

National Intelligence says of it: "It is a document opposed to the special purpose for which it appeared. Congress was convened. It contains very distinct recommendations, embracing substantially the scheme of what the shadowy and unscrupulous hands of the St. Lawrence, a distinguished personal and political friend of the President. It is a scheme of which we have in fact already expressed our opinion. We have to-day only time and space to say that it is not proper that it will ever receive the sanction of the Representatives of the People.

The Globe, per contra, says: "This important document, the boldest and highest in importance since the Declaration of Independence of the rights of the people. We consider it a second declaration of independence. If maintained by the people, it will deliver them from the paramount monarchy of Great Britain. If its principles are surrendered, our political institutions must sooner or later sink under the solid influence which alone has conquered, in another hemisphere, the free spirit of the Republic. It is not a mere pamphlet. Whatever may be the event, the Message will stand an imperishable monument of the genius, firmness, probity, and patriotism of its author."

The Tall more obscurely says: "It is in style in verse, obscure, elegant. It is liable to the objection which has been urged against all the productions of its author, of a want of directness, honesty, sincerity and boldness. But this is not the objection which will excite the highest executive officer of our Government in open league with politicians, the atrocity of whose political tenets has given them a distinction scarcely less important than that which would attach to the open advocates of agrarianism. If we say we regret this; we say it, because we are sensitive for the honor and character of our country. For we are fully persuaded, that in this country, the talents of the President have been so widely spread, that the Chief Magistrate who permits it to decide his political conduct, is destined to be consigned to private life at the very first term of the period which will give to our constitutional power of terminating his career."

The New York Mercantile Advertiser says: "From beginning to end, it is evidently an declamatory circular, written with a view to excite such precisely as an Attorney General might put forth, who was called upon for an opinion to sustain the measures of a weak and corrupt administration, and to make the worst possible use of the reason. As a lawyer, we are of opinion that it has been looked for, will induce all to give it an abridged reading, will forbid further remark until to-morrow, on this hypocritical and contemptible Message."

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser: "A SCENE IN COURT.—At the present term of the General Sessions, occurred a scene of no ordinary interest. Two brothers, who were formerly together, and who were thirteen years of age, were indicted for grand larceny. The goods which were stolen were two horses. The elder of the two boys was put upon his trial, and his younger brother was sworn to testify against him. He told his story with all the simplicity of youth and innocence.

It appeared from his testimony, that some months since, their father, who is in indigent circumstances, emigrated from Plymouth, Mass., to Chicago; but was unable to take them with him, leaving his youngest son for a term of years to work in one of the factories in that place. Their mother, becoming bankrupt, absconded, which they deprived of employment and means of support were defrauded of their wages. Under these circumstances, without money, and almost destitute of clothing, they turned their backs upon their former home, with the intention of seeking that of their father; but no other encouragement for the prosecution of their journey. They had a paper, which stated their young hearts, and a paper, obtained from the frozen fountain of charity, recommending them to the benevolence of those they should meet on their way.

The story of a party of a thousand miles they set out, ignorant of the world and of the country through which they were to pass. In this manner they proceeded, begging their food; and sometimes, when unable to procure more, they sought quarters, seeking in barns their rest at night. Passing through one of the southern countries of this State, where the inhabitants themselves were short of provisions, their story was discredited, and they were driven away, and were obliged to retrace their steps till they could obtain a supply of provisions to continue their journey. These were the circumstances which placed them before the Court. There was no doubt of their telling of the facts.

The prisoner's counsel made a solemn, impressive appeal to the jury, insisting that the horses were not taken with dishonest intentions. Nor was it the meek solicitude of innocence to get the boys into the Court House with their countenances brightened with the smile of hope, and bearing with them the wishes of all present, that fortune may open a brighter page in their destiny.

CLAYTON.—This distinguished American had another narrow escape. He succeeded at Pittsburgh on the 30th ult. (from an acquaintance in Allegheny) to the assistance of rescuing some one of the Atlantic States. He shot up in his splendid career.

The West" about five o'clock in the afternoon, and having a good breeze made fine speed in the desired direction. By six o'clock he had passed nearly over Elsinville; but an unusually heavy storm gathering beneath him, and the vessel being so far from land, he was obliged to make preparations to descend for the night, with the intention of resuming his journey next morning after breakfast. In half an hour he had made a safe landing on the side of the canal, and within eight miles of Jamestown. He here began to secure his balloon to an over blown tree; but while in the act, a tremendous gust of wind struck his vessel, broke her rigging, and the anchor, and fastenings, dashed him against the trees and rocks, and dragged him several hundred yards, when the balloon struck with great violence against the strong arm of a tree, tore it from the trunk, and the gas, which caused the gas to escape, and brought the aërial voyager and his frail barque to all, standing!

Here the network of the vessel becoming entangled about the branches of a tree on one side, and the anchor catching firm hold on the other, he found himself suspended in his car fifteen feet from the ground; and here he was compelled, for the whole night, to bide his time, and to wait patiently for the dawn. The daylight he climbed down his tree, his dress and bed-clothes as completely drenched as if he had passed the night in the Ohio river. He soon found one of the lock-houses on the Canal, and he was taken to the quarters of a man, who received hospitable treatment, dried his wardrobe, and ate a hearty breakfast. Mr. Clayton tarried with his new friends over Thursday, recruiting, reconstituting, and partially repairing his injured vessel. On Friday he packed up and started for Pittsburgh by the canal, which city he reached on Sunday evening the 31st inst., somewhat the worse by divers and sundry bruises, but still undaunted, and determined to persevere in his efforts to cross the mountains, and alight somewhere among the Bay-Staters, Down-Easters, Goshamites, or "Bardolierly-love" citizens. Success which as the truly brave deserve, ever attend him!—Columbus Register.

Ingenuity in Miniature.—Among the articles to be sent for exhibition at the Fair of the Mechanic Association, by an ingenious mechanic in Hampshire county, as we learn from the Gazette, are a fancy clock, a watch, a pen, a pencil, a pair of over an ounce, which will run by motion by a split ball. The railway is 21 feet in circumference, upon which is placed a locomotive, propelled by springs, and followed by a beautiful train of cars—each an engineer of which will ring the bell at the word of command; and the train will, on the other hand, and so the train to motion; he will also stop upon the rail, the baggage car door will open, and an automaton will place itself at the door and take in baggage; immediately, the bell will ring and the train be put in motion again. Which in motion if any other obstacle is placed upon the track, the train will stop, and the engine will stop. All of which is done with machinery apparently without the aid of any person.—Boston Herald.

Misericord.—The great robbery of \$20,000 said to have been committed at Plymouth, Mass., by Mr. Sinclair, one of the four captives, is the subject of an article in the Buffalo Advertiser of September 7. "Some days elapse, and it is whispered round that a great robbery had been committed; the rumor then gets into the papers, but no names are given; and at last it is announced that Mr. Sinclair is the sufferer, and five thousand dollars is (forfeit) the reward now set upon his head. How all this hung together very well? Is it very likely that a business man would be travelling with this sum of money, and not look to it often than once in two or three days, to discover whether he had in his possession or no?"

Instead of making prompt application to the authorities for the reward, when he discovered the loss, Mr. S. appears to have busied himself with philosophical reasoning.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette, dated Monday, Hinds County, Mississippi. "Times here are improving—our banks are turning commission merchants, and loaning planters money to buy bread with upon their planting them, and the sale of their cotton crops, which we are very willing to accede to, as heretofore we have been paying in the New Orleans merchants about 25 per cent. for money loaned, including acceptance, brokerage, storage and other charges, a great profit which, we get rid of by sending away the banks."

Our cotton crop here are promising, and if the State has only a reasonable indulgence shown her, she can meet every exigency. American Slainy Marble.—The National Intelligence states that Mr. Featherstonhaugh, of New York, has procured a white marble, in the Cherokee country. He has followed an obscure ridge in the mountains six miles, consisting entirely of that valuable substance, hitherto only seen in the United States in this mode, not exceeding a few inches. He reports that the deposit is as equal to that of Massa-Carrara, in Italy, with which he is familiar. Marble of this kind has been hitherto brought, at a great expense, from Italy, and it is true that additional development of our mineral resources will be highly advantageous to the fine arts, in the hands of our men of genius. Greece and Italy owe much of their celebrity in sculpture to the abundance of statuary

marble in those countries. We imagine that if Phidias and "razzies had been obliged to import their material from foreign countries, posterity would never have possessed the noble example of art, which their genius bequeathed to mankind.

The proposition of Mr. Leigh "to devolve all connection between the Treasury and Banks," is disorganizing, revolutionary, subversive of the fundamental principles of our Government and its entire practice, from the least view to be taken of it. It is palpable to the sun that the effect of the scheme would be to bring the public Treasury much nearer the actual custody and control of the President than it is now, and to expose it to be plundered by a hand and further spoliation in that capital. Their contents had not transpired, but the "Diario del Gobierno" has availed itself of the opportunity to express its sentiments in regard to this country. The following is the language used by that journal, from which will appear the temper with which we are regarded:

"We are incensed to think," says the Diario, "that this project, containing more or less than some new claims, and consequently a further insult. We think the government should dispel the public doubt as regards this matter, in order that if they really had any other outrages on the part of the Anglo-Americans, they should be uniform throughout the land, and keep the government and nation in a phalanx whenever the occasion should arise to vindicate and avenge the honor and interests of the country."

Again, the "Diario" says—"Since we have discovered the falsehood of the pretended riches and power of the North Americans, we begin to apply to them the epithet of 'the nation where there is no flour.'" The Cabinet at Washington conduct itself in a manner that would be incomprehensible, if it did not know what was the situation of a government without resources, in attempting to do what they are doing, and when its interests are opposed to those of a great number of persons. We find the American journals adopting language of adulation, fear and ridiculous subservency, in attempting to justify to which they are belonging, or the respective states where they are published. And, accordingly, we see Commodore Dallas flattering our general Febold with the most contemptible flattery, and the day after at the same time, in a public speech, he is insulting the whole Mexican nation; we see him also delivering up the brigantine Ureca, and far from disapproving the conduct of him who does it, he appears to add to it the numerous insults we have endured."

"Our means of making war," says the Diario, "is not only inferior to that of the United States, but our physical capacity. Mergal comes in the collection of justice and utility in divide and human obligations, and the union of all, with confidence and proper force, and the assurance of triumph, the discipline of the troops, the feeling of honor, above all the exaltation of an enthusiastic, religious and patriotic. All these in the possession of a skillful government are a terrible army, principally in a defensive war. Our government fortunately is composed of persons who would avail themselves of all their talents to do the enemy, and under such circumstances would come to the aid of the government, with all the zeal of which human nature is susceptible."

"It is certain," continues that paper, "that we are in possession of a sufficient amount of war under the most prudent management. It is to be observed, that our war is purely a defensive one; that our troops may be cited as examples of frugality, patience, self-denial and perseverance in the operations of war and in the result of the war, we are victorious. Moreover as this war, would be a national one, personal sacrifices would be freely made, whereas in civil war this is not the case; for the chieftain has some private object to subserv. But, in a national war, union and hope are the common objects of glory is alike common to all, all participate in the triumph, and all are equally interested in repairing the common misfortune."

The ignorance of the resources of the U. States, and the public opinion, which would collect dicta, such sentiments as these given above requires no comment as showing the feelings that exist towards us on the part of a portion at least of the Mexican race.

By the arrival of the Philadelphia from Buenos Ayres, with papers to the 15 July, late accounts are received from Chili. In their express news from Chili, they give an account of an insurrection on the 30 July, in one of the regiments at Quilbo, headed by Colonel Vidaurte. On the 30th ult., several articles, were invited to review by the Congress, and this neutral night assassinate them, and thus neutralize the war with Peru. Portales and others attended accordingly, and were taken prisoners and put in irons. The mutineers then marched to Valparaiso, but that city being supplied of their movements, was ready to receive the relief of the mutineers with great loss, 140 of 1450 being killed or wounded, while it sustained a very trifling loss. The insurgents previous to the battle, forced the Minister of War to leave a carriage in which he was confined to shot him on the spot. He met his

fare with firmness. Vidaurte and his officers fled, but were captured, and it was expected would meet instant death. The British Consul General in acknowledging the circular of the Government in relation to the events—"an estimable and able minister had perished a martyr in the cause of patriotism and true liberty, and the most foul and horrid treachery."—Balt. Amer.

Painful Accident.—The New York Courier and Enquirer says:—"On Saturday morning, William Freebor, butcher in Clinton Market, met with an accident, which terminated most unfortunately for him. He was going through the market and in passing a stall his clothes struck the handle of a cleaver then lying on a block. It fell, and the blade striking his foot, cut it entirely off. He was taken into a neighboring tavern, where medical assistance was promptly offered, and taken by the party treated was after his own residence, where we are happy to hear, it is doing well."

Great Speed.—The message was carried from Washington in Boston in a distance of about 500 miles, in twenty-four hours and eight minutes!

It is stated in the New York papers that the Steamboat Wasp, which carried the message from that city to New Haven, performed the first twelve miles of the distance in thirty minutes!

A correspondent of the Natheez Courier, in a letter from West Point, mentions among the distinguished visitors at that place, the name of Gen. Tallage; and his elegant and accomplished daughter, who was recently returned from a tour through Europe. While at St. Petersburg, says the writer, "The daughter received from the Autocrat Nicholas, the compliment that she was the finest looking woman in Russia." He got up fetes for her, sliding parties on the ice mountains, and showed himself quite enamored with the fair American."

Lot Pugh, Esq. of Cincinnati, has cultivated with great success the Sugar Beet, on his farm near that city. Last year he raised 60 tons of beets to the acre, and his crops much better the present season. The manager of the farm says that it requires but little more labor to raise fifty tons of beets than fifty bushels of corn, and the produce is quite good for horses, much better for manure, and more profitable for stock food. He also asserts that properly prepared, to milk.

Although cattle and hogs will eat beets in a raw state, still they are much better when boiled. The appropriate feed for a pig for 300 lbs. cost 40 cents, and will other stock, cost about \$150, and consumed a quarter of a cord of wood per day.

Fight with a Shark.—Yesterday a very unusual rencounter took place between a youth attached to the Ship Plymouth lying at Magdalen wharf, and a ferocious Shark. The young man, it appears had gone to the water, to bathe, and while under the water saw a monstrous Shark coming at him with open mouth, he exerted himself to get up, and in so doing came in contact with his assistant, and gave him a blow with his fist, on his knowledge book, which caused him to retreat, and the youth then made for the shore. The Shark then seized the young man in the rear, and seized his right arm, and nearly succeeded in biting off his left foot with so much energy as to cause him to loose his hold. The young man then gasped the war, and gathering up his clothes, and a pair of boots, he gave the monster a buffet. We saw the capture of the monster of Neptune, a very short time after the occurrence, sitting upon the deck of the ship, and he related the circumstance with as much interest as if he had been only a witness instead of an actor in the dangerous encounter. We are pleased to learn from the physician who dressed the wound, that there is every prospect that his toes will be saved.

Charles Courier. STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE. The Chair announced the appointment of the following Standing committees: On Foreign Relations: Messrs. Buchanan, Tallmadge, King of Georgia, Clay of Kentucky, and Rives. On Finance: Messrs. Wright, Webster, Nicholas, Benton, and Hubbard. On Commerce: Messrs. King of Ala., Davis, Brown, Rogers, and Van Rensselaer. On Manufactures: Messrs. Niles, Buchanan, Preston, Strange, and Pierce. On Agriculture: Messrs. Smith of Connecticut, Spier, Linn, McKean, and Black. On Military Affairs: Messrs. Benton, Preston, Wall, and Van Rensselaer. On Naval Affairs: Messrs. Rives, Sumner, Tallmadge, Cultbert, and Williams. On Public and Claims: Messrs. Linn, Sevier, Bayard, Moulton, and Lyon. On Indian Affairs: Messrs. White, Sevier, Tipton, Linn, and Swift. On Coinage: Messrs. Hubbard, Tipton, Griswold, Seward, and Young. On the Judiciary: Messrs. Grundy, Morris, King of Georgia, Wall, and Clay. On Post Office and Post Roads: Messrs.

Robinson, Grundy, Night, Brown, and Niles. On Roads and Canals: Messrs. Tipton, McKean, Nicholas, Young, Williams. On Pensions: Messrs. Morris, Sevier, Prentiss, Pierce and Rowan. On Revolutionary Claims: Messrs. Brown, White, Crittenden, Norvell, and Smith of Conn. On District Columbia: Messrs. Kent, King of Ala., Nicholas, Roane and Allen. On Patents and Patent Office: Messrs. Roggles, Strange, Bayard, Prentiss and Robinson. On Expensed Expense of the Senate: Messrs. McKean, Tallmadge, and Black. On Engrossed Bills: Messrs. Clay of Ala., Smith of Indiana, and Norvell. On Enrolled Bills: Messrs. Smith of Conn., Lyon and Allen.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Chair announced the following gentlemen Standing Committees, pursuant to the order of the House, viz: Of ways and means.—Messrs. Chamberlain, McKim, Owens, Sergeant, Hamner, Hall of Virginia, Fletcher, of Massachusetts, Atherton, and Crockett. On Claims.—Messrs. Whiteley of Ohio, Greenfield, Chambers, Darlington, Graham, Russell, Campbell, of Tennessee, Clark, and Carter, of Maine. On Commerce.—Messrs. Smith, Phillips, Johnson, of Louisiana, Cushman, De Graf, Legree, Toland Crozier, and Mason of Virginia. On the Public Land.—Messrs. Bacon, Williams, of N. Carolina, Lincoln, Casey, Chapman, Harrison, Anderson, Duncan, and Turney. On the Post Office.—Messrs. Conner, Bragg, Hall, Cleveland, Hopkins, Hildley, Calhoun, of Kentucky, Palmer, and Worthington. On Elections.—Messrs. Buchanan, Griffin, Hawkins, Kilgore, Maury, Towns, Brown, Pennybacker, and Hastings. On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Boutwell, A. H. Stapp, Jenifer, Dawson, C. A. Smith, Deane, C. H. Williams, of Tennessee, and Hunter, of Ohio. On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Thomas, Robertson, Toucey, Martin, Corwin, Byrum, Garland, of Virginia, Hoffman, and Potter.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs.—Mason, Craig, Underwood, Taliferro, Elmer, C. C. Parmenter, Harper, of Ohio, and Birdsell. On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Haley, Ogle, Alexander, Titus, Stratton, Ramsey, Fletcher, of Vermont, Crockett, and Patterson.

On private Land Claims.—Messrs. May, Garland, of Louisiana, Calhoun of Massachusetts, Harlan, Bay, Mallory, Beatty, Bariden, and Leadbetter.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Deberry, Logan, Weeks, Spencer, Noyes, Davis, R. Randolph, and Moore, of Virginia. On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, Everett, Haynes, Chaney, Montgomery, Parker, Campbell, of S. Carolina, Murray, of Kentucky, and S. W. Morris of Pennsylvania.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. McKay, Cates, Glasscock, Thompson, Gibson, Miller, Rives, Kenble and McClelland of Tennessee. On the Militia.—Messrs. Glasscock, Wagner, Carter of Tennessee, Holt, Hammon, Platt, Hunter, Halstead, and Allen, of Ohio.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Ingham, Miller, Deane, Wise, Grantland, Moore, Richardson, Payson, and Williams of Maryland.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Howard, Hamer, Cushing, Jackson, Dromgole, Reacher, Poir, Claiborne, and Fairfield. On the Territories.—Patton, Potts, Pickens, Pierce, Borden, Graves, Daves, Jones, of New York, and Farrington.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Kingenship, Bond, Fry, Johnson of Virginia, Spilley, Ewing, Gray, and Loomis of Ohio. On Invald Pensions.—Messrs. Taylor, Williams of Kentucky, Allen, of Vermont, McClelland, of New York, Pettriken, Heron, Sibley, and Standley.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Mercer Evans, McKean, Snyder, White of Kentucky, Finmore, of New York, Johnson of Maryland, B. Kneel, White of Indiana. On Revised and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Mason of Ohio, Noble Sulgaitte, Henry and Peck.

On Claims.—Messrs. Johnson of Virginia, Grant McKure, Sheppard of N. Carolina, and Johnson of Ohio. On Expenditures of the Department of State.—Messrs. Morris of Pennsylvania, Jackson of New York, and Andrews. On Expenditures of the Department of the Treasury.—Messrs. Allen of Vermont, Sibley, Ayer, Gray, and Holsey.

On Expenditures of the War Department.—Messrs. P. Whorney, Vandervoer, Holt, Morrison of Ohio, and Marvin. On Expenditures of the Navy Department.—Messrs. Brodhead, Maxwell, Good, Edwards, and Graham of Indiana. On Expenditures of the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Childs, Deane, Hayes, Galloway, and Johnson of Ohio. On Expenditures of the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Sawyer, Cranston, Morrill, Dunn, and Ridgway.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.—Thomas H. White Editor and Proprietor, Richmond, Va. This is a monthly Magazine, devoted chiefly to Literature, but occasionally finding room also for articles that fall within the scope of Science, and not professing an entire disdain of what is incidental, only because it cannot be severed from the sterling ore with which it is incorporated. Reviews, and Critical Notices, occupy the greater space in the work; and it is the Editor's aim that they should have a beneficial tendency—to convey, in an excellent form, such valuable truths or incidents as are embodied in the works reviewed,—to direct the reader's attention to books that deserve to be read,—and to throw additional light on the merits and demerits of those which merit only to be burned. In this age, of publications that by their variety and multitude to distract and overwhelm every uneducated reader, it is not only a duty, but a necessity, to direct the views just mentioned,—and to select the most estimable and indispensable authorities, to him who does wish to discriminate. Essays, and Tales, having in view utility or amusement, or both.—Historical sketches, and Reminiscences of events too minute for History, yet elucidating it, and heightening its interest,—may be regarded as forming the staple of the work. And of indigenous Poetry, enough to excite the feelings, and to give the growing poetic taste and talents of our country. The South, particularly, requires such an agent. In all the Union, south of Washington, there are but two Literary periodicals. In the North, there are at least twenty-five or thirty! In this country, afflicted by the wealth, the leisure, the native talents, or the actual literary taste, of the Southern people, compared with those of the Northern, it is not only a duty, but a necessity, to give the Southern people, a taste, we may justly claim, for the literature of our brethren; and a domestic institution exclusively our own, beyond all doubt affords us, if we choose, twice the leisure for reading as we could elsewhere enjoy.

It was the wish of the Editor of this local want, that the word Southern was engraved on the name of this periodical; and not with any design to nourish local prejudices, or to advocate supposed local interests. Far from any such thought, it is the Editor's fervent wish, to see the North and South bound as dearly together forever, in the sacred bands of mutual kindness and affection. Far from mediating hostility to the north, he has striven to draw, and he hopes hereafter to draw, more and more, the ties of affection and unity, which he deems himself bound to do, by making each region know the other better, contribute in any essential degree to dispel the lowering cloud that now threatens, and to give to the friends of the Union, a more augmented sacred ties of fraternal affection. The Southern Literary Messenger has now reached the fifth No. of its third volume. How far it has acted out the ideas here uttered, is the Editor's Editor to say. He believes, however, that it is a more useful and more than human weakness makes Practice fall short of Theory.

WILLIAM O. FANT. (SADDLER.) RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has established himself in Petersburg, where he will always be ready to accommodate all who may please to favor him with their patronage. He will manufacture all kinds of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. in the best, and most substantial manner, and on reasonable terms. A supply of the various articles in his line he has on hand, so that those desiring to purchase may do so without delay. His shop is at the first door near the Academy & Stockwell's store on Main Cross street.

He wishes to employ two good and steady journeymen, to whom he will give a fair employment and liberal wages.

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THE WHIG.

FLEMINGSBURG, KY.

Friday, September 29, 1837.

A friend under date of Washington Sept. 15th 1837, writes as follows: "A bill has just passed the Senate...

CONGRESS.

In the Senate Monday 11th September, a bill was reported by Mr. Wright from the committee on finance...

A petition was presented by Mr. Benton from the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, praying for the incorporation of a national bank...

In the House the Standing Committee were announced, and a resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Bidde, requiring information in regard to the payment of members of congress in specie...

In the Senate on the 12th, a memorial praying the annexation of Texas to the United States, was presented by Mr. McKean...

A bill was reported in the House to postpone the 4th instalment of the deposits with the States...

boundary of the United States, since the message of the late President to the Senate of the United States of the 16th of June, 1836...

In the Senate, on the 13th inst. Mr. Morris presented memorials from five counties in Ohio, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the United States...

Mr. Wright from the Committee on Finance, reported the three following bills which were read and severally ordered to a second reading...

1. A Bill to authorize the issue of Treasury notes to the amount of millions in notes of not less than one hundred dollars each, bearing an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum...

2. A Bill authorizing the further extension of time for the payment of duty bonds. [This bill extends the time for six months from the 1st of October next.]

3. A Bill to adjust the remaining claims in the Deposit Banks. [This bill authorizes the President to continue the process of withdrawing the deposits under certain circumstances, which he has commenced, the money due to the United States to be repaid in three instalments bearing an interest of six per centum.]

The bill to postpone the transfer of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue was then called up, when on motion of Mr. Calhoun its further consideration was postponed till to-morrow.

A bill was reported in the House by Mr. Cambreleng, from the committee on ways and means to authorize the issue of treasury notes, which were read twice and committed. The resolutions yesterday offered by Mr. Adams, asking for certain information were adopted.

nearly the same under both plans, and as a strong argument in favor of his scheme he tells us that each of the collectors and receivers would only have an opportunity of defrauding the government at any one time out of the trifling sum of thirty thousand dollars!

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, is the title of a new monthly published in Philadelphia by Charles Alexander, and edited by William E. Burton.

Vermont Election.—The Boston Atlas contains a few scattering returns of the election held in Vermont last Tuesday, for Governor.

John Randolph's Metier.—The late John Randolph, some years before his death, wrote to a friend as follows: "I used to be called a Frenchman, because I took the French side in politics."

THE DIFFERENCE.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce thus concludes his letter: "By the way talking of the compensation of the members, the public who visit the Capitol, have now an admirable opportunity of contemplating and meditating upon the beauties of the existing gold and silver currency claimed by the government for the benefit of itself and its agents."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The report of the Secretary of the Treasury occupies eight closely printed columns of the Globe and is a document entirely too lengthy for our paper. We shall, however, endeavor as briefly as possible to present to our readers a view of its most important features.

It is stated in the Georgia Federal Union that as a matter of precaution the Government of that State has determined to organize a sufficient force of volunteers to the Cherokee circuit, for the protection of the people of that part of Georgia against any depredations or hostilities that the Cherokee and Creek Indians in that section may be disposed to commit on offending and peaceful citizens.

Mexico.—The New York Courier has Texas Cruz papers to the 16th of August. They are said to contain a manifesto of General Santa Ana, on the late occurrences of his political life. He has his hands full, however, of the work of restoring his health, which has been greatly affected by his long sojourn in France, and the removal of those Indians with effect without bloodshed, unless a sufficient military force is organized to overawe them.

FROM FRANCE.—The packet ship Cleopatra, from Havre, sailed on the 4th of August. The wheat crop had a fine appearance throughout France, and an abundant harvest was expected. An advance of 3 or 5 centimes per kilo had been realized on ordinary to middling American Cottons, and commercial affairs generally were looking healthy.

THE MARKETS.

New Orleans Aug. 30. Cotton—A small amount at 71 to 111. Sugar—New Orleans per pound 61. Molasses; 26 per gal. Bacon—Hams 9 cts. per lb. & convalesced 10 do; Cuddings 9 and 10 do; Shoulders, 6 a 7 1/2—limited sales.

Mobile, Sept. 3. Cotton—Good cotton, 7 1/2 to 11 cts. Port—Mass is quoted at 23; prime 18. Bacon—Hams sold at 12 1/2; sides 12 1/2; and shoulders at 11 cts.

Louisville, Sept. 2. Cotton per pound 7 1/2 to 11. Sugar per gallon 35 to 50. Flour per barrel 15 to 20. Bacon per pound 7 to 7 1/2. Whiskey per gallon 12 to 13. Coffee per bushel 60 to 62. Baggins per yard 20 to 22. Tobacco per pound 8 1/2 to 9. Hemp per pound 4 to 5.

Flour per barrel \$9 00 to 13 75. Cotton per pound 11 to 12 1/2. Sugar per gallon 40 to 45. Butter per lb 12 to 16. Lard per pound 8 to 8 1/2. Whiskey per gallon 7 to 8. Corn per bushel 37 1/2 to 38. Coffee per lb 13 1/2 to 14 1/2. Mackerel, according to No. \$10.13 a 15.

CANDLES and Scotch snuff just received and for sale at the lowest prices at McDOWELL & THOMAS, Sept. 15, 1837.

MOLASSES.—Sugarhouse and common just received and for sale by McDOWELL & THOMAS, Sept. 15, 1837.

HEAVY SUCCESS OF THE LADY'S BOOK AND LADIES' MAGAZINE. Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, of Boston, Editor. This periodical now reaches a circulation that nothing can disturb, and it is the proudest state of the times.

The Engravings are by the first Artists—the Music is superintended by a celebrated Professor for the work, and is loaned by artists of eminence.

ORDER OF PUBLISHING.—The number for January, March, May, July, September, and November, contain plates of the Philadelphia fashions, engraved expressly for the work, and colored by artists of eminence.

SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.—Mrs. Sarah J. Hale editor, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. P. Elliott, Miss Letitia A. M. H. Ford, Miss C. E. Gooden, Miss L. H. Medley, Mrs. McKim, J. L. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith, Mrs. Pauley, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Farrar, Mrs. Wells, George M. Allen, Joseph R. Chandler, Morton Michener, H. T. Conrad, J. Vander Drintz, A. M. H. H. Hale, E. B. Davis, Mrs. N. C. Brooks, A. M. Wm. E. Burton, Willis Gaylord Clark, Joseph C. Neal, Mrs. Embury, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. F. C. Hall, Mrs. Charles S. Chapman, Rev. H. Chace, Constant Guitier, Mr. Soligwick.

TERMS.—The terms of the Lady's Book are Three dollars per annum, or two copies for Five dollars, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to L. A. GODEY.

Literary Room, Chestnut Street, door below Seavey's, Philadelphia, Pa. B. LANKFORD and second executioner just printed and for sale at this office. Sept. 1, 1837.

NOTICE.

The Stockholders in the Owingville and Big Sandy Turnpike Road Company, are required to pay their third call FIVE DOLLARS on the share, to the Treasurer, (S. J. Adams) at Owingville, on or before the first day of October next.

NEW GOODS. We are now receiving direct from Philadelphia, a fresh stock of FULL GOODS, which, in addition to those we have on hand will make our assortment complete.

QUANTITY OF WHEAT, for which we will give the BASVILLE PRICES, when delivered in exchange for any GOODS of our line. We are now receiving directly from hand, A QUANTITY OF SALT, with the addition of \$1 on the barrel for hauling.

ESTRAY. TAKEN UP by LEWIS S. WALKER, living in Fleming county, a Bay Horse, supposed to be 7 years old, blind, a star in the forehead, and no other brands or marks visible, excepted to \$25, by John Davidson and Jacob M. Hudnut, before a Justice of the Peace for Fleming county, on May 29th, 1837.

NOTICE. RAN AWAY from the subscriber in the month of March, 1833, WILLIAM FOWLER, an indentured apprentice to the subscriber or his father, the said FOWLER, a young man of color, about 18 years of age, with a scar on his forehead, and a white mark on his forehead, and a white mark on his forehead, and a white mark on his forehead.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.—PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND ANNALS. SENSIBLE of the deep interest which must be felt throughout the Union in the proceedings of a new Congress, convoked by the new administration, to meet the extraordinary emergencies which have arisen since the late session of Congress, the undersigned have already made preparations to furnish their annual report in the form of a CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

CHARLES DICKENS, Esq. has been engaged to write the first number of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE. The work will be published in the month of October next, and will contain a full and faithful record of all that is done in the proceedings of the new Congress, together with a full and faithful record of all that is done in the proceedings of the new Congress, together with a full and faithful record of all that is done in the proceedings of the new Congress.

THE ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTY of many of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS of this city is proverbial. Believing it will be acceptable to our citizens, we have determined to present with ENGRAVED ILLUSTRATIONS of those edifices, we are engaged in bringing out a complete series, which will form a collection that may well be termed THE LIONS OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE COVER is published at the low price of TWO DOLLARS. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter each week enough to fill a column of two hundred and fifty pages, and equal to fifty-two volumes a year; and which is sent to the subscriber weekly, by at least two different mail routes, so that it reaches in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes.

TERMS.—For the Congressional Globe during the first sessions of the 25th Congress Two Dollars. For the Appendix to the Congressional Globe during the first two sessions of the 25th Congress, one dollar.

For the Appendix to the Congressional Globe during the first two sessions of the 25th Congress, one dollar. Any person sending us the money for five copies of either of the above publications, will be entitled to a copy.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank, or of any State or Territory, first not suspended payments before the first of March 1837, will be received. When subscribers can procure the notes of Banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To every subscriber, the money must be here by the first Monday in September next. The Congressional Globe will be sent to those papers that copy this Prospectus, if our attention shall be directed to it by a mark in the margin of the paper. It is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless this be done.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it, or unless some responsible person be named to whom we shall agree to pay it before the session expires. BLAIR & CHASES, Washington City, July 24, 1837.

FARM FOR SALE.

Will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 29th instant, at the late residence of the late Hon. James McKim, five miles north of Flemingsburg, and near the road leading from thence to Taylor's Mill the FARM of said decedent, containing

130 ACRES OF LAND, more or less; about eighty acres of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, the balance being wooded. There is a good mill race, and near the mill race is a good mill race, and near the mill race is a good mill race.

APPLE ORCHARD on the premises. The farm is well WATERED. H. GOSLIN, JOHN FITCH, Executors. September 1, 1837. 45-c

ONE CENT REWARD. RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Owingville, on the 26th or 27th of August, a boy named William Morgan, aged 13 or 14 years, an indentured apprentice to the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS; the above named boy is a native of the State of Maryland, and has a white mark on his forehead, and a white mark on his forehead, and a white mark on his forehead.

INCREASED ATTRACTIONS!! THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER has the vast patronage which has been bestowed upon it, is the best of its kind. It has the largest subscription list in this country. It is the largest and cheapest Family Newspaper ever published in the United States, containing articles in Literature, History, and the Arts, Internal Improvement, Agriculture, in almost every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets and news of the latest date.

Without a subscription, the Courier has a printed ten volume set of the most popular literature of the day within the last year. The feature puts into the hands of its patrons the most entertaining and useful of all the newspapers, and the best of its kind. It is published every year for six times the price paid for subscription—no addition to the immense quantity of other matters which appear in its columns.

In the continuation of this feature we shall endeavor to present new and popular works with such expedition that the publication cannot be anticipated in other respects. In the future numbers we shall draw from the pens of our best writers as Mr. Landow, Charles Dickens, Cornelius Webb, Theodore H. C. Thomas, Campbell, Hans Bally, M. G. Mitchell, Leitch, R. J. R. Buckner, G. H. Barry, Thomas, James Derrod, Crafts, and Mr. S. C. Hall, M. A. Gore, Comptroller of the State. The celebrated Boston Advertiser, in a short time the whole range of the current literature of Europe, with other arrangements will supply us with as early a number as they can be received in the country.

Besides we have the pleasure of numbering among our contributors many of the most distinguished writers of our country, from the pen of Original Tales, Poems, Songs, Narratives and Sketches, will continue to add interest to its columns.

The Architectural beauty of many of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS of this city is proverbial. Believing it will be acceptable to our citizens, we have determined to present with ENGRAVED ILLUSTRATIONS of those edifices, we are engaged in bringing out a complete series, which will form a collection that may well be termed THE LIONS OF PHILADELPHIA.

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To Whom it may Concern. ALL those having accounts with JOHN H. FAIRBANKS, are hereby notified to settle with the CASH (the most desirable) or by NOTE, immediately. Delay is dangerous. JOHN M. FAIRBANKS, Flemingsburg, July 14, 1837. 30-c

