SATURDAY MORNING.

[The proceedings to-day, commenced with a debate between Mr. Preston and Mr. Richardson, before the Court, respecting certain rules of law, which, however important an interesting at that stage of the proceedings, possess now but little interest to the general reader.]

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Baltimore *Chronicle* says.—

"The wife of WM. STEWART, whose trial for the alledged murder of his father is now going on in Baltimore County Court, attends her husband regularly every day, watching, apparently with intense interest, the progress of the evidence, and betraying, in her pale, emaciated and anxious but still beautiful countenance the ravages, which the situation of her husband is inflicting upon her constitution. Although the sittings of the Court have been several times protracted until a late hour, she has never left, for a moment, the place which she has secured beside him, and will probably, if nature holds out, witness either his acquital or conviction. There is nothing on earth more full of interest than such an instance of devotion. The constancy and enduring love of woman have been the themes of admiration in all ages, and every day furnishes new proofs of the justness of even the poetical eulogies which they have called forth. The sins and crimes and errors which drive all the rest of the world from the objects of their affections, seem but to bind them the closer to them, and the desertion of sunshine friends is but the signal for newer, more resolved and more exclusive devotion on their part.—The rhapsody of Moore

"I know not, I care not, if guilt's in that heart,
I know that I love thee, whatever thou art,"

seems to find not less warrant in real life than in fiction. Whatever may be the issue of the trial now pending, one cannot but believe that there must have been SOMETHING of good in the man who could attach to him so strongly a young and innocent woman. So often, however, are the affections of women misplaced—so frequently do we find the best and most beautiful of them lavishing the treasures of their hearts upon totally unworthy objects, that there could, perhaps, be no rule more unsafe than that which would seek to infer the good character or disposition of the husband from the excellent qualities of the wife.

From the Baltimore Sun.

TRICKS OF TRADE.—An esteemed correspondent intimates that the recent rise in the price of bread stuffs can be shown to have been caused by a *'ruse de guerre'* practised by certain int rested and influential speculators in a certain eastern city. The first step in the stratagem was to buy up at the prevailing low prices as much of the flour in market as they could lay their hands on, & to store it away. The next was freight a vessel with bread stuffs & send it to Europe consigned to a house in an English port. In the mean time, the house in England having received its cue, newspaper paragraps appear, painting in mournful colors the expected failure of crops throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and all the world that's left, and then follow calculations of the quantity of grain, flour, &c. that can be exported from other countries. This 'news' is promptly transmitted to America by the return packet, and speculators begin to prick up their ears. They recollect the heavy shipments made by certain houses, and suspect they had private advices of the expected advance of prices in Europe; they see doleful accounts of failures in the crops in different parts of the Union, and imagine that no time is to be lost to secure a profitable speculation. If flour were gold dust it could not be more valuable in their eyes. They wish to purchase the article, but it is in the hands of a 'few holders,' and they are 'firm' at advanced prices; the streams are dried up and the mills cannot work. What is to be done? They must share in the expected profit, and the only way is to purchase of those who have the stock in market. Now the plot begins to thicken. The provident 'long-heads' who have set this ball in motion, look on with glee; the gudgeons who have bit at the bait purchase from them the flour stored at an advance of 20 per cent., and then the master spirits retire from the scene chuckling over their gains. Then we hear of the enormous rise in flour, emissaries are sent over the country to buy up every sack of meal, & the next vessels that sail for Europe show on their manifests the small items of three and four thousand barrels of flour. The bubble, before they have performed half of their voyage, has burst.—Thanks to the efforts of the conscientious part of the press, the real state of the case is laid before the public, correct information from Europe informs us that there will be no scarcity there, abundance at home is evident and those who have invested their capital in the flour speculation, find when it is too late that they have been made the dupes of unprincipled speculators, who for the sake of gain would ruin friend, kinsman, or brother. This is the game which has been pursued for some years past. Last year we were all to starve, and a pretty penny was made by raising the price of bread stuffs and importing grain; this year it is the turn of the people of Europe to starve, and prices advance, & flour must be exported. So it goes—the 'Almighty dollar' is the god they worship, & their countrymen, their brethern, their own souls, would be sacrificed on its altar; rather than they should miss an opportunity of realizing their ill-gotten gains.

In confirmation of the correctness of our positions we refer to the following paragraphs which show the spirit of speculation in this country, and the prospect of success held out by the latest advices from Europe.

The Liverpool packet which left New York on Wednesday, carried out 3600 barrels of flour—3000 barrels are also engaged to go by the Sheridan. Both parcels cost $9 per barrel, and there are other orders in the market which remain to be filled.

GRAIN MARKETS—*Liverpool*, Aug. 18.—The supplies this week are very limited. The favorable state of the weather has had its effect upon the market, and yesterday wheat, both bonded and free, was noted 4d a 6d lower than Tuesday.

Manchester, Aug. 18.—There was a slender attendance of buyers this morning, and transactions were more limited. From the notations of this day week, we notice a deduction of 6d per 70 lbs. on wheat, and on flour of from 4s. to 5s per 280 lbs.

Wakefield, Aug. 17.—Wheat only found buyers at a decline of 2s. to 4s. and that in retail.

London, August 17.—The arrival of both English and foreign Wheat during the week has been considerable; this, coupled with the favorable weather for the growing crops, have much depressed the trade. Free wheat must be noted at fully 2s. and bonded at 3s a 4s per quarter lower from Monday last, and even at this decline but little business has been transacted.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3.

The trial of William Stewart closed on Saturday night and on Sunday evening at half past eight o'clock the Jury returned a verdict of MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.—The punishment is confinement in the Peheitentiary for not more than eighteen or less than ten years.—He has not yet been sentenced.—The verdict is, we think rather extraordinary. It was the general opinion that he would be acquited or convicted—that he was guilty or not guilty—we understand there is a probability of his having a new trial. As the case excites intense interest we have commenced to-day the publication of the testimony, which is exceedingly voluminous, and will be necessarily abreviated to suit our limits.

Since writing the above, we have received, by the politeness of Capt. Turner of the Steamboat Relief, the Baltimore Sun of yesterday, from which we find that we are not alone in our opinion as to the verdict. The Counsel for the prisoner has moved for a new trial, considering the verdict 'contrary to law' and 'contrary to evidence.'—We learn also that five of the jury believed the prisoner *not guilty*.

LOOK OUT.

We have seen some cunningly devised counterfeits of one dollar Delaware notes, altered to twenty dollafs.—They are so well executed that close scrutiny is necessary to detect the trick.—It is said they passed current here on the day of the last election.

MR. JAMES MONROE, one of the Whig candidates for Congress, in the city of New York, is a Virginian by birth, and nephew of the late President Monroe.

The Boston Atlas is certainly in error in attributing any of the results of the late election in Maryland to Mr. CLAY's want of strength or popularity here. Maryland, in the great contest for the Presidency in 1840 will be as decided a Whig State as any in the Union, and will go for the Whig candidate, whomsoever he may be. But, no one who knows any thing of the feelings of the Whigs here will deny that Mr. CLAY is and always has been their first choice. The majority which Gen. Harrison received in 1836 far transcended the real Whig majority, and was the result of the unpopular and injudicious course of the nineteen recusant electors. The Whig majority of Maryland is about two thousand votes and this will be demonstrated in any general contest. The Whigs of the State are by no means wedded to any particular candidate, but will support, with entire zeal and unanimity, the nominee of the Whig convention.—[Balt. Citron

We publish with great gratification the following Circular. Few things have given more satisfaction to the whole community, by whom it is justly regarded as an evidence that all hostility has ceased between the Government and the Bank, and that they are both working cordially for the restoration of the currency.—While on the one hand it is honorable to the Bank to have this testimonial borne to its high credit, it is not less worthy of commendation to see the Government, disregarding mere partizan prejudices, do what they think useful to the public service & eminently benficial to the community at large. Instead of transporting, at great expense and risk, large masses of specie to the remotest corners of the Union, to be brought back to the commercial cities by the current of trade at a like expense and risk, the Government adopts the wiser course of sending notes, always convertible into specie when wanted, and more convenient to the public creditor. In this way every dollar of the notes of the Bank or the United States saves a drain upon our commercial cities of an equal amount of specie, and most effectually aids the country in its efforts for a universal resumption of specie payments.

Paymaster General's Office,
Washington, Oct. 8th, 1838.

Sir: Arrangements having been made with the United States Bank to pay the Treasurer's drafts to a certain amount at different places, and it being probable the notes of the Bank will be as acceptable to claimants, and in some cases more convenient than specie, you will, should you receive drafts on that Bank or its agents make as many of your payments by check as you can, which will give the receiver the option of taking paper or specie; and the department has no objection to your using the paper of that Bank in all your payments, so far as it can be done legally.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. TOWSON, P. M. G.

GOV. RITNER.—When the official votes taken for Governor in Pennsylvania shall be published, it will be found that Gov. Ritner received a greater number of votes than were ever given to any candidate at any previous election. With this fact in view, it is not wonderful that his friends calculated confidently on his re-election. The incredible increase of votes they could make no calculation about.

The celebrated Indian warrior, Black Hawk, died at his camp on the river Des Moins, on the third instant.

[From the Kent Bugle of Saturday.]

EMIGRANTS.

We were gratified yesterday to witness the passage thro' our town, of several waggons, containing emigrants from Pennsylvania, moving to the lower part of this county, to settle upon, and cultivate the farm recently purchased from Mrs. Page, near Rockhall. They were Germans or of German descent, and we anticipate much benefit from their location among us. The farmers of the Eastern Shore generally have been too much content to plod along in the old beaten track of their fathers and grandfathers; and a few more such arrivals among us, would, we believe, exercise a most salutary influence; first by showing our farmers that a different process of agriculture would well remunerate them, and that tilling large tracts is not necessary to make a crop. And secondly by the beneficial example of a white labouring class amongst us, instead of depending on slave labor or the hire of free blacks.

BAREFACED INTERFERENCE,

The New Era says that some of the clerks in the New York custom house are suspected of an attachment to whig principles, and adds:

"We would just remark to these gentlemen, that a vigilant eye is upon them, and that their proceedings on the three days of November next, will not escape scrutiny."

Here is an open avowal of the system of espionage under which all the affairs of government are conducted. It is the first time we have seen a print so shameless as to avow such principles.

GREAT SALE OF MORUS MULTICAULUS TREES.—At the auction sale in Baltimore on the 4th instant, above 120,000 Chinese Morus Multicaulis trees were sold at prices varying from 20 to 24 cents per foot, measuring to the utmost extremity and counting the roots also. This amounts to $1.21 for each tree of five feet in height. So great is the demand, that it is proposed to have another large sale at that place. The auction sale at Germantown, Pa., was attended by an immense concourse, and the trees sold for above 20 cents per foot. The silk culture promises so abundant a harvest to those who engage in it, that the demand for trees from every section of the Union is far greater than the supply, and if the whole crop of the ensuing season were now ready for sale, it would be easy to find purchasers. At Burlington, N. J. where they have extensive cocooneries, a sale of 2430 trees was made a few days since, by Mr. Gummere, for $2,500, and another of a thousand select trees for $2000, being two dollars each.

THE TEETH—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Waldie's Philadelphia Magazine notices a discovery of no little importance to such as are troubled with bad teeth. He says:

'Some time since, Doctor Caldwell, now a practising dentist at No. 68 South Sixth street, had a favorite horse which had become incapable of eating his oats, and on investigation a curious tooth indicated the difficulty to result probably from tooth ache.—Extraction was the remedy of course;—the poor horse was tripped up by tying his feet together as custom prescribes, his gum was lanced as we poor humanities have too often witnessed, and a pair of pincers were applied, and as we also experienced; even a mallet and chisel failed to their effect. The tooth was intractable; no effort would withdraw it from its socket. The gum tumefied—and on examining it carefully, the doctor perceived a ligament at the neck of the tooth, and without much thinking of the effect, he cut it; the tooth immediately fell out, or was extracted with a slight effort of the thumb and finger.

This led the operator to reflection, and the hint was obtained which confers upon suffering humanity a benefit, which may be esteemed by the sufferer second only to the discoveries of Jenner, or the circulation of the blood! Subsequent experiments have fully proved that the human teeth are also retained so powerfully in their sockets *by a ligament*, and it is the breaking of this, which requires so much manual force; and this, when cut, which gives not so much pain as lancing the gums, loosens the tooth & it may immediately be extracted *without pain* with the fingers! A physician of our acquaintance, whose name we are at liberty to mention if requested, has had the operation of extracting a large molar, treble fanged tooth in this way without pain, and so gratified was he by the fact, that he investigated the anatomy of the parts and extracted all the teeth of a dead subject in the same way, and with no more difficulty than above related. He is a witness not to be impeached, who, with many others have already been benefitted by this great anatomical discovery.'

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE CHRONICLE OFFICE, *Tuesday, 1 o'clock, P. M.*

WHEAT, WHITE,	$1 80 a	$1 83
RED,	1 70 a	1 73
CORN, YELLOW,	0 86 a	0 88
WHITE,	0 83 a	0 81
RYE,	0 90 a	0 95
OATS,	0 40 a	0 00

MARRIED

On the 1st inst by the Rev. James V. Potts, Mr. James Harwood, to Miss Sarah Ann Grace, all of Talbot County.

Died

In Baltimore, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs McClure, on Monday the 22d inst. after an illness of 3 days, ISABELLA, relict of the late Geo. Thornburgh, in the 81st year of her age.

On Saturday last, at his residence in Caroline county, Joseph P. W. Richardson, Esq. Sheriff of that county, after a lingering and painful illness.

Additional Fall Supply.

WM. LOVEDAY,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has now opened at his store house, an additional supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which added to his former stock, renders his assortment as general and complete as he has ever had it. he invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of the same.

Easton, Nov. 3, 1838.—4t (W)

Public Sale.

The subscriber will sell at public sale on Thursday the 15th of November inst., if fair, if not on the next fair day,

ALL HIS STOCK,

Farming Utensils and Provender,

Together with sundry articles of

Hotisehold & Kitchen Furniture,

Among which is a

COOKING STOVE,

of Stanley's patent. Also a SCOW, SAIL-BOAT, SEINE & SEINE BOAT, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Payment in cash will be required of all bills of and under five dollars, & a credit of six months given for any amount above it.

MATTHEW SPENCER.

Nov. 3

NOTICE.

Sealed proposals will be received either by the subscriber in Easton, or by Wm. A. F. C. Keap, at the Alms House of Talbot County, until Thursday 29th inst. for supplying said house with Corn and Pork.

WM. LOVEDAY, Treasuref.

Nov. 2, 1838—3w (W)

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscribers, take this method to inform their customers and the public generally, that they have rented the *Hog* Creek Mills, for the next year, to which they pledge themselves to give their attention; they hope that those who have hitherto patronized the mill, will still continue to do so. They ask but a fair trial, and feel confident that from long experience and knowledge of milling, and constant exertions to please, will prove satisfactory. Persons crossing the River from Talbot with grain will be furnished with horse and cart to haul it to the mill and back to the river.

The public's obedient servants,
ABRAHAM H. ROLLS,
JOHN REESE.

Hog Creek Mills, Caroline County.

Nov. 3, 1838.—3tq

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of thirteen writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed against William Benny, at the suit of the following persons to wit: 1 at the suit of John Stuart, use of John Clark, 1 do. at the suit of E. McDowell, use of Robert H. McKnett, 1 do. at the suit of Henry Vanderford, use of A. J. Willis, 1 do. at the suit of Richard Coston, use of Edward B. Hardcastle, 1 do. at the suit of Edward O. Martin, 1 do. at the suit of Alexander Dodd, use of John Stevens, 1 do. at the suit of Mary E. Richardson, use of A. J. Willis, 1 do. at the suit of E. McDowell, use of Howes Goldsborough, Jr. 1 do. at the suit of Henry E. Bateman, & Co. 1 do. at the suit of Spedden & Dawson, 1 do. at the suit of Bell & Steward, use of Stevens & Rhodes, 1 do. at the suit of Joseph Evitts, 1 do. at the suit of Saml. Councell, I will sell at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, to the highest bidder for cash, the following property to wit: 5 head of horses, 15 head of cattle, 20 head of hogs, 1 gig and harness 3 carts, and all his right, title, interest, and claim in, and of the farm where, he at present resides, called Mount Hope, or whatever name it may be called, all seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writs of Venditioni Exponas, together with interest, and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
SAM'L. S. SATTERFIELD, Const.

Nov. 3, 1838.

PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of eight writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out by Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. a justice of the peace of the state of Maryland, in and for Talbot County, and to me directed and delivered at the suits of the following persons against William Benny, viz: 1 at the suit of Elijah McDowell, use of Edward B. Gibbs, 1 at the suit of Isaac Henry, 1 at the suit of Abraham Griffith use of James Hignutt, 1 at the suit of Thomas J. Carrickson, 2 at the suits of Maty Feddaman, 1 at the suit of Solomon Barriott, use of Richard Gibbs, and 1 at the suit of E. McDowell use of Adino McKnett, against said William Benny.

Will be sold on Saturday the 24th day of November inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, for cash only, to the highest and best bidder, the following goods and chatiles, lands and tenements viz: 4 head of horses, 3 yoke of steers, 6 cows, 11 hogs, 1 gig and harness, 3 ox-carts, all his crop of corn, corn-blades, and top fodder, and, all the right, title, interest claim or demand, either at law or equity, of the aforesaid William Benny, of in and to, that tract, or parcel of land, lying and being in Talbot County, and upon which the said Wm. Benny now resides, called and known by the name of 'Mount Hope,' and containing the quantity of two hundred acres of land, more or less, or be the quantity of acres what it may, with all the appertenances and improvements thereto belonging—the aforesaid tract, tracts or parts of tracts, or parcels of land being the same that was allotted to the aforesaid William Benny by the Commissioners appointed by the Judges of Talbot County Court, to divide the real estate of the late Jonathan N. Benny, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of Vendi Exponas, debts, interests and costs now due and to become due thereon.

Attendance will be given by
JOS. B. HARRINGTON, Constable.

Nov. 3, 1838.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed and delivered by the Clerk thereof, one at the suit of Levin Millis, Jr. use of Caleb Shepard, the other at the suit of Philip F. Thomas adm'r of Noah Willis, use of Howes Goldsborough, against William Benny, also by virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the aforesaid County Court by the clerk thereof and to me directed and delivered, one at the suit of Samuel Mackey, and one at the suit of Edward B. Hardcastle, against the said Wm. Benny.—Will be sold on Saturday the 24th day of November inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of the same day at the Front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, for cash to the highest bidder, the following lands tenements and property, viz. all the right, title, interest, claim or demand of him, the said Wm. Benny, either at law or equity of in and to that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Talbot County, where the said Wm. Benny now resides and called and known by the name of Mount Hope or by whatever name or names it may be called and containing the quantity of two hundred acres of land, more or less or be the quantity what it may with all the appertenances and improvements thereto belonging; the aforesaid tract or part of a tract of land being the same that was allotted to the aforesaid Wm. Benny by the Commissioners appointed by the Judges of Talbot County Court to divide the real estate of Jonathan N. Benny, late of Talbot County, decd; 3 head of horses, 2 yoke of oxen, and 7 head of cattle; the lands and tenements goods and chattles of the above named William Benny, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of Vendi. Exponas and Fi. Facias, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
JNO. HARRINGTON, Sh'ff.

Nov. 3, 1838.

Public sale of MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The Queen Ann's County Silk Company propose to offer at public sale on their farm near Centreville, Eastern Shore of Maryland, ten thousand Morus Multicaulis Trees, on the 16th day of the present month November, on a credit of six months with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving note with approved security. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Nov. 3 1s

☞The following Prospectus for publishing a political & literary periodical is earnestly recommended to the consideration of the friends of the Whig cause and the lovers of literature. The utility of such a work at this time is fully set forth in the prospectus, and will be readily perceived by the friends to the cause. We would furthermore inform our friends that we are assisted in our arduous undertaking by several of the most eminent literary and also political writers of which this country can boast, who have pledged themselves to spare no pains to render this work of great interest, and exceeding value to the public, as a literary work of high character, and a political work of sound principles.☜

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
National Magazine,
AND
REPUBLICAN REVIEW.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE AND REPUBLICAN REVIEW will be published in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, on the 1st day of January next, and delivered monthly in all parts of the United States, devoted exclusively to the advancement of the great principles of the Whig party, & the the encouragement of literature and science.

The experience of the past year has confirmed in the minds of the more reflecting and sagacious of the Whig party that a *vacuum* exists in the periodical press of the country, in which should be combined the productions of our great statesmen on literary and scientific subjects, and those of the eminent literary geniuses of which the United States can boast so ample a share on the various subjects that presents themselves to a sound and vigorous intellect.

It cannot be doubted that the present crisis demands the publication of a work calculated to infuse and circulate true and honest political information, and counteract the direful influence exerted by a *majority* periodical of a similar nature published in this city, under the auspices, and bearing the name of the so styled Democracy of the present day, advocating measures which if successful, are destined to moulder to ruins the fabric of our noble Constitution, by placing construcitons on it to suit the caprice and advance the reachings of a corrupt ambition.

The union of such principles with a general literature as have instilled common sense and honesty of the country by proclaiming the 'Martyrdom of Cilly,' rendered in a manner more detestable from the insidious way in which they are combined, tend directly to the disorganization of all that as Americans, should be held most sacred. This combination is calculated to secure them a circulation in quarters to which they might not otherwise penetrate as well as from a certain deceptive air of high-toned philantrophy, and expansive liberality of views with which they are artfully able to invest themselves, for the purpose of stealing their way into the heads, through the unsuspecting hearts of that class on which depends the destiny and hopes of the nation—its young men.—Whilst the more experienced sagacity of older heads can never hesitate a moment in recognizing the real naked deformity of these principles of Modern Radicalism, under all the fair seeming disguises they may assume, yet to the young they are replete with a subtle danger of the most pernicious character.

The National Magazine and Republican Review is designed, and will be conducted with these and other high important considerations in view, calculated to correct thiscons tructions, and inculcate the correct political principles on which are based the views and practice of the great Republican Whig party, as well as for the encouragement & maintenance of genuine polite literature. The publishers will neither spare expense in the mechanical department of the work, nor their utmost efforts to render the Review useful to the public in a literary point of view, and honorable to the country and cause which it is destined to espouse as a National work.

The period is fast arriving when the country will emerge from the dominion of a party that has come into power under the corrupt influence of a misled popular prejudice, and which is advocated and sailed under the moral and corrupt motto of office seekers, *'To the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished,'* being alike anti-Republican, unconstitutional, and a foul stain upon the free institutions of the country, that can only be eradicated by the triumph of the principles which govern the Republican Whig party of the present day.

The advocates of the principles alluded to, who have stood foremost in defence of the Constitution and laws, when they were as diminutive as a party could be, exerting the strength of a Leonidas battling with the host of Xerxes, and have nearly succeeded in shaking the Government from the grasp of corruption, will deem it their imperative duty to continue their efforts, and it cannot better be done than by supporting a periodical of high standing for sound political principle and literary worth—and such a one will be found in the National Magazine and Republican Review.

The success of the Magazine will therefore depend, in a measure, on the great body of the opponents of the present administration, whose interest it will be to aid in its permanent establishment. And it will be equally binding on the talented and patriotic band of leading Whigs to spare neither time or labor to the explanation and advocacy of the true and only principles on which the Government can prosper, and on the success of which depends the great experiment of Republican Government.

Having made these few remarks on the political cast of the publication, we feel confident that its utility will be readily perceived by the public and fully appreciated. In addition to the political features the following will be the principal subjects on which the Review will treat, from the pens of the most celebrated writers of the present day:

REVIEWS AND CRITICAL NOTICES will occupy a portion of its pages, thereby giving rise to genius, and censure to such productions only as are richly deserving of it.

ENGRAVINGS OF DISTINGUISHED STATESMEN.—If the work should receive the same encouragement as is usually extended to periodicals of a literary and scientific character the subscribers to the Review will not only find their numbers embellished with these desirable plates, but also with many other valuable improvements.

A SKETCH OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS will be given at the close of each session, in which will be explained the cause and effects of all prominent acts and measures, compiled by a gentleman of acknowledged ability and opportunity to arrange and collect such matters as will prove both interesting and instructive.

ELECTION RETURNS will be given in a tabular form, embracing all elections of importance in the various States, as early as practicable after the reception of official returns.

ESSAYS AND TALES will also form an important part of the work, and all original articles of this character will receive prompt attention. The object of the publishers, dest: to enhancing the good cause in which they have embarked, will be to furnish the reader with such matters as will both instruct and amuse, such as

SKETCHES AND REMINISCENCES of events too minute for history.

BIOGRAPHICAL & HISTORICAL SKETCHES of distinguished persons, &c.

TERMS.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE AND REPUBLICAN REVIEW will be published in monthly numbers of eighty octavo pages each; on fine paper, with new and handsome type, and in the most approved mechanical and typographical appearance, at the moderate price of FIVE DOLLARS a year, payable in all cases in advance; or on the delivery of the third number, without respect to persons.

Any person forwarding ten respectable subscribers, and becoming responsible for the amount of their subscriptions for the first year, shall receive a copy gratis as long as they may continue subscribers.

The publishers will be responsible for all moneys forwarded by mail, in case of miscarriage, provided the certificate of the postmaster shall be secured; and copies fowarded accordingly.

If a subscriber shall not order his subscription to be discontinued at the expiration of the year, shall be considered as wishing the Review continued, which shall be forwarded, and the subscription money expected by the receipt of the third number; as in the first instance.

No subscription taken for a less term than one year.

All communications, post paid, addressed to the publishers, at their residence, Georgetown, D. C., will receive prompt attention.

Publishers of newspapers who will copy the foregoing Prospectus, will receive a copy of the work, in exchange, and also confer a lasting favor upon the proprietors.

SMITH & FULTON.
GEORGETOWN, D. C., Nov. 3, 1838.

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