

BY CAVAN & ANDREWS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Louisville Price Current, AND COMMERCIAL REGISTER.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

THE Proprietors of this paper, Mrs. J. W. PALMER, takes this opportunity of presenting her grateful acknowledgments to the patrons who have rendered her a generous public, which she has endeavored to herself and fatherless children a comfortable support.



POETRY.

From the Buffalo Daily Journal. THE TEXIANS.

Ring out your battle cry upon the hills, And let the wind that echoes answer bear Till hope and gladness e'er becom his fill, And thunders death upon the tyrant's ear.

Ye cannot know the guilt which crowds your feet, The blood of noble sires speak in your veins, Your thoughts are utter'd in the cannon's peal, Ye scorn the wretch who dares to think of chains.

Where are your comrades? Ask the purple eagle! Which lies all streaming with the crimson flood, Your wives and children! Ask the whitening plains, Which saw their sufferings and which drank their blood.

Ring out your battle cry upon the hills, Let your proud banners to the breeze be given, Till freedom's song shall thro' your valleys ring, And rise exulting on the winds of heaven.

More.—What a solace to the careworn and sorrow-stricken bosom, is hope, sweet hope! In the gloom of adversity and affliction, heaven-born hope whispers, in accents of peace, that rest and comfort are yet in store.

It stimulates us to penetrate the dense clouds, which hover over us, and enjoy its promised good, while it is only in prospect.—Misfortunes and disappointments encompass us about; the heart is dreary and desolate.—When hope's angel of mercy steals into the desponding soul, and like the soft moon-beams upon the obscure paths of the forests, directs our course among flowery meads, and beside still waters.

It was during the last war, when the vessels of Admiral Goddard were making their way up the Potomac, that a negro woman was arraigned in a court of Virginia for killing one of her own sex and color; she had been committed to prison, and the deed to be man-handled, inasmuch as it was done in sudden heat, and without malice aforethought.

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The contest between Mr. Van Buren and old Gen. Harrison is a mere conflict between a northern seventy four and a western giant.—Eastern Democrat. No—it is a contest between a gallant war-worn frigate of the West and a miserable Dutch tub that has floated out of its berth with a lucky boom-rigger for its mast and a ragged dish-tub for its sail.—Louisville Journal.

Books for the Blind.—At a respectable meeting of the citizens at Clinton Hill, Monday evening, Mr. Gallatin in the chair and Dr. Proudt, Secretary. It was resolved to raise \$10,000, by subscription for the purchase of suitable books (printed in raised characters) for the instruction of the blind throughout the United States.

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lines are from three to six weeks on the passage, or rather freight is that length of time between the two points. There is at this time more freight at the single depot at Hollidaysburg than can be passed over the portage with the engines now used and the lands employed, in the space of ten days, the greatest part of which is spring and summer goods for western merchants. This delay arises, not so much from the great amount of freight on this canal, as we know there is secretly a third as much passed through this route as there is in a given time thro' the New York canal; but the difficulty arises from the crippled state of the Pa. work, from the necessity of transshipments, and the difficulties and delays attendant thereon.

We learn from the last English papers that the subject of the American indemnification was under discussion in the French Chamber of Peers on the 9th of April. On this declared that the explanations on the President's Message were not satisfactory that the government had not felt warranted to withhold payment any longer.—Mr. Dubouché, the interrogator, perceived that it was by no means certain that the chambers accepted the message of the 1st of December as conclusive, and he thought further explanations on the part of the government were due to the chamber.

The debate on the report of the select committee respecting the abolition of slavery was resumed to-day—the precise question being on the motion of Mr. Robertson to re-commit the bill with instructions to report that Congress has no right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

CONGRESS. In Senate—May 20, 1836. Mr. Calhoun rose and stated that the committee of conference on the bill authorizing the president to accept the services of volunteers and to raise another regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen, had met and deliberated and that a report would be made from the other house.

Mr. King of Alabama, expressed with some feeling, his regret that a committee had not been appointed who, instead of going into the whole merits of the bill, would have confined themselves to the point upon which the Senate and House were at issue. Mr. Calhoun discussed at some length the character and effect of the act of 1812, and argued that it would be safer and more prudent to amend the act than to repeal it.

The amendment of the House, was, in answer to a proposition from the President introduced by the Senate that the President and Senate should have the authority to appoint the field officers. Mr. Calhoun then moved that the Senate insist, and that another committee of conference be appointed on the part of the Senate.

The motion gave rise to a debate which Messrs. King, of Ala., Calhoun, Porter, Leigh and Webster took part in. On one side it was contended that the force which the President ought to have power to accept should be to all intents and purposes militia, and that such militia, this force should be organized by the States, and not by the Executive and Congress.

It was stated on the other side, that it might be necessary to organize this force into battalions, regiments and brigades, in case no one of the States furnish a sufficient number of men to form a battalion, regiment or brigade, they could not be officered by the Executive and Senate. The efficiency of such a force would also be greatly increased by having its officers appointed by the general government.

Feb. 26, 1836.

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