CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1834.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday, 20th instant.

THE COUNCIL.

On Tuesday, 7th, the legislature of Maryland proceeded to elect the Council to the Governor for the ensuing year. Of the *ninety five* votes taken, it appeared that

Samuel Mass, of Balt. City, received	53
Geo. C. Washington, of Montgomery,	50
John S. Martin, of Worcester,	49
Thomas W. Veazy, of Cecil,	49
Robert W. Bowie, of Prince Georges,	48
Nicholas Stonestreet, of Charles,	46
William F. Johnson, of Balt. County,	46
James A. Stewart, of Dorchester,	46
John Dennis, of Somerset,	46
Roderick Dorsey, of Frederick,	42

The first five named, who are all National Republicans, were, of course, elected.

Quaker Case.—A trial between the two parties of Quakers (Orthodox and Hicksites,) has just come on, and is now pending, in New York, before the Court of Chancery. It is similar to the one which recently took place in New Jersey; and, of course excites considerable interest.

At a very full meeting of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, held on the 1st instant, it was resolved, with but two dissenting voices, to memorialize Congress, to restore the deposites to the United States Bank, as the means to remedy the distress occasioned by the removal of them from that institution. The memorial has been presented to the House of Representatives by Mr. Binney.

A machine, it is said, has lately been invented in Massachusetts, to warm factories and all large public edifices, by *friction*.

A fire occurred in Philadelphia on the 7th instant, which, according to the U. S. Gazette, caused a loss of property variously estimated at from 80,000 to $120,000.

CONGRESS.

The Debate on the subject of the removal of the Deposites, has, from day to day, been continued in both Houses, ever since our last report: And but little else of much importance has been done.

In the Senate, on the 8th, Mr. Webster, from the Select Committee on French Spoliations, reported the bill referred to that Committee, with various amendments, which were read. And, at his instance, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until the 5th February, and made the special order for that day.

The following resolution was offered in the Senate, on the 9th, by Mr. Robbins:—

Resolved, That the Joint Library Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of a proposition to be made by Congress to the Parliament of Great Britain, to interchange and exchange copies of the acts and proceedings of their respective bodies, from year to year, and also the expediency of doing the same thing with regard to the legislative Chambers of France.

In the House of Representatives, on the 9th, an attempt was made to arrest the debate on the Deposite question. Mr. Binney having concluded his speech, Mr. Cambreleng rose and moved the *previous question*. But the House refused to sustain the call, and the motion was lost, yeas 89, nays 108, This vote, compared with the former votes on the subject, would certainly seem to indicate a considerable increase of friends to the Bank in the House—though the Globe says it is not to be considered as a fair test of the strength or spirit of the members opposed to the Bank.

In the House of Representatives, on the 10th, Mr. Selden's resolution, touching the redemption of the five per cent. stocks of the United States, was adopted.

Littleton W. Tazewell was elected by the Legislature of Virginia, Governor of that State on Tuesday, 7th instant, for the term of one year. The ballotings were as follow:—

	First ballot.	*Second ballot.*
For Mr. Tazewell,	67	85
Col. Ed. Watts,	46	53
Peter V. Daniel,	40	2
McDowell,	7	22

From the Richmond Whig of Jan. 8.

The Van Buren, or whole hog Jackson strength, is indicated by Mr. Daniel's vote on the first ballot, with possibly one, two or three exceptions. In the same way, the vote for Mr. Watts declares the Clay strength proper, with a very few exceptions. Mr. Tazewell's first vote proclaims the genuine State Right strength with a few exceptions.

The vote for Mr. Tazewell and Mr. Watts *combined* on the first ballot, with a few individual exceptions, displays the real Anti-Van Buren vote in the Legislature.

Cumberland Bank of Alleghany.—This institution commenced active operations on Monday.

THE TARIFF—A DIFFICULTY.

The recent construction, by the Controller of the Treasury, of a part of Mr. Clay's Tariff bill, which went into operation on the first instant, is destructive of the minimum system on cotton goods.

An invoice of 62,160 square yards, at an invoice cost of $6,361, would, previously to the 1st of January, 1834, have paid duties amounting to $5,439 06

Now the same quantity pays 1,558 45

Making a difference of $3,880 55

Is the construction right? Let the manufacturers look to this.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The Comptroller of the Treasury, in a circular addressed within a few days past to the Collectors of Customs, has given a construction to the Tariff act now in operation—the Compromise bill of last session—which, by depriving the manufacturers of the advantage of the *minimum* valuation of foreign cottons, renders the act in question even more injurious and destructive to them, than if the reduction of protective duties, provided in it, had taken place immediately, to the whole amount of them, instead of gradually and prospectively.

Under the act of the 14th July, 1832, and previous acts, passed for the *protection* of domestic manufactures, the coarsest or plainest imported cotton frabrics were estimated, at the lowest or *minimum* valuation, as costing 30 or 35 cents per square yard, however much less than this their real cost or value might be at the place from which they were exported; and upon this legal valuation the protecting duty was charged, which was in some cases more than four times its *nominal* amount. It was generally supposed that this principle of *minimum* valuation would be continued under the act of last session, which is now in operation; but the Comptroller of the Treasury, or the Secretary, has decided otherwise.—*Balt. Gaz.*

Niles' Register says, in reference to this matter, that, if Congress do not, or cannot render a just interpretation of their own law—that is, if it sanction the Comptroller's construction—our cotton manufactures are prostrated, *and forever*.

The attention of the Senate was called to this important subject on the 10th instant; and its nature is such that Congress will no doubt act upon it promptly.

The Alabama business was broached in the House of Representatives an the 6th instant, by Mr. Lewis, one of the representatives from that State. The disposition made by the House of the resolution submitted by Mr. Lewis, will prevent it from being called up for some time; and in any event "the question of peace or war," as Mr. Lewis terms it, will have been settled before Congress can interpose. Only five days are now to elapse before the time appointed for the execution of the order for the removal of the intruders from the Indian lands; and it appears that the Secretary of War has recently, in reply to an application from Mr. Lewis, reiterated the assurance that the order will not be suspended or revoked.

Mr. Lewis, it appears, represents the district in the immediate vicinity of the lands in question, and he considers the intruders as a portion of his constituents. If his speech expresses their sentiments and feelings on this subject, there is little likelihood that they will submit peacefully to the execution of the order. He roundly accuses the President of a dereliction of duty in not having called the attention of Congress to the affair in his annual message; and also with having knowingly and wilfully violated his duty in not enforcing the act of 1807 during the Indian difficulties in Georgia, if he believed the act to be constitutional and imperative. But this act, in Mr. Lewis's opinion, is incompatible with State sovereignty; and he came forward to demand for his constituents a restoration of the right of trial by jury, and of a republican form of government.—Mr. Jones, of Georgia, supported Mr. Lewis in some remarks equally violent, and concluded by asking what would be the consequence if the murderers of Owens were hung, as Tassals was in Georgia.

The last accounts from Alabama stated that the soldier who shot Owens had *deserted*, and thus very fortunately prevented the difficulty which would have arisen in the case supposed by Mr. Jones. We may expect in about three weeks to learn what has been the result of the execution of the order for removing the intruders.—*Balt. Gaz.*

Commodore Barron, of the U. S. Navy, has presented a memorial to Congress, "setting forth that he has invented a steam-plow ship, calculated for the destruction of all classes of men-of-war ships that can come within the limits of the bays, sounds, and rivers of the United States."

The Harbor.—The steam ice breaker is in active operation and is very effective. There is no doubt but it will be able to preserve our harbor accessible to vessels—an object of high importance indeed to the interests of Commerce and to the citizens generally. It is mentioned that during the plying of the Boat yesterday it passed through ice four inches thick at the rate of four miles an hour.—*Balt. Pat. 10th inst.*

It is said that the British Minister at Washington, Sir Richard Vaughan, has intimated that unless the United States send a Minister Plenipotentiary to England, he will forthwith return home.

We hear a rumor that Mr. Taney will accept the vacant mission to Russia.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The Springfield Somnambulist, as we learn from medical and other authority connected with the Worcester Asylum, (says the Boston Mercantile Journal) has been *completely cured;* her disorder had its origin in the stomach, though the immediate cause of the paroxysms was a determination of blood to the head. The cure has been effected wholly by medical treatment.

Mr. Avery *did* preach at Lowell, (Mass.) on Sunday, 21st December, and the consequence was a most riotous assembly within and without the house. The meeting was prolonged till dark, and it was then, not without imminent hazard, that the reverend gentleman made his passage, with the aid of many friends and some constables, from the church to the nearest place of shelter. The crowd was greatly excited.

Mr. TANEY'S DEPOSITE CONTRACT

WITH THE BANK OF VIRGINIA, NULLIFIED.

BANK OF VIRGINIA.—At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, Jan. 6th, held at their Bank Room, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Stockholders disapprove of so much of the agreement between the President and Directors of the Bank of Virginia and the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, for the deposite of public money of the United States in the Bank of Virginia, as is embraced in the second, fifth, sixth, seventh and eigth articles thereof—so much of the 3d article as stipulates, that returns of the condition of the Bank shall be made to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to submit the books and transactions of the Bank to the examination of the Secretary of the Treasury, or his agent—and so much of the 4th article as stipulates that the Bank shall transfer any portion of its deposites, to any other Bank or Banks employed by the government of the U. S.

Resolved, That the Stockholders cannot consent that the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, or the officer or agent of any other government, whose authority is not recognised by the charter, shall have any agency whatever in controlling the administration of the affairs of the Bank, or in suggesting to its officers or agents any wish or expectation, as to the manner in which the funds of the Bank are to be administered. They, therefore, deeply regret, that the communication of the Secretary to the President of the Bank, in which he declares, that "the department anticipates from you the adoption of such a course respecting your accommodations, as will prove acceptable to the people, and safe to the government," had not been promptly answered by information, that the officers of this Bank could not permit the interference of the officers of the Government of the U. S. in any manner in the administration of its affairs.

Resolved, That the President and Directors of this Bank be instruted to communicate to the Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S. that so much of the agreement aforesaid, as is hereby disapproved, cannot be carried into effact by this Bank.

In publishing the above, the Richmond Whig says—"Upon this result we congratulate the public. The question before the Legislature is thus *simplified*, and the manifestations of public opinion, *not to be mistaken*. That condemns the action of the Federal Government on the Deposites in all its bearings."

The Richmond Compiler says—"The proceedings in the Bank of Virginia will be read with much interest. The People are rising against the President."

A large meeting was held on Saturday, 4th at Petersburg, Va. on the Deposite question;—the removal from the U. S. Bank was denounced in the strongest terms, and their restoration called for. Not more than *four* noes were heard to any one of the resolutions, and several passed unanimously. The mover, those who supported him, and a majority of all present, *had been* Jackson men."

Another meeting for a like purpose has been called to assemble at Staunton, Va.

The Select Committee of the House of Delegates of Virginia to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the transfer of Government Deposits from the Bank of the United States to the Bank of Virginia, have submitted a report, in part. The resolutions declare—

1st. That the agreement between the Treasury of the United States and the Bank of Virginia, is injurious to the people of the Commonwealth, and ought to be rescinded.

2d. That the examination to which the Bank has agreed to submit its books and transactions to any agent that the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint, is degrading to the State, and hurtful to its citizens and to its several Banks.

3d. That the Committee withhold any opinion as to the constitutionality of the existing Bank of the United States, but deny the power of the treasury to establish and supply a national currency, through the agency of the State Banks or otherwise.

4th. That the recent removal of the deposites from the Bank of the United States is an alarming usurpation of power, on the part of the President of the United States and is a breach of the public faith.

As a substitute for these resolutions, Mr. Roane submitted others, declaring—1st. That the recent removal of the Deposites from the Bank of the United States was premature, injudicious, impolitic, and not called for by the exigencies of the country. But, 2d—That Congress has no constitutional power to incorporate a national bank and that the charter of the present Bank ought not to be renewed. 3d. That since it was determined to remove the deposites, it was very proper that the portion of them destined to be disbursed in Virginia should be confided to the State Bank, which has for many years been the faithful depository and disburser of the funds of the Commonwealth.—*Balt. Gaz.*

The Deposites.—The Boston Atlas of Tuesday, 7th, says: "We understand that the Committee of Merchants of this city to whom the subject of the present pecuniary embarrassment was referred last week, decided yesterday by a vote of 17 to three, to present a memorial to Congress, urging the restoration of the public deposites to the United States Bank."

Bankruptcy.—The Providence City Gazette of Friday, 3d, says: "We learn that several eminent merchants of New Bedford stopped payment the day before yesterday, and made an assignment of their property. The causes that have led to these determinations, are to be found in the general distress and embarrassment of the money market."

The Chronicle of this morning states that one establishment in this city has dismissed about a hundred workmen, and that a ship carpenter, heretofore extensively engaged in business, now employs none but apprentices. We had heard of the former case, and there is no doubt that both statements are correct.—*Balt. Gaz. 10th inst.*

It is said, also, that a manufacturing establishment in New-York discharged nearly one hundred hands on Saturday, 4th, in consequence of the scarcity of money.

Hard times in Philadelphia.—As an illustration of the actual pressure existing in Philadelphia, the Daily Advertiser of that city, mentions the following

Fact.—A mechanic of this city, on the 1st inst. discharged from his employment upwards of 100 persons, whose ordinary earnings are quite as great at this season of the year as any other, and whose support is dependent on constant wages. How this city is going to support the thousands who will thus be thrown into a state of want, it is well for our city authorities and the humane to take into consideration.

One of the provisions of the new law of Louisiana, permitting the importation and sale of slaves, intended for public security, bears strongly upon the seller. If within two months after sale, it is discovered that the slave is addicted either to thieving or running away, the law requires no proof that it existed at the date of sale, but makes the seller instantly liable. The purchaser is expressly prohibited from waiving this right.

The grand Lodge of Massachusetts has addressed a memorial to the Legislature of that State surrendering its Charter. The Memorial concludes thus:

Finally, that there may be no misunderstanding of this matter, either in the Legislature or among our fellow citizens, we beg to represent precisely the nature and extent of the surrender contained in this Memorial. By divesting itself of its corporate powers, the Grand Lodge has relinquished none of its Masonic attributes or prerogatives. These it claims to hold and exercise independently alike of popular will and legal enactment—not of toleration, but of right. Its members are intelligent freemen, and although willing to restore any gift or advantage derived from the government, whenever it becomes an object of public jealousy, however unfounded, nothing is further from their intentions or from their convictions of duty, than to sacrifice a private institution for social and benevolent purposes, the interests of which have been entrusted to them, in order to appease a popular excitement, of which that institution may have been the innocent occasion.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ship Manchester, at New York from Havre, advices from the French metropolis to the 15th November, inclusive, are received.

M. Lionne, editor of the Tribune, was found guilty, on the 12th Nov., of a libel, in that paper, on the king's person, and attacking the inviolability of the throne. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of twenty-four thousand francs.

Considerable excitement had prevailed a Paris and Lyons among the operative mechanics and manufacturers, and some of the trades had *turned out*. They had found, however, that more was lost than gained by it, and had generally returned to their work The journeymen bakers formed an exception, many of whom were arrested, and taken to the prefecture of police.

Spain.—The latest accounts represent the affairs of the Queen as more favorable than heretofore. The intervention of France in the contest is suspended.

An insurrection has broken out at Presburg and Erlau, in Hungary.

Sweden.—The Cholera has broken out at Drameix, in Sweden.

Cants, the black fellow who lately attempted to murder Mr. Shoener, of Reading, and who was sent to jail on the 10th ult. has committed suicide by refusing all sustenance since his commitment, and actually starving himself to death. He expired of inanimation on Monday evening, having refused to speak as well as eat for many days before his death.

We have before us a Counterfeit Five Dollar Note on the United States Branch Bank at Portland, Maine. Letter I, payable to S. Greene, dated May 16th, 1829, very badly executed.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

Antediluvian Remains.—A supposed Antediluvian Forest has been lately discovered by some men whilst digging sand on the banks of the Salcomb, a mile from a village of that name, and about 20 miles from this place. A part of one of the trees so discovered has been shown us; the heart is still sound, but black, whilst the outer part and the bark is rather soft, arising no doubt from its proximity to the water.—*Plymouth (Eng) Journal.*

A Treasury order for £8,000 has been presented to Captain Ross for his discoveries in the north pole; also the Royal medal (50 guineas.)

The famous thief-catcher and author, Vidocq, has just taken out a patent in Paris for the manufacture of a paper from which, writing or printing, when once impressed, can never be effaced. This is about the worst thing that could happen to most writers.

A London paper says, sugar is now becoming a universal ingredient in many of our soups in ordinary use, such as soup cressi, gravy soup, &c. being found to add greatly to their flavor and wholesomeness.

A Curious Case.—In a Brussels paper it is stated that a man reported himself to the police as having stolen a set of golden earrings "from the lady of his love," and demanded a committal to prison. After summoning the lady, her testimony gave the lie to his representation, and alleged that it was only a plan of his to prevent the performance of his promise to marry her—preferring confinement in the loathsome walls of a prison, to being united to a lovely woman.

Lieutenant Farwell, of the Navy, was induced, for the sake of carrying on a trade with the natives, to fix himself at the Bay of Natal, on the coast of Africa, under the sovereignty of a chief named Chaka, one of the most inhuman and monstrous characters that ever existed. The account of him by the Lieutenant appears scarcely credible. He puts to death men, woman, and children, who oppose him; he keeps twelve hundred concubines, and those of whom he becomes tired, he distributes among his officers. He suffers no one to see him eat or drink; his chiefs approach in a crawling attitude; and if any should laugh, or smile or cough or sneeze, he is put to death. One ugly person disturbed the serenity of his features—he called, "Take that man away and slay him; he makes me laugh."—*Quarterly Review.*

The Whigs are now called the Silly Billies. The nickname is vulgar, but not impertinent. Could there, for instance, have been greater simplicity than Lord Althorp evinced on Monday night, in attempting to move a new clause in the resolutions respecting the bank charter. He wished every one presenting a £5 note at a country banker's to be entitled to get five sovereigns for it.—'Good,' said Sir Robert Peel, 'and if he presents two £5 notes, he will, I suppose, get sovereigns for them too.' 'Oh, no, returned the astute Chancellor, I did not mean that. Gold for one five pound note is what I intend.' Well, retorted the Baronet, he may go first with one, and afterwards with another, and, by different calls, at least get sovereigns for the twenty. 'Oh, I did not mean that either, said Lord Althorp, a little confused. of that be the effect of my plan, I am afraid I have not considered it enough.' 'I am afraid, indeed, you have not,' observed Sir Robert, and so Lord Althorp looked foolish, and the House began to laugh at the natural sarcasm and its effects. Now, be it remembered, this, according to the Whigs, is an enlightened age; and mind, *the schoolmaster is abroad*. Is it not time for them to call him home again, and give the Chancellor of the Exchequer a few more lessons?—*English (Tory) Paper.*

MARRIED,

On Thursday afternoon, 9th, by the Rev. S. W. Woolford, Mr. *Newton Hurley*, to Miss *Margaret Hughes*.

On the same evening, by the same, Mr. *William Horseman*, to Miss *Tabitha Hurley*, all of this county.

On Tuesday last, near New Market, by the Rev. Mr. Lenhart, Mr. *Robert Delahay*, to Miss *Ann Carroll*, all of this county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Lenhart, Mr. *William Moore*, to Miss *Catharine Booze*, all of this county.

CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY.

THE present Teacher in the classical department of this institution, having resigned his situation, applications to fill the vacancy will be received by the Board of Trustees, until Wednesday, the 12th March next, on which day the Board will meet to determine on the merits of the applicants. The salary of the classical department is about $700. All communications must be post paid, and addressed either to Dr. Joseph E. Muse, President, or to the Secretary.

BRICE J. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Jan 18 Sec'y.

The Baltimore American and National Intelligencer, are requested to insert the above 1aw6t, and charge the Cambridge Chronicle office.

St. John's College.

THE Board of Trustees, at their next meeting, will elect one scholar from Anne Arundel County, to be educated gratuitously, under provisions of Acts of Assembly, passed for that purpose. By a late order of the Board, applications are to be made to the subscriber; and it is desirable that the statement concerning the age, circumstances, talents, acquirements, &c. of the candidates, should be full, and accompanied with good references.

The notice is also repeated, that provision has been made by the Trustees, to receive, *free of tuition*, one student from each county in the State, if possessed of good moral character and superior abilities. Application to be made as above. This privilege is of the average annual value of fifty dollars.

Editors friendly to science will confer a favor by copying this notice.

HECTOR HUMPHREYS.
President of St. John's College.
Annapolis, Jan. 18, 1834.

LILLY, WAIT & COMPANY
PUBLISH THE

People's Magazine.

PROSPECTUS.

THE public are here presented with the first number of a work, which certainly has the claim of novelty upon their attention. Its object is to present the greatest amount of useful information and of solid instruction in the most pleasing and convenient form, and at the lowest possible price. The publishers have it in view to furnish a work for families; one which shall not only satisfy the curiosity and amuse the fancy, but which shall at the same time store the mind with useful knowledge, and prove as attractive to every reader as books of fiction. To effect this purpose the pages of the work will embrace whatever is most interesting in books of modern travels; entertaining memoirs and biographical anecdotes; curious geographical topics; historica events and details, ancient and modern; remarkable adventures, both by sea and land; valuable discoveries and inventions, particularly in the useful arts; notices of the progress of improvement in all that relates to the comforts and conveniences of life; Natural History, with descriptions of the most remarkable quadrupeds, birds, fishes, reptiles, &c.; also trees, shrubs and plants, together with minerals, including the arts of mining, and descriptions of the most celebrated mines in the world. The various phenomena of nature likewise present subjects of unfailing interest, and to them due attention will be paid.

Such are some of the topics to which the work will be devoted, and no diligence or expense will be spared on the part of the conductors to fill its pages with the most recent and valuable intelligence relating to the various departments of knowledge.

In order to render this Magazine more useful and interesting to readers, a large number of highly-finished *Engravings* will be inserted, which may serve to convey more accurate ideas of the forms of animals, trees, plants, buildings, cities, and scenes, than any verbal descriptions could do.

The editors will be particularly attentive, in the discharge of their duties, to subjects of interest relating to our *own country;* and will introduce into each number a brief view of passing events, both domestic and foreign.

On the whole, it is the desire of the publishers to produce a work, that, by its low price and obviously useful and entertaining character, shall secure the favor of the public, and become an inmate of every family.

To assist in the undertaking, the "Penny Magazine," of which two hundred thousand copies are sold weekly in England, besides many other similar publications, are regularly received, and whatever is useful and appropriate in their pages will appear in the pages of this. These resources, with the original contributions, will enable the conductors to fulfil any just expectation that may be formed in regard to the work.

CONDITIONS.—The People's Magazine is published every other Saturday, at One Dollar a year, payable in advance. The postage will be three-fourths of a cent, if under 100 miles, and for the greatest distance one cent and a quarter, only. To all who take six or more copies a reasonable discount will be made. *Boston, May 25.*

GREENBANK'S Periodical Library.

CONTAINING, in the cheapest possible form, a republication of new and standard works: *Voyages, Travels, History, Biography, Select Memoirs, Popular Science-Personal Adventures, Tales of unexceptionable moral bearing, and approved Poems.* It is published weekly, in numbers of 48 octavo pages each, at $5 per annum, in advance and contains matter equal to 208 pages more than any other periodical in America at the same price. The following works have been already republished in the Library, viz:—

VOLUME I.—1. The Life and Trials of Henry Pestalozzi, with copious extracts from his works, illustrative of his plan of education; by E. Biber, Ph. Dr. 2. History of Peter the Great, with a preliminary sketch of the History and Statistics of Russia; by General Count Philip de Segur. 3. Notes of a Journey through France and Italy; by Wm. Hazlitt. 4. The Last Essays of Elia; by Charles Lamb. 5. The Wounded Spirit, a Tale of Life; by D. M. Moir. 6. The Life of Carl Theodor Kœrner, the German Warrior Poet; by his father. 7. Martial and Miscellaneous Poems of Kœrner. 8. Kœrners Prose Tales. 9. Tours in Upper India and the Himalaya Mountains, &c.; by Major Archer. 10. The Game of Life; by Leitch Ritchio. 11. The Young Poet, a Fragment of Autobiography; from Tales of Field and Flood; by John Malcolm. 12. Helen Waters, from the same. 13. The Rrothers; from the same. 14. The Rival; by the author of Recollections of the Peninsula.—15. Anecdotes of Painters.

VOLUME II.—1. Critical Sketches of the Character and Genius of Scott and Byron. 2. Journal of an officer employed in the expedition under the command of Capt. Owen, on the Western Coast of Africa. 3. Notes of a Tour in Albania. 4. Biographical and Critical Sketches of Sir Jas. Mackintosh and Lord Brougham. 5. Service Afloat, comprising the Personal Narrative of a British Naval Officer. 6. Oceanides or Marine Lyrics; by Mrs. Fletcher, (late Miss Jewsbury.) 5. Sketch of the Genius and Character of Wordsworth, with selections from his Lyrical Ballads. 8. Nine Months' Residence in New Zealand. 9. The Life of Mahomet; from the Library of Useful Knowledge. 10. History of the Ottoman or Turkish Empire; by Edward Upham, Esq., M. R. A. S. 11. The Tyroler, by the author of Recollections of the Peninsula. 12. Domestic manners in the West Indies; by Mrs. Carmichael, five years a resident in the Islands. 13. The Life and Character of William Wilberforce. 14. Men and Things, viz: The Times we Live in, Odd Fellows, and Blessings of Biography.

The London editions of the above works were originally published in more than *thirty volumes*, cost the publishers about EIGHTY DOLLARS, and have been afforded to subscribers at the amazingly reduced price of *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents!!!* exclusive of postage.

The "Periodical Library" will consist of Four Volumes in the course of the year—each volume to make upwards of six hundred and twenty pages.

☞Sucscribers will oblige us materially by making their remittances in notes of the United States Bank, when they can possibly do so.

The first number, with which the subscription begins, was published on the 10th May, from which time complete setts can be furnished. Address, *Post Paid*,

T. K. GREENBANK & CO.,
No. 9, Franklin Place, Phila.

PRINTING of every description neatly and expeditiously executed at this office