaching being considered as merely subschool master at each school, from the actual sol- sidiary to the cardinal ones here laid down.itude in which he stands in respect to co-ope- And it has long appeared to me that these great ration from others, is compelled, able or unable, principles are so prominent and well defined-so to select subjects of study for his school, and pre- obvious when explained, and easy of application,

Charles Cayarre, senator elect from Louisianna, JOURNAL. has not only sailed for Europe for the benefit o his health, but has actually resigned his seat in

NO 596.

tained, there are 103,000 seamen in the United

States; in the foreign trade 50,000; coasting

trade 25,000; in the fisheries 5000; in steam

[From the Courier & Enquirer.]

POLICE.—THURSDAY.

A Scene.—On Saturday last a fellow named John Green, alias Brown, alias Shaw, who had been lately discharged from the State Prison to which he had been sentenced for 9 years for a

highway robbery, was committed to Bridewell on a charge of grand larceny in stealing from the

City Hotel a quantity of wearing apparel. This

evening as the magistrates were about closing

business, a well dressed young fellow, with a young lady leaning on his arm, came into the

office and advancing towards the desk, asked Justice Hopson if he would be good enough to

inform him upon what charge the above named prisoner had been confined. High Constable

Hays who happened to be standing near turned to the young man and said, why what reason have you to make the enquiry? To which he replied, no particular reason. I should like to

eak a few words with you in the next room .-

this young woman that he is a thief, and has been in the state prison for a burglary? Gracious

heaven! exclaimed the girl, horror struck.

Hays—Yes I say it: his name is David White,

and he was sent to the state prison for ten years for robbing the house of Mrs. McWhorter, in

White-No, Mr. Hays, you are wrong, 1 was

Mhite. But I was pardoned out.

Hays. Pardoned out! Do you know Alderman, that this scamp is actually engaged to be married to that poor thing, and that Shaw the other fellow in prison, was to be married to her itself assured.

sister on Thursday next. It's true I assure you. They are both respectable girls and live in Brooklyn, where these chaps boarded with their

ed out that you are one of the fellows who as

prison when I have done nothing.

Girl. To prison! Send him to prison! Oh

Magistrate-Take him away. And White

"Do, good gentlemen, only suffer him to come

"Oh no, no, I would not," said she, "but to be in a prison, only think (shuddering) to be in

be tranquilized, and calling one of the officers, directed him to see her safe home to Brooklyn,

and to inform her mother of all the circumstan

kept in ignorance. To this Justice Lownds

would not consent: and again directed the officer

to tell her mother every thing, the distresse young creature was borne from the office in state that beggars description.

The following further information of the suit

see Journal," published at Athens, Tennessee,

"Mob Extraordinary .- We have been inform

ed that the Georgia Guard, who are little better

the State of Tennessee and arrested John Ross.

principal chief of the Cherokee nation, and some

tody to Spring Place, Georgia. We do not know under what pretence this has been done; but we

do know it is an outrage upon the personal rights

insult to the authorities and citizens of Tennes

see, for which the parties deserve, as we hope

may be, he is a citizen of a ennessee, under the

by the supreme court of the state, secured in hi rights of person and property by the Constitu-tion and laws of the land. If he has been guilty

was he not prosecuted in the usual form? Why has he been thus lawlessly seized, without authority, and in violation of the laws of the state

which promised him protection, and carried by

force to Spring Place, in the custody of the redoubtable Capt. Bishop.
"It was at first rumored that Major Currey, the agent of the Cherokees, had procured Ross's

arrest, but upon inquiry, we find no evidence that he was concerned; and we hope, for the ho-

during the next session of Congress (should occasion require it) with his touching and beauti

NATCHEZ, Mississippi, 5th Nov. 1835.

"Dear Sir:—Our general election in this city and county closed this day, and the result is a most glorious one for the people, against King

Cancus. Lynch, the White candidate for Govern-

Or. has a majority over Runnels, the Jackson Van Buren condidate, of 386 votes. For Congress Col. Wilking (White) has a majority over Clai-

orn, the Van Buren Caucus candidate, of 364.

Claiborn was born and raised in this county.— We have elected our two members to the Le-

gislature by majorities of 3 to 1. So you see that little Van is left far behind. There is no

"rise in their stirrups," and scatter a few thousand dollars among the poor and needy. How many hearts could be cheered in this way on

Extract from a letter dated

nor of our country he was not."

Extract of a letter dated

ful eloquence.'

of any offence against the laws of Georgia,

protection of our laws, as has been lately decided

trange man (Mr. PAYNE, no doubt) who was

than a lawless banditti, have lately

temporarily at Ross's, and carried

Here a scene of

Magistrate. I shall see further into this busi-

White. Oh. Mr. Havs! Mr. Havs! Hays. Oh Mr. Hays, you are very ill used ain't you? I should not be surprised if it turn-

isted Shaw in robbing the hotel.

was taken off by the officers.

I should like to

vessels 1000, and in the Navy 6000.

COMMERCIAL.

Ship Francis First, from Havre, brought six cases of Champagne for J. D Kinnear, of this city.

Senatorial Resignation .- We learn from the New Orleans Courier of the 16th inst, that Mr.

[From the Journal of Commerce.] NEW-YORK MARKET-DEC. 2. NEW-YORK MARKET—Dec. 2.

There have been sales of Wilmington Turpentine at \$5.75, and of North County at \$5—though holders may ask a higher price. There are buyers of Pearl Ashes at \$10 per 160 lbs. Rye has been sold at 105 ails ets. Corn is without much change, though some new Northern in prime order, brought 106 cts. Oats, 50 cts for Southern, at large scale, and at prices tending upwards. A fair bustness is continued in Coiton at steady prices. The sales of common brands of Western Flour, are chiefly at large scale, and at prices tending upwards. A fair bustness is continued in Coiton at steady prices. The sales of common brands of Western Flour, are chiefly at the constantly alive and active, by reiterated injunction in repeated circulars.

But without speculating any further in the abstract, as to what might or ought to be done by

TThe Committee appointed fo make arrangements for the Duffy Benefit, will meet at the American Hotel THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock. A full and punctua attendance is desired, as business of importance will be transacted. d4 G. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'ry

BLACKWOODS EDINBURGH MAGA-D ZINE—American Edition—Vol. 1, No included. It contains nineteen distinct arti-ic education in France; Introduction to La specimens of the Minor Greek Poets; Life of

A. SISSON'S RHEUMATIC MEDICINE A.—This medicine can be highly reccommended numbers who have used it. It is a speedy real against Rheumatic complaints, Gout, &c. or Swellin

common wine glass full, it has seldom failed, but if necessary it may be repeated.

Prepared by ANDES SISSON, New Malborough.

The following Certificates will prove to the Public, the Infallibitity and certainty of this Medicine.

This may certify, that in the month of March, 1830, I was taken with the Rheumatism in my hips, that I could not move, I applied to Andes Sisson for a bottle of this Medicine, and when used according to his directions, I found immediate relief. SAMUEL EGGLESTON.

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

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 with the rheumatism of the representation of the proposition of the relief.

induced to try it, and found immediate relief. Nov. 12, 1830.

Sheffield, Nov. 1830. This may certify, that I was taken with the rheumatism so that I could not turn myself in the bed for eight weeks; but on using Mr. Sisson's Medicine, in twelve hours, I was so that I could sit up without help.

In the month of January 1831, I was troubled with the rheumatism, and had been troubled with that Complaint for thirty years, and I tried Mr. Andes Sisson's rheumatic medicine, and it gave me immediate relief.

New-Marlboro', Sept. 5, 1831.

SETH RUGG.
Abraham P. Staats, of the Village of Greenbush, per sonally appeared before me, John Burton, one of the Justices of the Peace of sand town, and made oath that he was confined to his bed for three months, in the win ter of 1831, with Chronic Rheumatism, and in the month of December following, and a part of January, 1832, was again confined, and after taking one bottle of Andes Sis son's remedy, was immediately restored to health, and do recommend said medicine to all who are so afflicted.

again confined, and after taking one bottle of Andes Sisson's remedy, was immediately restored to health, and do recommend said medicine to all who are so afflicted.

\*\*ABRAHAM P. STAATS\*\*

\*\*Subscribed and Sworn before me, this 9th day of January 1832.\*

\*\*JOHN BURTON.\*\* Justice of the Peace.\*\*

I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with the Rheumatism, for twelve years, in my arms and shoulders, so that I could hardly dress myself, and after using some of Andes Sisson's Rheumatic Medicine. In the term of eight hours I was cured, and have never been troubled since. Feb. 1. 1831. \*\*EBENEZER T. CALK IN.\*\*

This is to certify, that I had the rheumatism in my hips, and by information from many transient persons, who have used Andes Sisson's Medicine in rheumatic complaints, I tried it and found it to be an effectual cure. I therefore recommend it to the public, or those afflicted. I am now in my seventy-chird year.

\*\*REUBEN BUCK MAN, Physician and Surgeon.\*\*

New-Marlborough, Sept. 3d, 1831.\*\*

New Malborough, Dec. 29th 1834.

TRYPHENIA UNDERWOOD.

The subscriber informs the public that the above Me cine can be had at No. 98 Quay-street, Albany, and se of Abraham P. Staats, in th nsh, Renssejaer Co. N. Y. ANDES SISSON New-Marlborough, Berkshire Co. Mass. 6m NOTICE.—Doct. MARCH'S annual course of in-struction in Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery, will commence on the sixth day of January next, and

ontinue about ten weeks.

Doet, M. will lecture on Pathological and Surgical Anatomy, and Operative Surgery, and illustrate the subects by the aid of an extensive collection of preparations a healthy and morbid Anatomy. And Doct. James H. Armsby, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Vermont Academy of Medicine, will lecture on Descriptions in the Anatomy. "—and here her distress became agoniz The magistrates entreated that she would

Good board and lodging can be obtained in Albany at from \$2 to \$2 50 per week. n26 dltc2 from \$2 to \$2 50 per week.

SEED CORN.—The subscriber has a considerable quantity of the celebrated 12 rowed Dutton Corn, to dispose of for seed, raised 50 miles north of Albany, from seed obtained of J. Buel, Esq. The advantages of raisseed obtained of J. Buel, Esq. The Advantages of raising this corn are its prolific qualities, being easily nade to yield from 70 to 80 bushels to the acre, and its early maturity, ripening in about 100 days from time of planting. Samples of the above corn may be seen at the shop of the subscriber, 385 South Market street, Albany. Or ders without expense, will be attended to, and the corn delivered in Albany during the winter. The price will be from five to six shillings the bushel of ears.

n5 dlwctt TARTHEN WARE, CHINA & GLASS.
—GREGORY & Co. are now receiving by the Liverpool packets, their fall supply of Ware; their foreign business arrangements are such as to enable them to offer ware on the most advantageous terms. Merchants or ware on the most aware ground or community are respectfully requested to xamine the ware, prices, &c. which will be foun orable as at any other establishment in this cou. The assortment is very complete, consisting odged, and painted ware, in every variety of articles.

Glass ware generally.

China tea sets, &c. of every style and variety.

Vials, junk bottles, &c. &c. GREGORY & Co.

No. 421 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. colds, asthma, or phthisic, consumption, whoop cough and pulmonary affections of every kind. Its is steadily increasing, and the proprietors are constant receiving the most favorable accounts of its effects. The following new certificates are offered for public examina

tion!

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.

WILLIAM PERRY, M. D.

Exeter, N. H. July 17, 1832.

From Dr. Thomas Abell.

For the last five years of my practice I have hal 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 chest as being equal if not superior, to any other medicine within my knowledge.

TRUMAN ABELL, M. D.

Lempster, N. H. Dec. 3, 1853.

Lempster, N. H. Dec. 2, 1853.

From Dr. Thomas Brown.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, to 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.

Concord, N. H. May 11th, 1833.

From Dr. Samuel Morrell, to the Proprietors of the Vegetable Pulmonary 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 langs, afterned 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 now engaged not only in active but in laborious business. Respectfully yours, &c.

SAMUEL MORRIL.

Concord, N. H. Jan. 30, 1832

From Mr. Samuel Everett. Extract of a tetter dated

Lexington, (Ky.) Nov. 19, 1835.

"Our great statesman Mr. Clay, set out yes terday for Washington City, and the Hon. John J. Crittenden, fully his equal, will follow in a few days. "Mr. Crittenden is undoubtedly one of the best politicians of the age, and as much as any other pursues the good of his country and keeps the straight path of honor; a man of probity and unblemished reputation. You will be pleased

From Mr. Samuel Everett.

In October 1830, I was attacked with a cough accompanied with a severe pain in the side and difficulty of breathing. I resorted to several remedies but without effect. In January 1831, I was attended by a skifful physician, and subsequently received the advice of several others, but the disease 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 utterfy 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 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 free from pain in the side, and cough, except in the case of common colds.

SAMUEL EVERETT.

Boston, March 1, 1832.

doubt that Judge Lynch will receive a large majority in the State.

We mentioned yesterday that Theodore Lyman, Esq., of Waltham, had given \$300 to the Female Samaritan Society of this city. We have heard the receipt of several other liberal presents from the same benevolent gentleman, and among them \$1000 by the Seaman's Aid Society and \$1000 by the Howard Benevolent Society. This is the season for our wealthy citizens to "rise in their stirrups," and scatter a few thousand dollars among the poor and needy. How many hearts could be cheered in this way on sale and season for our wealthy citizens to "getable Pulmonary Balsam," and see that it as the marks and the signature of the genuine.

Boston, March 1, 1832.

COUNTERFEITERS! BEWARE OF IMPOSITION!

Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper, on which is a yellow late! signed Sampson Reed. Nane otherwise is introduce spurious articles, which hy partially assuming the name of the genuine are calculated to mis lead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are the "American Pulmonary Balsam," and see that it are the way on sale and the signature of the genuine.

Each bottle and seal is stamped Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

Boston, March 1, 1832.

COUNTERFEITERS! BEWARE OF IMPOSITION!

Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper, on which is a yellow late! signed Sampson Reed. Nane otherwise is a period by a yellow late! signed Sampson Reed. Nane otherwise is necessary and seal to introduce spurious articles, which hy partially assuming the name of the genuine are calculated to mis lead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are the "American Pulmonary Balsam," and see that it are the public and the signature of the genuine are calculated to mis lead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are the "American Pulmonary Balsam," and see that it are the signature of the genuine are calculated to mis lead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are the summary bearing the pulmonary Balsam, and see that it are the pulmonary Balsam, and se



We publish to day the Eighth and last of the Essays upon Common Schools. And in announcing it, we take occasion to return our acknowledgments to their Author for selecting our columns as the medium of these communications, equally valuable from the importance of the subject and the manner of its treatment.

If there be one who has peculiar claims to the title of a public benefactor - to whom for his pub- sidered, is a question not now under discussion: the affairs of common schools in any other re- as places of education, and churches considered lic services the community owe a more than or- although it many not be altogether out of spect. So in Pennsylvania, the Secretary of as places for religious instruction; it being condinary debt of gratitude, it is he, who, like the place to remark, that as a common school State receives the returns of common schools tended that inasmuch as all our religious instiauthor of these Essays, brings the experience of a long and useful life, together with eminent tal- school books, a selection or recommendation of pose of transmitting them to the Legislature. I out seeking or suffering any control or interferents and unwearied and deep research, to the improvement of our Common School System .--For it is the bulwark of our liberties. Under God, the destinies of a great nation, perhaps of a tion it has on one occasion received, of being an common subject of regret that they have no offi- to a like self regulation. world, are suspended upon it. And he who thus act transcending if not contrary to the author- cer of general state jurisdiction (like our superputs forth his hand to build it up and strengthen | ity under which it was done. it, deserves better of his country than military chiefs or political hucksters.

We again commend these Essays to public attention. No one can read them without interest and profit, or without the entire conviction of the expediency of the particular object proposed of instruction. The right of the superintendfrom it, and the mode of enforcing the necesforth. Let the course thus pointed out be followed .- extend to this part of the system, now suffering from neglect, the same plan of regulation which is applied to its other departments and the most happy results must ensue.

Family Jars .- The readers of the Argus are favored with an edifying homily this morning in relation to the election of Mr. Fox to the Senate by the people of Allegany County instead of Dr. WAZWORTH, the Candidate for whom they were ordered to vote. What with Dr. RHINELANDER. Dr. RUCKER, and now the disappointed Ollapod of the Eighth District, the Regency seem to have taken an especial liking to the healing profes-

It was indeed an unpardonable blunder in the citizens of Allegany to suppose that they sent men to the Legislsture to take care of their rights and interests. They should have known that there is no longer any such thing as a representative of the People. All now are representatives of "the Party;" and their business at Albany is merely to allow themselves to be twitched and pulled as "the Party" wire managers see fit. We imagine the sound rating which they get in the State Paper will open their eyes on this sub-

It is truly astonishing to what a height the overweening insolence of pampered officials has arrived among us. The citizens of Allegany in common with others boast of breathing the air of freedom, and vet for daring to exercise the most ordinary privileges of freemen, they are to be exposed to the reproofs and revilings of the Lord Peter of the Argus. Dare to vote otherwise than you are told-to say your soul is your own--or that this loaf of bread is not a shoulde of mutton, and you shall have the thunder of a Regency excommunication rattled by Croswell about your ears. To be placed in a position which subjects one to such arrogance might crimson the cheek of a Russian serf.

The Hon. Daniel Webster arrived in this city this morning, by the steam boat President, from Provdence.—Jour. Com.

COMMON SCHOOLS-NO. VIII.

The subject of the last, as indeed of several previous essays, has been treated so much in the abstract, by speculating about what might or ought to be done in the matter under consider tion, that I am apprehensive of having trespassed on the patience of my readers, if not exhausted it: and perhaps the change about to be made from abstract to practical-from what might or ought to be done, to what has actually been done, will not much mend the matter. It will however, at least serve to give some variety to a subject, which may become tedious, in the manner of treating it, notwithstanding its intrinsi

It is understood that the gentleman who first held the office of Superintendent of Common Schools, (from 1812 to 1821.) as soon as our present school system had become matured and perfected in its various corporate or external relations, feeling the weight, and yielding to the influence, of the considerations which formed the subject of the last preceding essay; and being desirous to prevent all doubt as to his of ficial right to interfere in the course of study and internal discipline of schools, made application to the Legislature, in 1819, for express authority (instead of relying on what he supposed might be considered, in the previous law, as only doubtful or implied authority, ) to prepare and distribute among all the legally established schools in the State, such instructions for their better government and organization, as should be thought necessary or proper. His application was granted; as may be seen in the school act of that year, whereby the Superintendent was authorised and directed, not only to prepare suitable forms and regulations for conducting all proceedings under the school act, but also to prepare "such instructions as should be thought necessary and proper for the better government and organization of Common Schools," and to cause the same to be distributed among all the school districts in the State (vide Laws of 1819, Chapter 161, Section 38) and the same authority has ever since been continued in all our laws rela tive to Common Schools, and is now a permanent part of the Revised Statutes (vide Revised Statutes, part 1st, chapt. XV. Title 2d, Section

Soon after such authority was obtained, and such a duty was enjoined on him, the then superintendent (in 1819) prepared what purposted to be the first of a series of "instructions for the better government and organization of Common Schools," which were published, and distributed among the several Schools Districts in the State then organized under the School Act. In prethose instructions, the Superintenden assumed the official responsibility of prescribing, in a brief and summary manner, the general outlines of a course of study for common schools, and after recommending such school books as he considered most suitable for common use, he undertook to give some general advice and direction on the mode of instruction to be adopted in common schools; reserving for some it is understood that it was then his intention to great object in view should either be attained, or of authority to issue such instructions, being then suspected, it was considered a matter of sion in the school act then recently adopted; and struction of it be correct, the duty originally enjoined still continues.

I am aware that the provision above referred to has been said, (and on high authority too, ) to relate to the organization of school districts, to the legal proceedings of officers under the school act,-and not to the literary or internal organi- ry reason their decision would be the less likely tion of that provision, appears to me to be against its plain literal import, as well as its thy, where is the difference in principle between true intent and meaning. The subject matter of the provision is "the government and organiza- as the inhabitants of each district are subject to tablish a uniform and general standard of education of schools," not of school districts, nor the an authority which they cannot control; that is, tion, which would gradually find its way, proceedings of commissioners, or other officers so long as they do not and cannot constitute a ma first into a majority, and finally into all our bergh, 12.

entirely different subject matters, but are cpemost essential part of which is its mode of in- ty, or all the rest of the town. struction; and as to its organization, it is to me equally plain, that it includes subjects of study; common schools, whose jurisdiction extends

preparatory arrangements were made by him, for made subject to some general uniform regulaour schools; particularly on that branch which to infer, as a matter of course, that our school by the author, viz. the improvement of the inter- was to include, "the principles of our constitu- are all subject to such general regulations; and nal condition of Common Schools by bringing tional law-the crimes and punishments which that the chief object in having such a general ofwithin positive regulations the subject and mode form our criminal code, and such parts of our ficer was to secure such regulations. The inferent to do this, the advantages to be expected tercourse with the world, is concerned to know." as any one would make on first reading ou But before he had time to bring any thing to ma- school act: and indeed the original design of that sary directions, are ably and satisfactorily set turity, his removal from office, in 1821, by the old act, or rather of the founders of our school systions, put a stop to all further prosecution of his was I believe never doubted by them, that the

the public exhibition of the schools in the severplan having a similar object in view,-nor is it lar way, (that is, by official instructions, address-

are engaged. discharge the duties of his office is not surpass- on the occasion here referred to, expressly, and ed by that of any of his predecessors, that he for the first time, denied, and it would also seem, has, in some of his annual reports to the legisla- from the general tenor of the Report, that all ture, suggested what he considered to be proper authority to interfere officially with the course of those subjects had been embodied in the form of schools, was in like manner denied, or at least instructions, addressed to such schools, on his called in question. official authority, they would have satisfied the The circumstance, above alluded to, has, in my highest expectations. But confined, as they opinion, given rise to the doubts which, since are in circulation, to the journals or documents 1825, have been entertained on the subject under one in a hundred of the schools in the state, but suspension of the former practice of interfering little practical benefit can be expected from them. officially in the internal concerns of common

ture in 1834, after stating, in very decided terms, directly or indirectly, to any manner of control his objections to an official selection or recomtroduce the desired improvement.'

I have been at considerable pains to ascerinternal organization. On examining the statutes a claim. If there be any one principle, in this have been legally established, I find in all of ble right to adopt and maintain his own creed, the towns in which the schools are established, acting at his peril under legislative authority, and whose jurisdiction is limited to the towns for and accountable to the legislature for what he sylvania they are appointed for each township sisted, by the united determined spirit of an inby the quarter sessions of the county.

In the state of New Hampshire, where the legal provisions on this subject seem to be the best digested and most perfect, it is expressly cial instructions on the subject of study and provided that the superintending school committee of each town, "shall direct and determine" the class books to be used in the several schools to be enforced? in their town; and in case the parents of the of such purchase, is to be levied and collected, ity from such a source, they would never be tolpurchase new books, until the expiration of two secured? This end, it appears to me, might, years from the time such new books shall be or- and ought to be accomplished, by confining the

shall ever be selected for schools, which "shall favor any particular religious sect or tenet." The power of selecting school books (which necessarily includes the power of directing the discrimination would proceed on the principles subjects of study in a school) is granted by only future occasion, a more enlarged as well as de- a few of the states above referred to, but where tailed exposition of his views on that and all o- it is at all granted or regulated by law, it is vestther subjects embraced in his instructions; and ed in persons other than the inhabitants of the school districts as such, and other than their dispersevere in carrying out the plan, of which the trict officers or teachers. The inhabitants of general outlines only had been given, until the each district have, it is true, a voice in common with all other inhabitants of the town in choosfound to be unattainable. So far from any want ing the overseers of their school, but as they are not, ordinarily, one tenth part of the whole num- principle, involved in the rules and regulations ber of constituents by whom the choice is made, prescribed by the Regents of the University in duty to issue them, enjoined by a positive provi- they must, of necessity, submit to be governed respect to Academies, would seem, in every othin the matter by authority extraneous to, and inas that provision is still in force, if such con- dependent of, their own district. It is true that tions, in respect to common schools, from their the persons exercising such an authority, being official head or superiour. within their own town or county, are on that account more accesible, and maybe supposed to have more sympathy with them in their local views and | bove proposed, should be considered by others feelings than a general state officer who might be vested with the same power; but for that ve-

consideration of greater accessibility and sympa-

a town, county, or state authority? So long

In this State we have an officer to preside over

of study must therefore be considered as a ne- ral officer called the commissioner of the school merits of the whole matter, has not been sufficessary part of an organization of a common fund; but his duties are confined to the manage- ciently noticed. That view is derived from a school. Whether school books are to be so con- ment of that fund: he has nothing to do with supposed analogy between schools, considered cannot well be conducted without text or throughout the state, but it is only for the pur- tutions are left to their own self regulation, withparticular books for its use, under an express au- find from various reports and other proceedings, ence from civil legislation-so, our seminaries thority to regulate its internal organization, (some of them legislative documents) in relation for education ought, in like manner, to be left, would not seem to deserve the severe denuncia- to common schools in other states, that it is a under the general guidance of public sentiment, intendent) to attend to the affairs of common Subservient to the views thus entertained by schools; and they seem generally to unite in rethe Superintendent of common schools in 1819, commending, that common schools' should be providing suitable books, or treatises, on the new | tions, in place of the local, variable and inefficient branches of study proposed to be introduced into ones to which they are now subject. They seem council of appointment, for political considera- tem, was in accordance with such inference. It plans. His successor in office, (the first who superintendent had the official right and was held the office as an appendage to that of Secre- bound to the official duty, of prescribing or of the policy of interfering officially in the internal ters connected with the internal organization of organization of schools; indeed it is understood schools; and if that right had always been practhat he occasionally gave an official recommen- tically asserted, and that duty regularly disdation of particular school books, and it is well | charged, I do not believe there ever would have known that he was the author of the plan for beeen any question about it. After the instructions of 1819 were issued by the then superintenal towns throughout the state. But he did not dent, and which took immediate effect: no predecessor in his instructions of 1819; nor did to issue them was made or intimated at that ne, so far as is now known, propose any other time; nor is it known or believed that any such charge was brought forward until 1825, known that any effort has been made, by any when the then Superintendent of common of his successors in office, to prescribe, in a simi- schools, (the third in the line of predecessors from and including the present one,) having re ed and sent directly from the Superintendent to commended a certain Tract, issued by or for the schools under his supervision) a course of some religious Tract Society, considerable alarm study to be pursued in common schools, or to was felt, in that part of the State where the interfere, in any other way, in their internal Tract was circulated, on account (as is underconcerns. On this subject, every school has, for stood) of apprehended encroachment on the free the most part, been left to regulate itself, or ra- dom or rights of conscience, in matters of relither to be regulated by its own school master, gious faith and practice; and under that excitewith perhaps occasional advice from local school ment, a remonstrance against the proceedings of authorities. And such a consequence, resulting the Superintendent, was presented to the Legisfrom such an omission to act by official instruc- lature, which having been referred to the standtions, so far from being deplored, has been, and ing committee, of the Senate, on Literature, they probably still is, viewed by some as desirable; made a report on it, in which the act of the Suindeed, whether it be desirable or not, is one of perintendent, in giving such a recommendation, the chief points of the discussion in which we is animadverted on with considerable severity, as was also, incidentally, the act of his predecessor It ought, however, to be stated, in justice to in office, in recommending certain books in his the present incumbent of the office of Superin- instructions of 1819 above referred to. The autendent of common schools, whose ability to thority to give any such recommendation, was, subjects of study for common schools; and if study or mode of instruction pursued in common

of the legislature, which probably do not reach discussion, and has been the chief cause of the

in any matters of religious faith or practice, or in mendation of school books for the use of schools, any other matters not connected with common he admits that such a selection or recommenda- education, it ought, as declared by the committion of subjects of study for schools, would not tee of the Senate on the occasion above alluded be liable to the same objections, and would not to, to be forthwith abrogated by the Legislature, probably 'do violence to any existing prejudice;' as a power improvidently granted, or improperout he doubts whether such a step ought to be ly exercised. But no such claim is now, or was aken, until 'it shall be manifest, that the influever intended to be asserted. Nor is it believed ence and authority of opinion, have failed to in- to be within the range of common possibilities, that any man holding the office of Superintendent of common schools with ordinary knowledge ain what has been done in other states, (where of the character of our institutions, will ever be common schools are established by law) in res- found so faithless to the trust reposed in him, as pect to the power of regulating their literary or openly to assert, or covertly seek to enforce such of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Con- country, more universally received, or more arnecticut, Vermont, Ohio and Pennsylvania, which | dently revered, than any other, it is the princi are the principal States in which common schools | ple, that man has, inherent in him, the inalienathem, except Ohio and Pennsylvania, that the in all matters of religious faith, independently of power in question, so far as it is granted at all, all human law, as well as of all involuntary cons vested in certain officers under the various trol under pretence or colour of law. For this names of superintending school committees, ov- principle our fathers would have tought, and for erseers, visitors, or inspectors of common this, their sons would not spare their blood! chools; who are for the most part chosen in How then can it be imagined that any person schools are appointed by the judges of the coun- principle!-or if, through misguided zeal, or misty courts, and have jurisdiction over the whole taken views of policy, the attempt should be county for which they are appointed. In Penn- made, how can we doubt, its being instantly re-

> But supposing the Superintendent of commo schools to have an undisputed right to give offimodes of instruction pursued in schools, another question then arises-how are such instructions

dignant community!

It is not now, nor has it ever been, contended scholars refuse or neglect to purchase the books that such instructions should, like a law of the thus selected, they are to be purchased for them State be absolutely compulsory, with penalties by the select men of the town, and the expense for disobedience. Armed with such penal authorfrom the persons so refusing or neglecting, as erated, however worthy, in the abstract, might part of their next annual town tax. But it is be the object contemplated by them. If penalprovided in the same law, that if in any district, ties be ever required or permitted, they must be school books are already provided for a majority imposed directly by the Legislature, not by any of the children which are not considered greatly subordinate authority. How then are the in defective, their parents shall not be required to structions to be enforced or their of servance

dered-and with a further proviso, that no books distribution of so much of the public school such schools as should conform to the official instructions sent to them. Such a course of of a bounty to conforming schools, rather than a penalty to non-conforming ones; and it would seem to be justified, by its analogy to the principle, on which the income of the State Literature fund is distributed among Academies by the Regents of the University; that income being apportioned among such Academies as comply with certain rules and regulations prescribed by instructions from the Regents. And indeed the er view of the case, to justify official instruc-

But if a discrimination between conforming quarter.—Richmond Whig, and non-conforming schools, in the manner aobjectionable, it would then remain to take the next best course, which would be to leave the instructions to rest on their own intrinsic merzation of a district school; but any such construct to be impartial and judicious. Aside from the its, as mere acts of recommendation proceeding from paramount authority. They might not be at once adopted in all schools, and probably they would not be, but they would soon serve to es

under the school act; all of which are not only jority of the constituents from whom that autho-schools. Such a principle of recommendation is rity is derived, it would seem to be no great mat- not unknown, even in the highest act of legislaifically and abundantly provided for in other, ter to them (I speak in reference to their right of tion, that of the constitution, it being there made and different parts of the act. Now the govern- immediate self-government) whether that major- the duty of the Governor to recommend measures ment of a common school, must, I think, include ity be greater or smaller; that is, whether it be to the Legislature; and it is the common pracwhatever belongs to its internal discipline—the all the rest of the state, all the rest of the countice, whether enjoined by law or not, for the Governor of all the States to submit such recommendations.

On a review of the general train of reasoning for it certainly includes that, without which there over the whole state. In this respect all the pursued in these essays, which I admit to have can be no school; and as every definition of a other states above referred to, differ materially been somewhat discursive, it has occurred to me school necessarily includes some idea of study, from ours; there being in none of them any such that there is one view of the subject, which, as and consequently of something studied, subjects general officer. In Connecticut there is a gene- it is understood by many to involve the chief If the analogy here assumed, as the ground of

such a conclusion, be throughout well founded,

the conclusion cannot be resisted without impeaching the mode of reasoning which leads to it. But is the assumed analogy well founded? Schools, it is true, are like churches, in so far as they are both institutions, or places for public instruction; but here, where the analogy begins, it ends-the object of instruction, in the two cases, as well as the subject matter of it, is essentially different-the object, in the one case, becivil jurisprudence as every man, in his daily in- ence made by them is cartainly natural; and such ing spiritual, in the other, temporal—in the one case this, in the other, another world being the chief object of concern. And so also, in respect to the subject matter of such instruction, the difference is equally palpable and striking-In hurches, taken together in the aggregate, the subjects of instruction are of such a nature, as to give rise, probably, to more diversity of opinion tary of State) did not, I believe, disapprove of recommending suitable regulations for all mat- than almost any other subject of human disquisition; and that circumstance alone, aside from many other considerations, must forever render religious institutions improper subjects for legal regulations. But in schools, particularly of the elementary order, the subjects most proper for nstruction, having no necessary connection with sectarian or other disputed matters, do not give follow up, or carry out, the plan proposed by his charge or suspicion of want of authority rise to any diversity of opinion; the common arts and sciences, certainly do not—nor does the conpanion of Capt. Back to the Northern Regions stitution or select parts of onr statute law, or

> studied in common schools. There is not then, at least, the same reason for excluding from positive regulation, the subjects of instruction in schools, as in churches. and enough has, I think, been said to shew, that the analogy, on which the argument under consideration proceeds, is not well founded to the extent assumed in it.

Law is a rule of conduct-not of faith-of ci- Factory, Hudson's Bay, without having me vil conduct-not of religious practice; and we are at once shocked with the very idea of subjecting religious institutions to a positive regular and arrived off Hastings on the 27th instant lation by law. But is there any thing repulsive where he took the mail for London in so regulating common schools? Are they not already actually regulated in part, and in a very essential part by law? And if the same course of proceeding should be extended to other parts of not reason to believe that some of the happy resalts which have followed such a regulation. when partially adopted, would be permitted to follow it in its more extended application?

My chief object in these essays, as stated in my first or introductory number, was to cal public attention to what I consider to be a matter of great importance to common schools, that that M. Mendizabal had previously negotiated of improving or attempting to improve their internal condition by official instructions, from the nut condition by official instructions, from the superintendent of common schools. I do not things possible before M. Mendizabal came claim for this matter a consideration paramount to every thing else connected with our schools. The measures recently adopted, and now in progress, for the better education of teachers, and lost from all other measures having a similar object in

and therefore I have forborne to enter on it. G. H.

[From the Louisville Journal 27th.] MISSISSIPPI-GLORIOUS NEWS-RE. VOLUTION!!

Since the above was in type, we have been put in possession of very recent intelligence. Senator Black of Mississippi arrived here yesterday in a steamboat after a short passage from Vicksburgh, and brings news of the most cheering character. Before leaving Vicksburgh, he saw full returns from Jackson; the seat of Government of Mississippi, from which it appeared that, Lynch was elected Gov. by a majority of three jority of the friends of Judge White were electone of the two White candidates, was elected to The character of the new Legisla ture is said to be such, that the election of Mr Senate of the United States is entirely out of the has the following: nan. It is stated, that 33 votes in the Assemful, the whole number of votes in that body be

We can hardley find language to express our gratification at this result of the Mississippi elections. It is what our friends have hoped with trembling, and the realization of their hopes can which they are chosen. In Ohio, examiners of does, will ever attempt to invade so sacred a not fail to carry a deep and general joy throughbeen fought with a savage and brutal ferocity on the one part, and a firm and unshrinking spirit of patriotism on the other, almost unparalled in the political warfare of modern times, and the glorious victory of Whig principles is destined to be hailed from South to North and from West to East with shouts of triumph. Like Tenne MISSISSIPPI IS REVOLUTIONIZED! year ago, she was one of the most devoted Jackson States in the Union; but, in spite of threats from high places, in spite of lures, bribes an patronage, and in spite of the combined influence of the whole army of office holders, she turns her back upon the administration, casts the Heir from her presence with scorn and loathing and rises to take her bright place in e proud constellation of Whig States let her shine. Once more we record the predic tion, which we have twice or thrice repeated: There is not a Slave State in the Confederacy that will support the Missouri Restrictionist of Kinderhook for the Presidency.

> Alabama-State of Parties .- A paragrap has been going the rounds, stating the election of a Van Buren Speaker of the Alabama State. It appears to be a mistake from the following letter published in the Greensborough (Tenn)

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE-GOOD NEWS Extract of a letter to the Editor dated Tuscaloosa, November 16, 1835. Dear Sir-I hasten to inform you of the speak

er's election, which is just over.

McClung, (White)

Phelan, (Van Boren)

No other Candidate—I regret that our majority was so small, but feel proud of it notwith standing. We will have a warm Elected Tunstall, principal clerk, We will have a warm session.

assistant, Ford, engrossing clerk, and Tatom door keeper of the House of Representatives. For President of the Senate. Moore, (White) Rather, (Van Buren) Elected C. D. Connor, principal clerk, Gra-am, assistant clerk, and Armistead Thomas, Gra-

door keeper of the Senate. dent in all the South Western States.

there is little cause to fear the result in that poisoning of Mrs. Murren at Augusta, Georgia, Pennsylvania assembled at Harrisburgh on Tuesday. In the Senate, General Community a vote of ti Van Buren) was elected Speaker, by a vote of the Van Buren) was elected Speaker, by a vote of the Van Buren was elected Speaker, by a vote of the Van Buren was elected Speaker, by a vote of the Van Buren was elected Speaker, by a vote of the Van Buren was elected Speaker, by a vote of the Van Buren was elected Speaker, by a vote of the Van Buren was elected Speaker, by a vote of the Van Buren was elected Speaker, by a vote of the Van Buren was elected Speaker, by a vote of the Van Buren was elected Speaker, by a vote of the Van Buren was elected Speaker, by a vote of the Van Buren was elected Speaker, by a vote of the Van Buren was elected Speaker, by a vote of the Van Buren was elected Speaker, by a vote of the Van Buren was elected Speaker, by a vote of the Van Buren was elected Speaker, by a vote of the Van Buren was elected Speaker, by a vote of the Van Buren was elected Speaker In the Senate, General Cunningham, (an-20 to 10-and 2 scattering. In this choice the Whigs, Anti-Masons and Muhlenberghers unit-

In the House of Representatives, Nerr Middles

[From the N. V. Commercial Advertiser.] SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Josephine, captain Britton arrived early this morning, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 31st of October, bring ing Landon papers to the 30th. They add very little of importance, however, to our previous stock of information.

We regret to learn by this arrival that the house of Andrew Taylor & Co. of Liverpool, had stopped payment for £130,000—they show assets sufficient to pay the whole amount. There is nothing new from France relative to

Nouvelle Minerve, and of General Latapie, for a will give us the result. reviously referred, has terminated in a convicion. M. Sarrans was sentenced to a fine of 2000 francs and fifteen days of imprisonment: General Latapie to the same fine and two months of imprisonment. The libel was an assertion that the duke caused to be inserted in the ministerial sales of Bees' Wax a 27 cts for yellow-sine paper, articles relating to the war in Spain, which then we have heard of no sales. were furnished by one of the adherents of Don Carlos. The court declared, in the progress of 10 the trial, that it had, and would exercise, the power to prevent evidence being given of the Dec. truth of offensive allegations.

The affairs of Algiers appear to cause some uneasiness in France. Serious disasters are said to have befallen the French, and large reinforcem nts are demanded. Changes in the French cabinet continue to be

spoken of. M. Humann, it is said, will resign -Admiral de Rigny become minister of marine -and the resignation of Messrs. Thiers and Duchatel is also spoken of as probable.

Measures are in progress for the formation of a protestant association at Liverpool. The Greenland fisheries this year have been almost wholly unproductive. Oil has much

isen in price, in consequence. The arrival of 7000 Portuguese troops Castile, is announced in letters received at Lon-

El Pastor had left St. Sebastian for Bilbos and the Carlists are said to have profited by the ircumstance to renew the blockade of the former place. General Cordova was in pursuit of Don Carlos.

Captain Back's Expedition .- We have to ance the arrival of Mr. Richard King at th Having transported on sledges a weight of 4000 lbs. across nearly the whole line of the Great the elements of useful knowledge proposed to be Slave Lake, and built a boat on the Slave River as slender as possible, to insure her being ca ried over Portage La Roche by his own creof eleven men, he embarked on the 10th of Ju heavily laden with provisions and baggage, the lake being still fast; and having pany's posts, and occasional bands of Indians aboring under "influenza," detained him some ime; but on the 23d of August he reached York with a single loss, either by disease or accident On the 24th of September he sailed for England

Paris, Oct. 24. The Indicateur, of Bordeaux, has the following article from Madrid, dated the 10th; "Two day ago M. Mendizabal assembled the principal grap dees and nobles of Spain, and having pointed the system now suffering from neglect, is there out to them how intimately their existence was dentified with the triumph of the young queen he called upon them for large pecuniary ces. They having replied that they had no funds, M. Mendizabal, we are assured, engaged to procure them as much as 100 millions by means of mortgages on their estates. ded that all the nobility having acceded to this proposal, the one hundred millions will shortly on this subject with a company of English ban-kers. This is speaking to the purpose. This, All the accounts from the East concur in stating that the sultan, now that he is relieved from uneasiness on the side of Albania, is preparing a great effort to recover all that he lost from Mehemet Ali in Syria, and probably the river should suddenly open. even to carry the war into Egypt itself. As of the week have been as follows:

[From the Courier & Enquirer.] MOST IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE. We are enabled to say, on the authority of one of our most respectable commercial houses, that a letter from London, dated October 28th,

received yesterday, by the Josephine: states that firm at \$8. The rise since Friday has been full a formal demand had been made by our Charge a dollar. d'Affairs on the French Government, for the payment of the instalments due the United States, as settled by the Indemnity Treaty .-That a long conference was in consequence held between the President of the Council, the Duke de Broglie, and the Minister of Finance, M. HUMUNN, and that on the 26th a refusal was communicated to our Charge and a full and explicit explanation of the President's Message re-

The Philadelphia Evening Star of yesterday

Rather Squally.—An order has been received rom the Secretary of the Navy for opening in this city a naval rendezvous for the establishment of seamen. We understand from a gentle an connected with the Navy Department that the order embraced the recruiting of thorough amen-and also ordinary seamen-boys and ndsmen. It is well known that recruiting has been going on moderately for some time past, but this was all in the usual course of things, and one but thorough bred seamen were taken.

The express by the Francis 1st, probably reached Washington on Sunday evening, and if the above order is predicated on the despatches received from Mr. Barton, our Charge d'Affairs Paris, we confess that the prospect of pacific relations with France is considerably diminish The anxiety to see the President's Message has been not a little increased by the reception of the above order from the Navy Department. Correspondence of the N. Y. American.

Paris, Oct. 17, 1835. The last correspondence published at Wash ington by authority, has not produced the effect expected. On the contrary, the feeling here is much changed since the month of April; then

there was evidently, great anxiety at the thought of having entangled the question by a too ready currence with the opposition. But now there is as much indifference upon the subject as if every thing had been done that could be effected. I mention the facts, it is not worth while

As far as can be gathered from hearsay, on noth sides, there is a shyness to come to particulars. The money is not "demanded" by the U notified by France. If either had been done, the nature of the explanation sought, would have eraccumulating, although the holders are firm. heen ascertained, and each would know what to

The annexed is extracted from the Gazette published at Niles, Michigan, in which it appears | by auction 25 a 28 cts. as a Postscript:

We learn from undoubted authority, that the Indians and settlers on Rock River lately had a skirmish, and that the troops at Chicago had eft that place for Lock River in order to quell the disturbance. Which party were the aggres sors we did not learn; but presume that the dians commenced the attack, as they have for

some time past manifested a spirit of dissatis

whites among them.

Respectfully, &c." and two children, was hanged at Cincinnati on the 27th ult. At the gallows he confessed his The lo- guilt and warned the audience against drunkencal affections and permanent interests of the people point to him, and as government patronage and influence cannot reach the multitude,

Pennsylvania Legislature. -- The Legislature of in it without the least provocation .-- Com. Adv.

Stages to Albany and Montreal .- We are rewested to state that Messrs. Thorp & Sprague are now making very extensive preparations for accommodating the travelling public on the northern line. Let them put a good line of coaches on the mail route from this city to A bany, and they will deserve the thanks of all

COMMERCIAL.

[ From the N. V. Daily Advertiser. ] NEW-YORK MARKET-Dec. 5

REMARKS. - Early in the week the cold conti ued to such a degree that not only the canal but the river is closed, this had an effect to carry speculation still higher, in Flour, Teas, Brandy, Grain, Provisions, and other articles, eeps up without abatement. From Europe w have advices down to the 29th October but they furnish nothing of importance. From the south we have Gov. M'Duffie's Message, but nothing of consequence. Members of Congress are passing through here rapidly, and great anxiety s felt on the subject of the opening of Congress The prosecution of M. Sarrans, editor of the the Presidents Message &c. Wednesday next

libel on the Duke de Broglie, to which we have steady and sales of Pcts are made at 7 and Pearls these rates, particularly Pearls. The river BEES' WAX-Last week there were extensive

CLOVER SEED-Rather improving sales at

Cotton Imports from 28th November to 5th

From Boston 104 Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Florida 495

The sales 2000 bales, say 1450, Uplands  $15\frac{1}{2}$  a 17cts—400 Alabama and Florida  $17\frac{1}{2}$  a  $18\frac{1}{4}$ , and 150 New Orleans 17 a 18 cts per lb. The sudden change in the weather yesterday had an efect on the market, as there is every probability, mother bank stops discounting, will be light. from the present thaw, that the river will be gain opened. By the Josephine yesterday, what Liverpool advices to the 31st Oct., which had Liverpool advices to the 31st Oct., which give a gloomy account of that market—sales had been made in several instances at 1d per lb below the going rates of the week prior to the 23d oct.

The stock in this port does not exceed 1000. COFFEE—The market has been in a very quiet state for the last two weeks. The prices have not varied in the slightest degree since that date.

SPECIE—Not a dollar exported the past week; this is unusual. The only demand we have is to supply the demand of domestic wants by the Sales as follows: 1800 to 2000 bags St. Domingo, for export, 11

7 to 800 do Rio, 11½a12½ 70 do Porto Rico 13 180 do Java 13½

COAL-The sudden severe weather has cause unusual demand for all Coal, so much so that ealers find it exceedingly difficult to suppl orders. Some have put up the price a dollar

COPPER-Both sheathing and old is in demand t improving prices. DYE WOODS-Are generally dull. Sales since our last as follows-

20 tons Campeachy Logwood, \$26 10 do St. Domingo do 20 DRY GOODS-It is generally believed the importations will be very great for the Spring trade.

Already the packets are arriving with some des DIAPERS-Sales of Russia at one dollar 85 Domestic Goods-The busy season is over, the Spinners are naw actively engaged in laying in their stocks of Cotton, and forwarding them

efore the rivers are entirely closed.

FRUIT-The season of business having closed gree of cold, we have nothing to report but which has been effected since our last at auction, all of which has produced fair prices, viz.—1200 boxes Bunch Raisins, \$2 60a2 62—1400 half do 1 39 a 1 40—1250 M do at 76a88cts—290 L do 2 20— 50 boxes Cluster Raisins, 2 6a2 10-400 do Gibraltar do 1 923a1 95.

FISH-Our fish market remains without any Mackerel are dull at our quotations. FLOUR—We noticed last week an extraor-linary raise of a dollar. Since then during the early part of the week prices went up to \$7,75 8.00 where they have stood pretty steady .-The cause of this advance is entirely owing to the sudden change of weather and the closing of the canal and river. Our supplies are consequentcut off-50 or 60,000 bbls now on the way. 'he stock here is also less than usual, and the stock being light at the south there is every appearance that the market will be sustained unless the river should suddenly open. The operations

28th.—The rapid advance vesterday enance of England and France, though one mon brands was obtained, but it was dull; much

pend on the weather, the result having been cold, has left a belief that the river is closed, the canal certainly is. The holders here have put up the price at \$8. There was great activity the day, and several thousand barrels of Southern Western common brands were catched up at

75 and 7 87-many of the holders, however, Dec. 1st.—Rather flags, the weather is more mild, still the river is closed. Considerable sales were made to-day at 7 75, many, however,

2d.—Suddenly went up to 7 75 and \$8; to-day the closing of the river is so certain that holders are very firm, and 7 87 and \$8 have been

paid freely for western.

3d—Flour market without change. 4th—There were sales of western to-day at 75 for common—holders generally ask 787.—

The inspection last week was 48,000 bbls. and this week 30,000 bbls. FLAXSEED-Is generally as slippery in price as

t is in reality; this year however, there has been no spirit of revival or speculation. The advices from Europe have been very discouraging -holders have been unwilling to accede to price o much below former years; the consequence is, that holders and shippers have been so far a-part, that but little has been done. Rough seed anges from 1225 a 1250. Export this season only 142 tres.

GRAIN—The same spirit of speculation has prevailed in this article as in flour. The sudden closing of the river carried up corn and rye bout twenty cents; rye started at 106, and sold from day to day at all prices until it reached 125 cts, where it stood for a day, but has since fallen back to 118. New corn went from 85a100 cts, where it now stands, and sells readily—old corn is worth ten or twelve cents more. heard of no sales of wheat, and believe there is none at market.

HAY-which has been scarce all the season, i exceedingly so now, and will command, loose, \$1 50, and bundle \$1 25. HEMP-We have had some additions to our

stock, but we have heard of no sales. Hides-The closing of the rivers has brought the manufacturers rapidly into market to press forward their supplies; consequently there has been a good deal doing—full 5000 have been sold—Rio Grande at 12 cts.; Buenos Ayres, 134; Tampico and St. Domingo 11 a 11½.

Honey-Last sales at 45 cts. Hors-The Havre market offers no induce nent to shippers; and for domestic trade, there s a more retailing business doing.

LEATHER-Several large sales have recently LEAD-There has been considerable sales, full Molasses-Very little doing in the market and the trade being over, what is doing however is without any change of price whatever. Sales of New Orleans at 35 cts Cuba 32 cts sugar house

NAVAL STORES-Has partaken strongly of the spirit of speculation. The rise of two shillings in Liverpool and the talk of difficulties with France has induced holders to put up the price a dollar a barrel—North county has sold at 5 dollars and is held at 5,50; this is higher than we have known the article to sell at since the las

Our So scarce has Whale Oil become that 50 faction on account of the rapid sttlement of the cents is now offered for it, a price much beyond any thing we have known for years.

PROVISIONS—Both Beef and Pork have advanced full 25 cents. The feeling of high prices in Flour and Grain, and the closing of the river, has advanced rates of provisions. Beef is selling, Prime \$6, Mess 9; Pork is 25 ets higher than last week. Northern Lard up to 12 cents,

PORK DRESSED-Is selling higher than we have was also hanged at that place on the 28th. She confessed the crime, and stated that she assisted arrivals, 71-2 cts is paid freely. Packers are compelled to pay these prices or stop their business. Pork is laid down 100 per ct higher this RICE-the supplies have increased, and there more doing. SALTPETRE-Sales at 61 a63 cts.

Spices-Some sales of Pimento at 81 cts.

Spirits-We noticed extensive speculations d sales of Brandy last week; since then there worth, an anti-mason, was elected Speaker, by a union of the same parties. The strength of parties in the House, is thus stated:—Anti-Masons, 45; Whigs, 26; Wolf men, 17; Muhlen
"Muhlen
"Travellers whose hard fate it is to go from the parties in the House, is thus stated:—Anti-Masons, 45; Whigs, 26; Wolf men, 17; Muhlen
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"Travellers whose hard fate it is to go from the parties in the House, is the

sin at 140: Otard, Dupuy & Co. 162. The sales of the week is full equal to 1000 half pipes at an advance of 5 cis. Whiskey has risen to 1371 in

hhds and 139 in bbls SALT-There is but little demand for this article, owing to the closing of the rivers. We noticed in our last review, large imports from Turks Island; and although no arrival since, holders have forced the article into market at a decline of 2 and 3 cents per bushel. Sack to report.

as also declined, though we have no actual sales Sugar-But a moderate business done in Sugars, and no change in prices. Sales as follows: 200 hhds New Orleans 9 a 91

60 to 80 hhds St. Croix 150 to 200 boxes Brown Cuba

250 do White 12a12a TEAS—We noticed rapid sales and advance of the Alexander's cargo last week, since then speculation has been at work, and purchasers at that sale have realised a considerable advance.
Wool.—There has been a fair demand this week, but as the rivers are now closing a considerable falling off may be expected, manufacturers having generally bought their winter supplies.
INSURANCE—There has been some losses since our last; this, with the still agitated state of the French question, keeps down the stock much below the price on the books. Dividend time, 1st January, is approaching, when the profits of the various companies will be better known; it is believed that all the old companies that are in the habit of declaring, will do so this; those that have slipped by last year, will, it is believ-

ed, pass a dividend this year.

Money—There is a decided change for the better in the money market. No specie going out; exchange down, an active speculative spirit, and every thing locking brighter and better. Good notes which were difficult to be negociated at er from the domestic manufacturers who have purchased freely at the full rates of last week. The sales 2000 bales, say 1450 Unland the sales 2000 bales 200 up, or rather sale of the United States Branche one by one, is considered favorable to the pub lic, and the pressure it is hoped even when REAL ESTATE-There has been a good deal of we Real Estate brought out this week, and much of it has been sold, many of the large holders how

> cleared away there will not be much done. withdrawal of \$1 notes.

STOCKS-Although the money market has been easier, the Stock Market has not been relieved, antil the close of the week, when there was a better feeling manifested.

[From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.] DAILY EXPRESS FROM WASHINGTON

The liberal support which the Courier & ENUQIRER has received—the daily extension of its circulation, and the increase of its profits, ave imposed upon us the obligation to no expense in imparting though its columns, such intelligence as may be important to the public interests. It is in this view of our posion, that we have determined, in conju ith another paper, to run an express daily from Congress, which will enable us to furnish in the morning and transmit by mail a report of the proceedings in that body, and the political, comnercial, and shipping intelligence from the South which otherwise would not, under ordinary cirumstances, appear in print till the afternoon, and very frequently not until the afternoon of the day following. It was necessary for this purpose to send to Washington special reporters, and these have already taken their station at

the federal metropolis.

The President's Message will be published on Wednasday morning, and on Friday we shall first give in anticipation of the mail, the proceedings of Congress and the news from the South.

THANKSGIVING FAIR. The ladies of the Female Benevolent Society, of the econd and Third Dutch Churches, give notice to their riends and the benevolent, that they will held a Fair on Friday evening next in Stanwix Hall, Donations of arcicles for the fair are solicited, which it is requested may be sent to the house of Rev. Dr. Ferris, 34 Beaver street.

by Friday morning. American Hotel This Evening, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order. GEO. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'ry

DIED, In this city, yesterday, John De Wift, in the 31st year of his age. In Binghampton, Broome Co., on Tuesday, the 1st inst. Mrs. Frances Rugg, wife of Joseph K. Rugg. Esq. and daughter of the Hon. John A. Collier, aged 25 years.

can place the two maritime of the autocrat in any strug-ORATORIO.—By the ALBANY SACRED MU SIC FUND and PHILHARMONIC SOCIETIES

U SIC FUND and PHILHARMONIC SOCIETIES, in the Second Presbyterian Church, for the henefit of the Asylum for Orphan and Destructe Children, on Thanksgiving Evening, Dec. 10, 1835.

Vocal leader, Mr. I. P. Cole. Instrumental leader, Mr. S. Johnson, of the Philharmosic Society. Organist, Mr. Philip A. Mayer.

I. Grand Symphonia,
2. Anthem—The Lord is King, with full orchestra accompaniments, arranged by Mr. F. C. Walker, late organist, Camden Chappel, London,
Chapple

dulation, from Gabrielsky and Berbiguier Solo-F. C. Walker, Ye sky descending ministers, from the oratorio of the Fall of Jerusalem,
Organ Duett—Subject from the oratorio of

The Creation,
Solo-Dr. Flagler, Sound the Trumpet,
Chorus-Now elevate the Sign of Judah,
from the oratorio of Judah,
PART SECOND. Anthein-My Som Anthein-My Som Trio of Flutes-Selections, with dulation, from Haydn & L dulation, from the sacred opera of Amartett-Prayer, from the sacred opera of Valtein. , with organ mo-Haydn & Berbiguier Moses in Egypt, Chorus—Eternal God, Almighty Power, from the oratorio of Judah, Rossini

CTORAGE WANTED, at 17 State st. corner of WANTED IMMEDIATELY-2 first rate inurneymen Tailors. Apply at No. 484 Washing-

purchase will please call on J & R F. SLACK State st. or at 65 North Market st. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. PERRY and Isaac Morton, under the firm of S. S. ERRY & Co. as Stone Ware Manufacturers, is this

S. Perry, who is duly authorised for that purpose.
S. S. PERRY,
ISAAC MORTON.
Watervliet, December 1st, 1835. The above business will be continued by the subscriper, at his factory on the Canal, opposite to the city of Froy. Having the largest and most complete establishment in the United States, and having lately made sever a important improvements in properties. ment in the United States, and having lately made sever-al 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 dacim S. S. PERRY.

d7 dacim

T a meeting of the Common Council of the City of Albany, held at the City Hall, September 28, 1835, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this board, consisting of one member from each ward, to consult with the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Company, or an accountage on the subject of the consultation of the consul

those interested in the sub-J. G. MATHER, Ch'n. HAT STORE .- GILBERT WINNE returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal support he has received since his commencement in busiss, and having entered into partnership with RICHARD SLOON, respectfully informs his friends and the public nearly that the headership has considered with the respective of the support of the suppo

WANTED-A Girl to do house-work. Good re NOTICE.-Wanted an industrious tidy servan girl, at 191 State street continued. d4 1w

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COM-

or damage by fire, on the most reasona-OLIVER STEELE, Agent, No. 403 South Market st,

THE SICK CHILD. "O Mother, when will morning come?" A weeping creature said:

As on her woe-worn, wither'd breast It laid its little head.
"And when it does, I hope 'twill be All pleasant, warm and bright, And pay me for the many pangs

I've felt this weary night. "O mother, would you not, if rich, Like the rector or the squire, Burn a bright candle all the night, And make a nice warm fire?
O I should be so glad to see Their kind and cheerful glow!
O then I should not feel the night

So very long I know. "Tis true you fold me to your heart. And kiss me when I cry-And hiss the when I cry—
And lift the cup unto my lip
When I complain I'm dry.
Across my shoulder your dear arm
All tenderly is press'd,
And often I am lull'd to sleep

By the throbbing of your breast. "But 'twould be comfort, would it not, For you as well as me,
To have a light—to have a fire—

And cling about his neck, And listen while he told us tales

Of battle and of wreck.

Perhaps—a cup of tea?
I often think I should be well If these things were but so -For, mother, I remember, once We had them—long ago. "But you were not a widow then, I not an orphan boy; When father, (long ago,) came home I us'd to jump with joy.
I us'd to climb upon his knee,

"O had we not a bright fire then! And such a many friends!
Where are they all gone, mother dear, For no one to us sends?
I think if some of them would come We might know comfort now, Though of them all, not one could be Like kim I will allow "But he was sick, and then his wounds

Would often give him pain, So that I cannot bear to wish Him with us once again. You say that we shall go to him In such a happy place—
I wish it was this very night That I might see his face?'

The little murmurer's wish was heard, Before the morning broke,
He slept the long and silent sleep,
From which he never woke:
Above the little pam-worn thing
The sailor's widow wept,
And wonder'd how her lonely heart Its vital pulses kept!

But she hv'd on, though all bereft, A toil worn, heart wrung slave; And oft she came to weep upon
Her young boy's little grave
A corner of the poor-house ground
Contain'd his mould'ring clay, And there the mourning mother wept A Sabbath hour away.

And as she felt the dull decay Through all her pulses creep, She cry'd—"By his unconscious dust I'll soon be laid asleep: Then valour, patience, innocence, Like visions will have past; And the sailor, and his wife and child, Will have found relief at last.'

OUR CHARGE AT PAT IS-IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL ETIQUETTE. Our present Charge d'At aires at Paris, Mr. Barton, is a son-in-law of M. Livingston, having married his only child. This gentleman was engaged in a duel some six or seven years since, with Mr. Graham, an editor of the New York Enquirer, in which Mr. Graham fell. The dispute in which the duel originated is said to have liged to fly and immediately sailed for Europe.
The affair was finally adjusted, and he was subsequently appointed by President Jackson to the post he now fills. Whether or not great discretion may reasonably be expected from this gentleman in the management of public affairs, may be estimated from the management of his domes-

One anecdote has come to our knowledge, that which it is customary for the lady members of the royal family to intimate to members of the different legations that they will do them the honor to dance with them. One of the printhe American Charge. Mr. Barton was too much "fatigued" to dance. He was asked if this reply should be carried back to the princess, and chose to persist in it. Suiting his action to his word, he immediately took French leave certainly with considerable less than the usual French politeness. This is a notorious affair, that created some sensation at the time among adopted: the American residents of Paris, and has before

appeared in the newspapers.

Our readers may remember an incident that ident Jackson's Unit Cabinet. Even in our republican land, the occurrence excited considerable sensation at court: though it terminated in no very serious result. This affair was connecof the Unit Cabinet into its original elements. matters of this description, in the etiquette of international intercourse, often lead to very important results. It was such a matter merely that led to the last war with Great Britain; the that led to the last war with Great Britain; the use of a single phrase in a letter of Robert Smith then Secretary of State, to Mr. Erskine. The offensive expression, according to Mr. Adams, consisted in the last member of the closing paragraph of this letter, bearing date, April 17, 1809,—"nor the less persuaded that it would best comport with what is due from his Britannic best comport with what is due from his Britannic adopted son of Dr. Cook of this city. Majesty to his own honor." If we have a war with France under existing circumstances, it will be altogether a "war of etiquette," a war that common prudence and common policy

We think that even so staunch and sturdy a Republican as Old Ben Franklin, would have taught Mr. Barton a useful lesson of politeness; if he had been guilty of many such peccadilloes, te bon homme Richard would not have been so popular among the Parisians, as history tells us he was.—Boston Allas.

Effect of Remorse.-There is a young man named Bardwell, in prison at Northampton, for the commission of sundry larcenies. He was arraigned before the Court last week, but by reason of insanity was unable to plead, and was returned to the prison. This incident forms a returned to the prison.

theme for the subsequent reflections by the editor of the Northampton Couner:
"It literally makes the heart ache to witness the mere wreck of this once nobe and proud spirited boy. What a moral spectacle for the young as well as parents to contemplate! Here What a moral spectacle for the uth of much promise for future usefuland the esteem of all who knew him-partaking of religious and moral instruction. having his ssities all supplied, and free from the irksome necessities all supplied, and free Folit the fresome cares and responsibilities of mature life—suddenly detected in the commission of crime, and confined with criminals of every grade in prison. He is overwhelmed by the awfulness of

situation and the amount of guilt which has earfully broken around his mind. His tears avail him not, and the sorrows of a heart-broken mother strengthen the acuteness of his anguish, until reason totters. Suddenly the father dies in a distant land, and the only hope of earthly succor seems now obliterated and quenched.— One long and deep burst of grief follows, and reason is crushed, and the light of intellect is

extinguished, perhaps, forever!
Since the hour in which his father's decease was communicated, he has not spoken a syllable nor uttered a word! He seems doomed to eternal silence and idiocy! He is wholly unconscious of the existence of any object around him! He knows nothing and heeds nothing. The familiar voice of his mother falls as powerless upon his ears as the grating of the prison doors, and proffered kindness and sympathy he knows not the way to appreciate. Day and night find him the same vacant, idiotic oeing, retaining his ani-mal nature, but with drooping head and palsied mind and quenched intellect! Such a melancholy case of aberration from virtue, should no pass without its salutary influence and impressiveness upon the young. They seem like beacon lights lifted up on high, designed to warn the unwary and thoughtless of the quicksands which lie concealed through the journey of life, requiring a constant watchfulness of the passions and outposts to be placed around virtue, to keep the heart unspotted in the world, so that its pos

butes of Heaven.' Baltimoreans fond of Matrimony .- They go ahead with a fifty horse power in the matter of matrimony in the city of Baltimore. The number of applicants at the Clerk's office has averaged three a day during the past year. This, ta-ken in connexion with the runaway matches and other un-licensed marriages, certainly shows a very respectable annual aggregate number or

ultimately secure the needed attri-

The greatest difficulties are found where they

are least expected.



SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 5, 1835.

Anniversary of the St. Andrew's Society .- The sons of St. Andrew "foregathered" on Tuesday evening last at the City Hotel, to celebrate their Anniversary. This Festive occasion, some account of which will be found in another co- ing Anniversary find us thus assembled to honlumn, was, in the fullest sense of the expression, or it. "a feast of reason and a flow of soul." After an ample repast, tastefully prepared by Mr. Chapin, the company passed several hours in enjoyments of a purely social and intellectual character.

We have long cherished a high respect for the Scottish Nation. There is not a People upon the Globe that has so much to be proud of, as the countrymen of Burns and Bruce. Scotland, from her earliest ages, has been the Nursery of the nations of the earth. Historians, Philosophers, Poets, Divines, States- 7. Liberty-With intelligence for its pioneer, ence and Literature, England has received her brightest ornaments from Scotland. There is scarcely a field of glory, in the annals of War, scarcely a field of glory, in the annals of War, scarcely a field of glory in the annals of the field of glory in the f where Scottish blood did not flow. There is scarcely a battle upon record where a Scottish Sir JOHN MOORE did not fight or fall. There is no Nation in the Universe that has not been enriched by Scottish enterprise, and adorned by Scottish genius. If America can boast a Frank-LIN, England a SHAKESPEARE, Scotland alone is able to complete the trio, by pointing to her

The impostor, Matthias, made his appear. ance in Fredonia, Chautauque Co. on Thursday of last week. He was solicited to give an exposition of his principles at a meeting appointed for that purpose, after which he was snow balled by the boys of the village. He recorded his name, "R Matthias," residence "Zion's Hill," destination "Home." The infatuated wanderer must look to the grave for a "home."

Winter .- It appears by the following from the Detroit Free Press, that the Navigation on Lake Erie is about suspended for the Season. The sudden close of the canal has had the effect to draw off many of the vessels, which would otherwise have continued their trips much later:-We regret the approaching close of navigation. Several Steamboats are already laid un for the winter, and others daily making for their respective quarantines. The Michigan has been ne days in harbor, and the Monroe arrived Wednesday from her final trip for the season .-The United States leaves to-day on her last trip down, and we fear that with the week steam boat facilities between the two great Western Emporiums, Buffalo and Detroit, ceases until

Rail-Road Spirit in Georgia. - Georgia has no idea of looking on supinely while South Carolina carries away every thing before her in the matter of rail roads. The following paragraph will show that Georgia too, is alive to her interests in the great western enterprise:-

"Internal Improvements.—We hail with great cleasure, the deep interest with which the Senate has taken hold of this important subject. The grand scheme of connecting the great west with the Atlantic coast, is a project in which Georgic is deeply and vitally interested. We believe it is generally conceded that the most practicable pass for this purpose is through the mountains of Georgia. On this question, there should be no faltering; no conflict—no sectional or local collision. Georgia has seaports equal to any or he southern coast; and if, by her supineness, she permit the present occasion to pass, she may forever lose the advantage, the immense advantage, that would result from connecting the Western States with her own sea coast. If she does not seize this occasion, South Carolina will take from us our own birth-right."

Virginia is behind none of her neighbors on this important subject, and we rarely open a pa-Since he has had the management of our affairs per from that State without seeing some new project, or some cogent argument urging the prosecution of one already matured. The fol- the distressed.

of communication, that she would dance with held on the 16th ult. "to take into consideration the American Charge. Mr. Barton was too much "fatigued" to dance. He was asked if tion to the Legislature of North Carolina and

The following Resolutions were unanimously

adopted:
Resolved, That our delegates in the late Convention which assembled in Danville, make an immediate application to the Legislature of N. Carolina, and likewise an application to the occurred a few years ago at a party of Mr. Van Buren's, at which a lady of one of the foreign ministers declined the arm of a member of Prespoint on the Roanoke near the Southern termination of said roads, by Danville to Evanshaw in

excitement that led to the resolving cabinet into its original elements. ture from this county, and our Senator, so far as this meeting can instruct him, be instructed to These may seem small matters; but small use their best efforts to procure the foregoing atters of this description, in the etiquette of charter with a capital of two millions of dollars,

as liberal in its provisions, as the great interests to be subserved thereby, seem to demand. The citizens of Patrick county held a meeting on the same subject on the 12th ult. and a-

dopted resolutions in the same spirit. I Among the passengers in the packet ship Toronto from London, is George Cook jr. M. D.,

The Grand Jury of the Mayor's Court of the present term, having visited the Jail, have the gratification of announcing to their fellow-citizens, that the found the same iu good order in every particular.

PETER P. STAATS, Foreman. JESSE Howe, Sec'y.

Mississippi .-- The latest intelligence we have seen from Mississippi is contained in the fol-lowing letter from the Globe, dated Jackson,

Miss.) Nov. 18th:
"I have barely time to inform you, that, after violent contest, victory has crowned our la-ours. We have elected Runnels (Van Buren) Governor, and a majority of the legislature.— Walker's election is sure. Claiborne (Van Buren) is elected, and Dixon has beaten Edwards by a small majority. Mississippi is safe. Another letter, dated Madisonville, (Mi.) 14th

November, says:
"I have such intelligence, as, in my opinion, places beyond doubt the election of Runnels as Governor of this State. Walker's election I consider as nearly certain. Van Buren is gainof Mississippi. Claiborne (Van Buren) is certainly elected to Congress.

"The recent insurrectionary movements in

this State, lost us Madison and Hinds counties, and injured us in several others.

"Poindexter is formally recommended as a candidate for re-election to the Senate. He can get about 26 votes out of 84." Modest Benevolence .-- An unknown person has

sent to the Howard Benevolent Society of Boston a donation of \$1000. Cold Day .- On Friday last the theremometer

at Montreal stood at four degrees below zero.— On the day previous the St. Georgia arrived from Quebec, having passed large fields of ice on her way up, some a mile and a half in lenth. The Portsmouth, N. H. Gazette thus humor-

ously describes the debut of Old Winter on Monday last: Winter commenced his session vesterday, in speech of extraordinary depth and power .-

'he old gentleman really done himself credit.-His arguments were clear and spotless, and covered the ground to the depth of about 8 inches His style was of the north-eastern stamp, precisely similar to that which has heretofore gain-ed the cruel old dog so much celebrity. He had not closed when our paper went to press. An Elopement took place in this city a fev

lays ago—the Lady was quite young, (about 14) out her swain had arrived at years of discretion. They were pursued and overtaken, but the friends of the girl failed in recovering her. We think it proper to suppress names and particulars.

—Bangor Com. Adv. NATCHEZ, Nov. 12.

Fire. - The Cotton Gin of Messrs. Montgomery and Alexander, in the Parish of Concordia, La., about three miles from town, took fire from friction on Monday night, and was burnt to-gether with thirty bales of Cotton. An insurnce of 8,000 dollars was upon it.

Naval--The United States Frigate Constella-

CELEBRATION OF THE ST. ANDREW'S

The Members of the Albany St. Andrew's So-8 o'clock on Monday. ANDREW KIRK, the President of the Society, presided, assisted by Mr. ROBERT BOYD, as Vice President. After the removal of the Cloth, the following

Toasts were drunk:-1. The Day we celebrate- May each return-

2. The President of the United States.

3. The Governor of the State of New York. 4. Scotland-The birth-place of our fathers: We are proud of being called her sons. 5. The Sons o' St. Andrew o'er a' the warld-May they aye ha'e a fu', a merry, a bleezing in-

øle, an' a clean hearth-stane. 6. The Martial and Poetic genius of Scotland-A national monument, second to none among

men and Heroes. In every department of Sci- may its march be onward, till every nation receives its benefits.

Lives there a man with soul so dead.

This is my own, my native land? 9. The Common Schools of our adopted country—The strongest basis of national strength and social enjoyment. 10. The bonny Lassies o' Scotland --

"Her prentice han' she tried on man,

And then she made the lassies O.' VOLUNTEER TOASTS. By Jas. Holliday, President of the Hibern n Society. The St. Andrew's Society of the ity of Albany-Associated for the most lauda-

le purpose, the relief of their indigent country-nen, may the emigrants from other nations follow their example.

Ben McDhu and Wallace 26 in Combativeness. Ben Avon and Billy M'Gill 22 in Acquisitiveness. Cairn Gormand All Scots 20 in Benevolence.

Ben Gourd and Walter Scott 25 in Ideality. By Thurlow Weed, (a guest.) The Tartan The gay and gallant costume of a nation that alls the world with glorious recollections. Cold indeed must be the heart, whether Scottish or A merican, that "does not warm to the Tartan."

Major Hoops being prevented by indisposition from attending the Supper, sent an appology, with the following sentiment: The memory of Sir Walter Scott, who, in the full vigor of his intellect, wrote in the same spirit that governed his conversation with his school

Just at that age 'twixt boy and youth, When thought is speech, and speech is truth By Mr. Kirk, President of the St. Andrew's Society. The memory of George Ramsay, the first President of our Society.

By Mr. Hanford (a guest.) Our Country—The land of the free and the brave, and the Asy lum of the enterprising of all nations. By Mr. Boyn. The Scotch Thistle-As

banner of benevolence, let it wave in every country, and become a blessing to every nation. By Mr. GRAY. Our friends at home-Thi festival in honor of our Patron Saint reminds us of the joys we have often shared with them. Though by-gone they are not forgotten. "Should auld acquaintance be forgot?"

By Rev. P. BULLIONS. The Universities o Scotland—Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews and Aberdeen. Proud monuments of the intelligence of our father-land. By Dr. P. McNaughton. The memory of Sir Walter Scott.

By Mr. McIntyre, (a guest.) The memor of Robert Burns, the favorite poet of Scotland. By Dr. Hallenbeck, (a guest.) Scooth Prin ciples, Integrity, Industry, Perseverance and Benevolence—"None better if as good." By D. McKercher. May we never turn the back of our hand to our friend, nor the back of

our coat to our enemy. By JAMES TAYLOR. The St. Nicholas Socie ty and all other benevolent societies of the city of Albany-May their main object be to relieve

gies dunts to nane, and like the country we have against him, at the head of a considerable force. He has already captured several pieces of artil-By John M'Dowall. The Scotch Character

-A compound; Friendship, Integrity and Valor, the ingredients. By Mr. Goodwin, (a guest.) The Union-

Shame on the sex, that such disputes he Ladies are all for Union, to a man!" By W. W. Dougherty, (a guest.)—The Tartan-A true emblem of the checkered scenes of life, may its brilliant tints contrasted with its more glowing hues, admonish us that we have full share of the blessings of life, as well a

some of its adversities. By Dr. SELKIRK .-There's Bobby Burns and Walter Scott. And ither worthies not forgot, We drink their memories, in brimfu' bumpers, Give gladfu' joy and kindly greeting, At this our joyfu', jovial, meeting, Nor yet forget we a' the lassies, But drink their health's

In Brimfu' glasses, Remembering a' their winsome faces, Their bonny ee'n and charming graces. ted Country—First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen; his virtues claim and they shall receive our admiration.

By WM. PORTEUS. Scotch Lassies .- Charm ing sweethearts, affectionate wives, kind mothers, and good companions. In all these relations we appreciate their value. By James Walker. Scottish Poets-Burns, Scott, Byron, Tannahill, Graham, and a host of others, "too numerous to mention." Scotland

may point to them with pride. By JAMES REID. The Widowers and Bache lors of our Society—May they before our next Anniversary, embark in the good ship called love, with the fair maids of America for their pilots, to conduct them safely over the overslaugh of delay, and moore them fast in the harbor o matrimony.
By Hugh Dickson. Scotland—The land o

our birth: the Scot that would disown it, shoul be disowned, By DAVID BEATSON. Liberty-May it spread over the face of the earth, and its principles nimate all Governments wheresoever existing. By John Patterson. Love of Country-The heart that is cold to its native land, will nev

By WM. LEGGETT. The Tartan .-- The an cient garb of honor and chivalry, an emblema tical index pointing to the noble deeds of our an-

er be warm to that of its adoption.

First Steamboat on the Ohio .- The following letter, addressed to the editor of the Pittsburg Statesman, is from Mahlon Rogers, one of the olcest engineers on the western waters.

building a steamboat on a large scale, (300 tons) called the 'New Orleans.' She was built at the hip yard, mouth of Sike's run. The ship carpenter's name was Robinson, that of the engineer was Standinger, and the whole was under the superintendance of Nicholas Rovevet. The writer of this was employed to forge the shafts, and cannot be mistaken in his statement. "She went direct to New Orleans about the time New Madird was destroyed by a earthquake.

Benjamin H. Latrobe. The writer of this rode in a steamboat down the Schuylkill, and up the Delware rivers, in 1802, made by Oliver Evans, called the Orookter, or amphibious digger.' The Boston and Providence Rail Road has been in operation about six months, and the Directors have declared a dividend of four per. cent

The 'Buffalo' was not built until five years af-

terwards, and was under the superintendance of

The gross receipts amount to \$112,000, and the expenses to \$28,000. The arrangements, and still quite incomplete. The Ohio River has risen ten feet at Cincinnati, the 40 hours preceding Nov. 15th. The great snow storm has swollen the torrents of the mountain branches.

Retort .- A passenger on board the steamboat upon his plate, with the simple remark that he was "fond of fowl." His next neighbor said he was "fond of pork," and suiting the action to the word, stuck his fork through the glutton's

The horses of a passenger car on the Patterson Railroad took fright on Friday last, turned tion. Com. Alen'r J. Dallas, arrived at the Island of Saint Thomas, West Indies, Nov. 11th 1835 After taking in water and bread, the Constellaheels over head into the ditch. A number of tion was to sail for Laguayra in about 48 hours. the passengers were injured.

[From the N. Y. Evening Star.] FURTHER FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO. The New Orleans Union of Nov. 16, mentions the Republican, printed at Brazona, up to Nov. 10. A letter from Matagorda, dated Oct. 21, 10. A letter from Matagorda, dated Oct. 21, refers to the repulse of 250 Mexicans at Gonzalez, by a small party of Texians, under Col. J. Wallace also to the taking of the town nay. It is said, for instance, that the Directors and Baltimore Rail Road,

battle. The Texians took up the line of march from Gonzalez on the 12th for Cos' head quariers, at San Antonio. Col. Austin commands them.—

the transportation of the great mail, once a day, each way, and at their own hours between the two cities. Mr. Kendall offered them \$100 The anxiety with which the Texians look to- a mile the mail to be delivered and wards their relatives in the United States, may at the depots by the agents of the Post Office .be judged of by a remark in the letter referred to. This offer was refused. The mail is now carri-"For God's sake send us papers, never mind where published, or whether Jackson or Anti-Jackson—or any thing but abolition—these we time from the South, it is taken by the train of

Here fought, here fell, in Freedom's cause the brave; Tyrants beware! Man will not be a slave!

The same paper says: The committee of safety, &c. of this jurisdiction have, we believe, abandoned the idea of addressing the citizens of the United States, we are glad of this, because we know we are underrated there, and perhaps our address would be treated with contempt; after all, if they think us worthy of assistance, they will give it.— What, though we are a few, without arms, money, provisions or munitions of war, con-tending against many, it is nothing more than our fathers did, we are fighting for liberty, and that single thought should sustain us under every difficulty; whatever may befal us, we will at least die like men.

We wish Santa Anna could witness the en-By L. FIDLER, President of the St. George's Society. Scotland—Where has the world such bumps?

bringing his handcuffs to Texas.

The Philadelphia Gazette has received a letter from Nacogdoches of Oct 31st, and the "Telegraph and Texas Register," published at San Felipe de Austin on the 17th Oct. By these we learn that the organization of the "Army of the Union," as it is called, took place Oct. 11th, at Gaudaloupe. Col. Austin, Commander-in Chief. They took up the line of march for Bexar the 13th. The Convention of Texas held its first meeting at San Felipe Oct. 16th. There its first meeting at San Felipe Oct. 16th. There could easily be done with the concurrence of the its first meeting at San Felipe Oct. form. There could easily be done with the concurrence of the was not a quorum, so many of the members being with the army. They adjourned to Nov. Ist, or as soon as a quorum could meet there. It was said 13 chiefs of the Cherokees and Shawnees were on their way as visitors to the Convention. Col. Austin in a letter, dated Oct. 11.

His whole force is not over 300 men; that before his arrival, Captains Smith and Alley had marched with 110 men against Victoria which it was reported, had been attacked, and he presumed that this detachment had been joined by the 50 men under Capt Collingsworth who had the volunteers that can be mustered to join him n his contemplated attack upon San Antonio.

Gen. Samuel Houston had been appointed, on the 6th Oct., commander-in-chief of the Department, be provided by Congress, the system must n his contemplated attack upon San Antonio. the 6th Oct., commander-in-chief of the Departraise troops, organize the forces, and do all other things appertaining to such office. On the 8th he issued an order, in which it is stated that 4Liberal bounties in land will be given to the state of their present burden, by first curtailing newspaper exchanges: 2d increase. ment of Nacogdoches, vested with full powers to be completely clogged in its operation. raise troops, organize the forces, and do all oth-"Liberal bounties in land will be given to all who postage on newspapers, and discriminating beon our ranks with a good rifle, and one hun-

dred rounds of ammunition. Our letter says, "I go off at daylight to-morrow morning, as one of a committee of three to treat with the captain of the native Mexicans here (who have not yet taken sides) to get them to join us against the enemy. If we can succeed with them, they can turn out a hundred

Among the members of the convention, the only one not American is Lorenzo de Zavala, formerly minister from Mexico.

Stephen L. Austin left New Orleans for Texas a short time since with 30,000 stand of arms.

Mexico .- By the New Orleans Bee of Nov. 17. we learn that Guitierez, former governor of he distressed.

By P. Smith. Our adopted country—She

Chiapa, after having his property ravaged by
Santa Anna's satellites, has entered the field lery and some prisoners and provisions. Alvarez is gaining force in the south. Santa Anna the dictator, will probably have his hands full at

to be sacrificed.

The Matagorda (Texas) Republican of Oct.

21, states: "We learn by Mr. Homman, who has just arrived from Sun Felipe, that information of the Company of the Company of the control of tion had reached that Gen. Houston would be in the town of Washington on yesterday at 10 o'clock, with one thousand troops from east of the Trinity. In addition to this, it is estimated, from the number already gone, that there will be one thousand men in the camp at Gonzales. The patriotism, chivalry and gallantry of the citizens of Texas cannot be surpassed.

BREACH OF PROMISE. A case of Breach of Promise was recently decided before the Court of Common Pleas of Boston. The plaintiff, Mehitable Granger, is a Dress Maker—the defendant, Walter Furwell, is a Painter and Glazier. The counsel for the defendant admitted the Breach, and hence the on-ly question at issue was with regard to the acourtship was carried on for three years, when the defendant suddenly discontinued his visits and married a widow, older than Miss Granger es were examined on either side to any imporreturned a verdict of \$800 damages. The Boston Gazette publishes the following as a speci-

nen of the letters addressed by the defendant to

Boston, 25th Oct. 1834. Dear Girl—I received your letter last Wednesday. I was glad to hear from you and your friends, that they were all well and happy; but I was some surprised to hear that you had gone from home, and to work. I thought you had forgotten my entreaties for your health, and my happiness. I say my happiness for who else should it concern, if not me. Yes, Mehitable, I could lay down my life for you. You are ever in my mind, the dearest object of my heart. It is in you that I expect happiness and contentment. In health to cheer me in my daily work; in sickness to cheer my aching brow. O then, do look to your health, that we may live for each other, and be happy; for without health there is no enjoyment. I hope then you will return home on enjoyment. I hope then you will return nome to your good mother, and gain your health, fast, so as to be able to return to the city again soon; for.

Mehitable, I feel very lonesome here without you.

Mehitable, I feel very lonesome here without you. long before this time, but I hope you will go home and live light, exercise little, and get well soon. Mehitable, you may think I mean to censure you, but not so. I know that you would not do any thing knowingly, that was not consistent with your health, and that your friends "The first steamboat on the Ohio, was not built by Fulton and Livingston, but belonged to Samuel Smith, and was built by John Sprague, and called the "Comet'—12 tons. She sailed from Pittsburg in the fall of 1809. In the spring of 1810, Fulton and Livingston commenced builting a steamboat on a large scale, (300 tons) would do all in their power to assist you. I thank them all, and shall always have the greatest respect for them. I am glad to hear that you are some better, and I hope that you will soon be able to return to me again. If you go back to your good Mother's, I think there will be no danger, for Mehitable, I feel very lonesome here at this moment for you. I will pray for the return of your health, that you may be spared to your friends, and to yourself. will correspond with my own feelings: Go gentle sigh to ease my breast, And on M—'s bosom rest; Go gentle sigh my heart now swelling,

And in her bosom take my dwelling.

I cannot write much more. I have not much news to write, only that so far my business i good. We have worked hard, early and late, and have not heard much. Mrs. Granger and David are down here, but I have not seen them, but I think I shall call on her befor she leaves the city. Mehitable, I think that Sumner and I will come np at Thanksgiving, or I will before, if you are well enough to come back, for I can-not think of your coming down in the stage, no way you can fix it. Write me as soon as you receive this, as I shall feel very anxious to know whether you are at home or not. Tell Sarah not to think hard of me for writing you to go to your Mother. Give my love to her and all the rest of your friends. The girls and Luther send theirs with mine to you, and all the rest. Do write soon. Ann expects a letter from You can have work any time. She s drove very much.

From your friend, WALTER. Take care of your letters.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. Washington, Nov. 30th, 1835. Ti e subject of "Rail Road Mails" will be ciety, with their invited Guests, sat down to a that they have received from Matagorda, files of the Republican, printed at Brazoria, up to Nov.

of Labadie, after a short but bravely contested battle. Jackson—or any thing but avoidion—these we don't want."

Provisions, it is stated, would be a capital shipment. There is stated to be plenty of funds subscribed by the land holders of the country to carried on the Rail Road, but in waggons as pay for all articles brought.

Gen. Houston was expected in the town of partment will derive much aid from the Rail-Gen. Houston was expected in the town of Washington, Oct. 20, with 1000 troops from the East of Trinity. In addition to these, it is estimated there will be 1000 in the camp at Gonzalez. The Texas Republican adds,

The patriotism, chivalry and gallantry of the citizens of Texas cannot be surpassed. We will remind Santa Anna of the lines designed for the monument at Valesco—

The formation of a system of a syste to the formation of a system of rail-road transportanion. The present contracts for carrying the mail between Washington and New-York expire on the 1st of January, and the renewal of them has been suspended, "propten difficultatem." If, as you suggested, in a recent article on the subject, the steam-boat and rail-road proprietors on the line between Washington and Baltimore are willing to undertake to carry thro' the mail, in twenty-one hours, for any thing like a reasonregard to intelligence from this city, however, no mail can carry any thing of importance, which leaves before 91 o'clock P. M. The newspapers cannot be got out before that hour. For intelligence by letters a mail at 6 o'clock would answer; but, before that hour, important questions are seldom decided. In the early part of the session, while business is merely in course of preparation, both Houses may adjourn, as you say, jugating Texas. We would tell him of a lad of fitteen who stole his father's horse and guy, to meet Gen. Cos, and save him the trouble of bringing his handcuffs to Texas.

at three o'clock; but, at a more important stage they generally sit till 4 or 5 and even 6 o'clock. I have seldom known an important decision on a debated subject, to be arrived at, in either House, before 5 or 6 o'clock. If, therefore, our

In regard to the newspaper mail, I anticipate much irregularity for the coming year. The transportation of newspapers has entirely outgrown the means provided for it, and I expect to see thousands of newspaper bags piled up here and there, on the public roads, during the winter, to the great annoyance of editors, whose mortification will be increased by the circumstance that their papers being stopped, their clamor against the post Office will also, to the ween the small and mammoth sheets; 3d, abolishing the franking privilege of post-masters, and curtailing that of other officers of the govern-ment; and 4th, by providing means other than

Department, has under its present administra-tions, become in a great measure, relieved of its embarrassments. About one half or more of the paid in the course of the coming year, without any further curtailment of the operations of the Department. The contractors are now promptly aid, and the balance due from the post-masters are collected with ease, certainty, and expedi-tion, through the contractors in their respective sections.

There will be a full attendance on the first day, as there will be a contest for the Speaker's Chair. Mr. Polk, Mr. Mason of Va., Dr. Suthdictator, will probably have his hands full at home. There is little fear of his marching to Texas, where probably he will leave poor Cos the Administration, and will probably be elect-

FROM HARRISRURG

LEECH & Co's excellent line. The weather was excessively cold, but those connected with the Line exerted themselves to the utmost for the

and gave, I have reason to believe, general satis-

There are already many visitors at Harrisburg —and not a conveyance arrives without adding to the number. The hotel keepers do their best to satisfy and gratify their friends and patrons, and thus far in the season they have succeeded it they will have a difficult time of it while the two Conventions are in session, and when The Governor elect is in good health and spi-

rits. He is a plain, straight-forward, sensible man, and fully competent, I should say, to preside over the destines of this great Commonwealth. To a strong mind naturally, is added much knowledge of human nature—a perfect familiarity with the true interests of Pennsylvania, and all the great questions that have agitated the Republic. He is, in fact, all that his friends described him before the election, and they may confidently rely upon it, that wisdom, patriotism and economy in the expenditure of the public funds, will characterize his adminis-There are various rumours in circulation as to

There are various rumours in circulation as the Cabinet, It is said that Mr. Topp, of Fayette, will be appointed Attorney General. He is in all respects suited to the station, and his selection would no doubt give universal satisfac-Mr. ELLMAKER will, it is said, be offered the

situation of Secretary of State, but it is feared that he will not accept it. This will be deeply regretted, for there is but one opinion as to the orth and capacity of this estimable and distin-NERR MIDDLESWARTH, Esq. of Union Couny, will, in all probability, be elected Speaker of

nonimation on the 14th of December. Others consider the result as quite doubtful. The Legislature will assemble to-morrow, and it is hoped that all the friends of Mr. Ritner will it is hoped that an one manney.

act together, in perfect harmony.

Yours, &c.

Singular case of Insanity.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a young lady, between 16 and 17 years of age, dressed in a French calico frock, a Scotch plaid shawl, and other articles of fashionable attire, was observed by several citizens in the act of climbing over the railing of the North Dutch Church in William st., between Ann and without you, for let me go where I will, you are not there. O that I could only embrace those lips but for a moment, but alas! I lament only in fancy. Mehitable, do get well, think not that got to the rear window of the church, and was got to the rear window of the church, and was got to the rear window of the church, and was got to the rear window of the church, and was got to the rear window of the church, and was got to the rear window of the church, and was got to the rear window of the church, and was got to the rear window of the church, and was got to the rear window of the church, and was got to the rear window of the church, and was got to the rear window of the church, and was got to the act of thinking the church in William st., between Ann and Fulton sreets, which she accomplished by means of a pile of bricks placed against it. She then got to the rear window of the church, and was got to the act of thinking the property of the act of thinking the act of thinking the property of the act of the act of thinking the property of the act of the a In lancy. Mentable, do get well, think not that I am so unhappy as I feel now all the time, for it is not so only when I am alone and writing to you. Do not let this letter give you any unhappy feelings, for I mean no censure, but on the other hand, nothing but the kindest of feelings for you. Mehitable, I cannot express my feeling this making repeated though vain attempts to ascend to it by the wall, when the observers, perceiving to it by the wall, when the observers, perceiving to it by the wall, when the observers, perceiving to it by the wall, when the observers, perceiving to it by the wall, when the observers, perceiving to it by the wall, when the observers, perceiving to it by the wall, when the observers, perceiving to it by the wall, when the observers, perceiving to it by the wall, when the observers, perceiving to it by the wall, when the observers, perceiving to it by the wall, when the observers, perceiving to it by the wall, when the observers, perceiving to it by the wall, when the observers, perceiving to it by the wall, when the observers, perceiving the took her into their care. Dr. Brownlee, who lives in the neighborhood, was sent for, and was making repeated though vain attempts to ascend to it by the wall, when the observers, perceiving her to be insane, entered the church yard and took her into their care. Dr. Browniee, who She then stated that her name was Isabella Mc. Allister, residing with her friends and re-latives at No. 51 Church street, which was found me, and to your friends, and to yourself.

Send you a short verse of my own, which I think
to be a perfectly respectable house. On the arrival of her friends, it appeared that she was an English young lady who came to this country about a year and a half ago in company with a she has another in business in this city. For several weeks past she has manifested symptoms of partial derangement, for which no direct cause could be assigned. Her own reasons, however, for attempting to get into the church, probably furnish a clue for her melancholly distraction. She said she was to be married that day to a lov er who was waiting for her at the altar with her bridemaids, in white satin and roses; and she had been cruelly shut out by the machinations of some wicked rival who envied and therefore attempted to frustrate her happiness. Disappointment in the tender passion is therefore the robable cause of her insanity. She is a pretty and very fine girl of beautiful symmetry and lady like deportment. The magistrate recommended her removal to the lunatic asylum, but her friends preferred keeping her under their own care.—N.

Van Buren Gag Law .- The Indiana Van Buren Democrat paper, abuses the Governor and Lieut. Governor of that State, because they have dared to come out for Gen. Harrison.

[From the Montgomery Republican.] The Eric Canal.—The Albanians are wakin up a little on the subject of public improvements affecting the interests of their city. They are now desirous of effecting an improvement which will, if effected, materially benefit not only Albany, but the whole western part of the state.

and, indeed, (to use a common phrase) the whole western world. This improvement is to and Albany. The distance between those cities via the canal is thirty miles; and in passing it oats are carried through an equal number of ocks-occuping in the passage two whole days. The advantages to be derived by 'the short cut, f completed, are incalculable, not only to Alba-ry, but as before stated, to the whole western part of the state.

Alarming Combination .-- A Pork Rebellion is threatened by the farmers of Ohio, who have "bristled up" towards the pork merchants and into a swinish conspiracy not to pay but \$3 75 the hundred for live bacon, and to exclude from

in all cases we will give the preference to those merchants who are and may be opposed to such illiberal and unjustifiable combinations.

The following is carrying the war to the knife:-

Resolved, That we will not have our hogs slaughtered at any yard, where the proprietor or proprietors of such yard may be favorable to the measures adopted by the aforesaid combina-

A Committee of Correspondence was appoint-Resolved, That said Committee of five are hereby requested to correspond with pork mer-chants at a distance, who are not connected with

id combination, and ascertain the prices which

they will pay for pork during the present season.

[From the Skowhegan Sentinel.] Good Spunk!-This is to inform the public that Mr. Thomas Fletcher's assertions that he has made, concerning my leaving his bed and board, are not true, for I do positively declare that he told me to go home, for he would not maintain me any longer. Accordingly I went out, and he then fastened the door—and much out, and he then fastened the door—and much the same import might be written; but nore to the same import might be written; but previous to this, with other things, to let you know how narrow contracted his soul is, I asked him for three cents, that I might have the privi-lege of seeing the Waxen-Work, and he would not grant it. Is not this enough to describe his true character? If not I could write a week on

the same subject.

FANNY T. FLETCHER. N. B. This is to forbid all persons purchasing my bed and bedding, and wearing apparel, and also, my child's apparel, as my husband has them in his possession and refuses to let me have

Stone Coal-supposed to be of the valuable kind, used in furnaces, in France and England, in the manufacture of iron, has been discovered upon the property of the Catawba Works in Botetourt county, (Vir.) No such coal has hitherto been found in the United States.

March of machinery.—The 'hewers of stone' vill doubtless be delighted to hear that their labors are nearly at an end; and that very shortly they will be at liberty either to "sit twiddling their thumbs," or to learn some other trade, as they may hereafter determine; for, according to the last number of the Mechanics' Magazine, a machine has been invented by one Mr. James Hunter, superintendent of the Leysmill quar-ries, near Arbroath, which will entirely superment; and 4th, by providing means other than the mail for the transmission of the Quarterly returns of the several Post Offices, and of the laws of the United States.

It will be found, it is said, that the Post Office of the major in point of economy and despatch, at an immeasurable distance. Mr. Hunter calls this machine a power-stone planing machine; and we are teld that it is an immeasurable with the post of the major in the provided and we are teld that it is an immeasurable with the post of the major in the major and we are told that it is so ingeniously and judiciously contrived, that it will reduce and polish more blocks of rough stone in 30 minutes, at a cost of one shilling and seven-pence, than a good mason could reduce and polish in five days and a half, at a cost of fifteen shillings and ninepence; and the machine, moreover, will do the work in a far more workmanlike manner than the man!! The many thousand handicraft men, therefore, who have hitherto got their bread by the dressing and polishing of blocks of stone, had better learn some other craft as speedily as possible, or they will be left to kick up their

eels, twiddle their thumbs, and dine with Duke Humphrey.
A smooth Macadamised road, and still more the even gravel roads, which are constructed through pleasure grounds, are far more severe upon horses, than the pavement of the London

result of theory, but which has been brought to the immediate test of experiment. To draw a ton weight along the payement of Fleet street. the immediate test of experiment. To draw a ton weight along the pavement of Fleet street and the Strand, was found to require a pull a mounting to thirty-two pounds, which the best constructed Macadamized road, formed upon a serviced forty-three pounds.

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J. ABJERNETHY,
JAMES BLANDELL, M. D.
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CONSUMPTION: ASTHMA AND CATARRH. Un that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life, improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a dreadful succession of consumptive symptoms—oppression of the breast—greenish and bloody spittle—ulcerated lungs and boatic forcer—spirally described to attenuation and general

Debilitated Females. The complaints peculiar to the fe-

tablish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits. Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. Price \$1,50 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. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanoverstreets, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by W. A. WHARTON, corner of Beaver and Market-sts., and R. M. MEIGS, corner of Market and Hudson-sts.,

W. A. WHARTON, corner of Beat and Hudson-and R. M. MEIGS, corner of Market and Hudson-Albany; and by CROSWELL & BRACE, Catskill. [J. Large discount to those who buy to sell again.

ONDON AND AMERICAN ANNUALS The Christian Keepsake The English Annual Room Scrap Book
Landscape.

Jennings' Landscape. Heath's Picturesque Annual The Oriental Annual. Heath's Picturesque Annual
The Oriental Annual
The Poetical Annual
Friendship's Offering; Forget Me Not
The Magnolia; The Token
Young Lady's Book
Historical Keepsake; The Gift
Religious Souvenir
American Juvenile Keepsake
Juvenile Forget Me Not
The Amaranth; The Pearl.
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W. C. LITTLE, 67 State st.

THE HELLENBROOK CATECHISM, for sale at the S. S. Depository, corner Green and Bea-

A LBION CORN PLASTER. The Albion A Corn Plaster softens the Corn, no tough, and extracts it to the very roots. forded is gentle, immediate and thorough.

The relief afforded is gentle, immediate and thorough.

A Recent Case.

Sir—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified ipprobation in favor of your valuable Albion Corn Plaster. By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stewell 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.

SETH STOW FILL.

Keeper of Toll-House, S. Boston Bridge.

Boston, June 17th.

Sore and Inflamed Eyes. The studious, the weakly and

Sore and Inflamed 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 hundred for live bacon, and to exclude from the pork-houses, and prevent any banking accommodations, to those who refuse to join them. At a meeting of the farmers of Butler and the adjoining counties, Nov. 14, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves not to self our pork to any of the aforesaid merchants so long as they adhere to their combination, or to any person or persons, who are either directly or indirectly connected with them; provided there are any other purchasers in the market, either at Cincinnati, Hamilton, Middletewn or Lawrenceburg, or any other point, and that in all cases we will give the preference to those The Tooth Ache. This agonizing disorder is cured in its

CONPOUND-SYRUP OF ICE LAND MOSS, for the cure of colds, whooping cough, spitting of blood, and consumption. Iceland Moss grows plentifully in the island of Iceland, from whence it takes its name. It also grows in all the high northern latitudes of Europe and Asia, where its medicinal qualities have been long known, and highly appreciated. This plant contains a larger proportion of vegetable musilage than any other known substance, and in combination with it is a bitter principle which acts most beneficially in giving strength in cases of great weakness and debility of the lungs.

The knowledge of many of our most valuable medicines, for the cure of diseases, has been obtained from observing their effects on a hardy, long-lived and sagacious Reindeer, which derives its principal nourishment from the Iceland Moss, and whose milk becomes so highly imbued with its balsamic virtues, that it is used with the greatest confidence as a sovereign remedy by the inhabitants of all those countries, for the cure of all diseases of the breast and lungs.

In Frhnce, this compund has long been known and ex

and lungs.

In France, this compund has long been known and extensively used; and to its salutary effects, as much as to

This Syrup contains all the medicinal virtues of the Moss in the most concentrated form, and is prepared from the original recipe from Paris only by

E. HUTCHINGS & Co. Baltimore. E. HUTCHINGS & Co. Bantmor
The above constantly on hand and for sale whole
and retail by
je22 cly
46 State street, Alban, EZRA CARROLL'S CELEBRATED FOUN-DER OINTMENT, for the cure of a Founder, Spit Hoof, Hoof distemper, or Hoof bound Horses, and Scratches.

Spit Hoof, Hoof distemper, or Hoof bound Horses, and Scratches.

This important discovery was made by trying experiments for the Hoof Distemper, about 15 years ago, and has never been known to fail of curing either of these com plaints in the hoofs ever since, if properly applied and is warranted to cure old founders in the feet, viz. those of long standing. In case of a failure, the purchase money shall be refunded by my Agents, at the place where it was purchased.

The above Ointment is prepared and kept constantly on hand, for sale by EZRA CARROLL, the farmer, one mile north-east of the Methodist Meeting House, in Springfield, Otsego county, N. Y.

N. B. Those wishing for the genuine, must observe the christian name and place of residence, as I am the inventor and discoverer of the above. For sale by the tollowing Agents:

Lobdell & Hollister, Chequered Store, Utica; J. B. Marchisi, Druggist, Utica; E. Curtis, Druggist, Cooperstown; Bateman & Hamilton, Little Falls; J. W. Hamilton, Druggist, Fort Plain; E. S. Traey, Inn Keeper, Lansingburgh; J. & A. McClure, Druggists, Albany; Mellon & Punderson, Druggists, Hudson; Samuel Gunsaul, Groger, Schenectady: Croswell & Brace, Druggists, Catskill; John Curtis, Springfield, Mass.; J. B. Fitch, Druggist, Syracuse; M. Bicknell, Druggist, Morrisville; Medbury & Swan, Druggists, New Berlim; H. H. Pope, Druggist, Rome; Jesse Kilburn, Druggist, Cazenovia; Watson & Hays, Unadilla.

DUBLIC ATTENTION is most respectfully so DUBLIC ATTENTION is most respectfully so licited by the subscriber to an invaluable preparation. Dr. RELFE'S Botanical Drops! are every year increasing their long established reputation. They have outlived 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, Scur vy, Foul and Obstinate Ulcres, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, and Venereal Taint;—and are also successfully used in cases of violent cruotions after the Measles, Red Biotches, 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 physician of eminence, 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.

lass of such remedies.

Price \$1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5. White Teeth, and Healthy Gums! Those who would re tain or restore these desirable personal advanta sured that no composition can be obtained supp BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE, w

The same load of one ton may, however, be transported upon a level rail road, with a drawing power of only nine pounds.—British Re-

Price 50 cents.

Dr. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, for sick headach, &c. Price 50 cents.

"" None genuine, unless signed on the outside printe wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor t the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover-streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also 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.

""L' arge discount to those who buy to sell again, m22 Jy 151

TATAND CAP STORE, 333 North Market street, south of the Mansion House, where a genteel assortment of the latest fashions can always be found, and for durability and neatness they are not surpassed—I can bring proof of this. One thing is certain, the police does not trouble my hats; it is not patronised by my establishment at all; but there is one whose hats have acquired mite a notarious character by being

To The Public.—It will be remembered by those who read the Journal, that in the course of J. P. Bigelow's advertisements, he has repeatedly said that I have had four and five law suits in one week, about my \$3 50 hats. I have said frequently that his assertions were false, and as he is at this time under a writ, I intend then to show him when he has his trial, the necessity of being able to prove his assertions; and I thought it not amiss in the mean time to give the occular proof he so earnestly demands. He says that I have had 4 or 5 law suits in one week. I deny ever having had any such thing: he says that there are daily complaints at the police about my hats; I will give the statement of the clerk of the court, as the occular proof on that subject; it will proof. I refer to the public the statements of the Clerk of the Justices Court, and of my men, knowing they will be satisfactory.

This is to certify that we have been in the employ of Mr. Willett for most of the past year, in the building adjoining his store, and we here say, and are perfectly willing to say under oath, that we know of no instance when Mr. Willet has called us down stairs to put any man out of his store; he having kept the man's bills we never heard any thing of the kind until we noticed it in J. P. Bigelow's advertisement; and from the circumstance of no other men being to work in the building adjoining Mr. Willett's store, and knowing he did not go a mile off to his lower factory to call men for such a purpose, we are confident Mr. Bigelow's assertion is false, as to our certain knowledge; so is some others of his about the law suits, for we must heard of it if Mr. Willett had been sued 4 or 5 times a week. What we certify here, we expect to when Bigelow has his trial, if it is required.

PETER MACKENZIE, GEORGE KING.

PETER MACKENZIE, GEORGE KING, EDWARD SALTER,

The Trieff Teeff Hil-Dr. M. The AND DRAPER—The subscriber drama of the alchymst are realized, and a remedy discovered for the toothache, and preserving those important and beautiful appendages of the human system, by the use of the Magnetic Odontica, which, by its attractive, purifying, and strengthening qualities, removes all extractive, and the quart in their antural brillance, and the preserves them in their antural brillance, and the guart in the control brillance in the cell, and preserves them in their antural brillance, and the guart in the cell will dead of the most fashionable kinds, age of man, with their natural wear. When they are decayed, its progress will be arrested, and the teeth preserved and prevented from aching. The use of it will save the great expense of filling, filing, and scraping, which when performed by unskilful presons is very injurious to them.

In the control of the cell will deed to the work as a ground, and will be enabled to make up his cloths into garnents, at short notice, and on the most resonable were spungy and feverish, his breath was corrected. All this cost fifty cents, a brush, and a little exertion. Irepart, I do not believe the teeth will dearly it is such as a summary of the cell will dearly it is such as a summary of the cell will dearly it is such as a summary of the cell will dearly it is such as a summary of the cell will dearly it is such as a summary of the cell will dearly it is such as a summary of the cell will dearly it is such as a summary of the cell will dearly it is s

viz.—

1. INSURANCE ON LIVES.
2. GRANTING ANNUITIES.
3. EXECUTING TRUSTS.
Their Terms will be as favorable as those of any other similar Institution in the United States.
The Charter expressly authorises the Company to take by Deed or Will, any effects and property, real and per sonal which may be left or conveyed to them in Trust, and to execute any trust to the same extent and in the same manner as any Trustee.
The Directors and Officers of the Company in addi-

The Chartest agreedy anthorises the Company to take and a consideration of the company of the co

sate the most subscribers for the American Journal. To those who can give good references, a very liberal commission will be given. Enquire of THOS. McKEE, Jr. 57 State st. Albany. Applicants from Massachusetts and Connecticut must address Freeman Mont & Co. No. 1 John st. N. Y. n10 dact

YALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his pleasing santy situated house and lot in the village of Nassau, Rensselaer county. The house was built two years past, in the most substantial manner, and in modern style. The lot embraces one and a quarter earres of ground. The carriage house, stable, and other out-buildings are all permanently built, extensive and well arranged.

Also, one other dwelling house, recently built, and nine acres of land, situated in said village. The subscriber further offers a farm of 110 acres lying about one mile and a half northeast of the village of Nassau. This farm is well diversified with meadow, plough, pasture and wood land, being well adapted to grain and sheep husbandry in connexion. The buildings are good convenient and sufficiently extensive for the uses of the farm.

Also, one other farm of 167 acres, lying immediately adjoining the east not of 516 acres, lying immediately adjoining the east not of 516 acres, lying immediately adjoining the east not of 516 acres, lying immediately adjoining the east not of 516 acres, lying immediately adjoining the east not of 516 acres, lying immediately adjoining the east not of 617 acres, lying immediately adjoining the east not of 516 acres, lying immediately adjoining the east not of 516 acres and a content of 516 acres, lying immediately adjoining the east not of 617 acres, lying immediately adjoining the east not of 518 acres and connection to the first Monday in July. Tuition §35.

For sale by \$25 6m R. M. MEIGS, Albany.

LOAN COMPANY—Engaged only in the business of Insurance on Lives, granting Annuities, and executing trusts,—Office 34 Wall street, New York. Capital Two Millions of Dollars, to be invested on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate.

This company has ceased to insure against loss by Fire, and hereafter will attend exclusively to the other branch es of business authorised by the Act of Incorporation, viz:—

1. INSURANCE ON LIVES.

Lane, continue still to be conducted with the same spirit of enterprise and with all the advantage of modern improvements in the beautiess, which can it any way gives and appared cleaned and dressed on the best method, and in the same perfection, and with the same expedition as has always been customary at this establishment. The liberal patronage the above establishment has heretofore enjoyed is the surest proof of the public satisfaction; and the public may rest assured that no exertion or expense shall be spared to render it still more worthy of their patronage.

LT All the various shades of dying done, All the colors under the sum;

On silk, cotton, linen and woollen goods, dyed and dressed, promptly and to order.

Merino shawls and dress hakfts, cleaned, and blk, merino and cashmere and thibet shawls restored to their original color, without injuring their borders.

Table spreads of all colors cleaned and pressed.

Also, carpets cleaned to satisfaction.

Merchant's goods attended to on terms suitable to the inness.

Though always adying, you will find me as usual—Though always adying, you will find the proper of the public watched to the various documents and diplomas of the climbour photocometry of the public watched to the various documents and diplomas of the Edinburgh University and British College of Surgeons, shewing the connection of the au

ALL MARK PROPERTY FOR THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

of the town of Bern. Bern, October 19, 1835. 020 care of the town of Bern. Bern, October 19, 1835. 020 care of the town of Bern. Bern, October 19, 1835. 020 care of the town of Bern. Bern, October 19, 1835. 020 care of the country that abounds with water privileges, iron ore, foundries, tanneries, mills, settlements, &c.

Also, southeast qr. section of township 13, of McComb's Purchase, called Dayton, 6,508 acres. Northeast qr. section of township 24, same purchase, South third section of township 25, same purchase, 9,103

Sold and settled out of the above town-hip 13, 600
Also out of township 24 100 700

Leaving 22,411
2000 acres of land in Montgomery co. Lawrence's purhase, well located and embracing many advantages.
11,000 acres warranted to be first rate timber land, situated in the state of Maine, with every convenience of umbering, and near to market.

A. W. HARDIE, Land Agent and real
s8 estate broker, 98 N. Pearl st. Albany.

Patent soap stone paint do do putty Paint mills Spirits turpentine
Turkey umber
English do
Demijohns
Bath brick
Gold and silver leaf Gold and silver leaf
do do bronze
Cepper do
Palette knives

Eng and American glass Frostings Black smalt Green do Brown do Blue do Camel-hair pencils sky lights and hot beds
Flat striping do Patent floor oil cloth
Long do do Lettering pencils
Transparent window curtains painted to order from 5
to \$25.

White and red Lead
Venetian Red
Whiting
Yellow Ochre
Spanish Brown
Chrome yellow and green
Prussion Blue
Verdigris, dry and in oil
Gold and Silver Leaf
Gold, Silver. Copner Bronze Jalap Rhubarb Magnesia Salts Cream Tarta Sulphur Pink Root Senna Liquorice ball Brimstone Gold, Silver, Copper Bron Logwood Redwood Nicaragua Camwood Fustic Allum Brimstone Arrow Root Annatto Isinglass Chamonile flors Allum
Copperas
Madder
Blue Vitriol
Oil do
Aqua Fortis
Indigo
Lamp and Linseed Oil
Spts. Turpentine
Copal Varnish
Brushes, every variety
Window Glass
White and Red Chalk
Glue

Chamonile flors
Sulph. Quinine
Croton Oil
Hartshorn
Cayenne Pepper
Red Precipitate
Gum Arabic
"Myrrh
"Copal
"Shellac
Castor Oil
Olive "Patent Medi's all kinds
Phials, assorted
Emery
Plasters
"Also, a large assortment of

Aqua.

Indig.

Lamp and Linibo.

Lamp and Linibo

swering our purpose; but the result was such, that I can recommend it as superior to any thing of the kind I have ever seen used.

Wilmington, Delaware, 3d mo. 11th, 1835.

Cry or Philadelphia, ss.
Before me, John Swift, Esq. Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, personally appeared Thomas C. Pervical, of the house of J. Percival & Son, of said city, who being duly sworn according to law, did depose and say, that the foregoing extracts of letters, from Mr. Thomas Garrett, are truly copied from the original letters, now in the possession of said house.

THOMAS C. PERCIVAL.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of March, A. D. 1935.

THOMAS C. PERCIVAL.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of March, A. D. 1935.

THOMAS C. PERCIVAL.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of March, A. D. 1936.

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Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of March, D. 1936.

THOMAS C. PERCIVAL.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of March, M. D. 1936.

THOMAS C. PERCIVAL.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of March, M. D. 1936.

Thomas V. Walker, Architect of the Girard College.

To J. Percival & Son:

Having received from J. Percival & Son, a sample of hydraulic cement from the Toueryuna Quarry,