other department of production in which the people of the U. States have engaged, when not driven thereto by the Legislature restrictions. So far, indeed, are the low wages of other countries from presenting an obstacle to its cultivation in this, that *it will be due to the fact that we compete with such nations only, that it will for a long time be highly productive.* When we undertake to compete with England in any department of production, any improvement that is made is immediately adopted by our rivals, who are thus enabled to produce as cheaply as ourselves, and VICE VERSA; whereas years are required for its introduction in France, Germany, and Italy, because in those countries there is little capital, and a want of that intelligence which is required for the adoption of improvements. If England were the great cultivator of silk, we might be sure that she would always follow closely upon our heels, and that her product would keep pace with our own; but in competing with France, Italy and India, the case is widely different. An improvement which would pass in a year or two throughout the United States, would require twenty years for its general adoption in France, and half a century or more for its adoption in India. The cotton gin has now been in use for nearly half a century, and yet the people of India still use a small rude hand mill, turned by women. Improvements in relation to the Silk culture, similar in their effects to those of Whitney's great invention in relation to cotton, are now, we understand going on in the U. States, and we hazard little in saying that as the cost of cotton and of cotton manufactures has been reduced by the nations whose labor is highest in price, so will the cost of silk and of silken manufactures be reduced, now that the production of raw material has been undertaken in a country in which labor is productive and wages are high. We see no reason to doubt that the same effect will be produced in the next half century that has been exhibited in the last fifty years in regard to cotton, by which silk will be rendered almost accessible to all classes of the community as cotton now is; a consumation most devoutly to be wished.

THE WEALTH OF A COUNTRY DEPENDS UPON THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS.—What is wealth? Those things which are convenient and necessary to us, and which administer to our wants and our comforts. Money alone cannot, therefore, be considered as wealth, because, if the articles or things above mentioned are not to be had, or are not in existence, a man would be poor indeed, though he were loaded with gold and silver. If he were hungry, and there was no bread to be bought, if he were shivering with cold and there were no garments made for sale, his gold would be of little service. It is true, mankind, by a common consent, have agreed that gold and silver should be the signs or evidence of property,—or in other words, the *measure* of property; and he who has a certain amount of it, has evidence of so much wealth. He can exchange it for the very things or articles which do in fact constitute wealth.

Thus, a man who has a hundred dollars in his pocket, has the *ticket*, as it were, to enable him to *enter* into the possession of an hundred bushels of corn or a hundred yards of cloth, or a hundred acres of wild land, or a yoke of oxen, or a horse and wagon, as the case may be. But if these things do not exist, and he needs them, his *ticket* is of no more use than if he had a ticket to go into the theatre, and it should have been burned down before he used it. The elements, therefore of wealth, consist of natural productions, brought together, changed and modified by the skill and labor of man; of the farmer and mechanic. Commerce, though necessary and honorable, is nothing more than the *moving* or *changing* of these productions from place to place. It has always appeared singular to us, that merchants should consider themselves, as too many, far too many of them do, above the farmers or mechanics, merely on account of their professions, when they are indeed only the *teamsters* to the others.—They are the agents to transport their productions hither and thither, as calls may exist for them. But to return to the subject. If we are right in the position which we have taken, that wealth consists in natural productions changed and wrought on by the labor of man, it follows that the country which possess the most of the elements or materials to work upon, such as good soil, abundance of water power, forrests of timber, quarries of different kinds of stones, mines and beds of different kinds of minerals, &c., must have the most natural wealth. It then only requies the hand of industry and skill to put these materials into shape, and to put them together to form real substantial wealth. This is the duty of the farmer and mechanic. They are the second creators of wealth. They take the raw material as it came from the hands of the Almighty, and change it by their labor, into the thousands and tens of thousands of different forms which render it useful to man, which make it subservient to the wants and comforts of human life. The more industrious and skilful this class is, the more wealth will be accumulated in the country. Do farmers and mechanics consider these things rightly? Are they not too apt to think themselves as mere plodders and servants, rather than as second to the Great First Cause in the production and increase of wealth? And, indeed, is there not a false standard of respectability, too much in use in society, and are not the productive classes apt to measure themselves by it? This standard appears to be *idleness and a fine coat*, and consequently, the more idle a man may be, and the finer the dress, the more of a gentleman. Not so. Respectability should consist in an improved mind, and skilful and industrious hands. Moral qualifications being equal, he should have the most honor who, by the combination of the efforts of his mind and physical powers, has contributed more largely to the increase of those things which constitute wealth.

Such an one has done more for the amelioration of society, than a thousand unproductive DANDIES, who toil in the shade and wash in cologne. And society should bestow upon such a corresponding meed of honor.—[Maine Farmer.

THE HUSBANDMAN.

There is one prevailing error among this class of society, which ought to be eradicated and destroyed; it is more fatal to the business of agriculture than the growth of Canada thistles or the destruction of May frosts—we mean the neglected education of the farmer's children. It is frequently remarked, that education is of but little use to the farmer; a very little science will do for him. Great knowledge is only beneficial in the professional man. Expressions of this sort are founded upon a false estimate of one of the most useful and elevated professions of life.

If the habitual business of the cultivator does not afford the mental powers a field for their most extended exercise, we know not where to look for such a field. The study of agriculture unites to the theory of science the very essential theory of its practical parts. It makes the study experimentally and truly learned.

Nearly all that is useful in our pilgrimage through life is drawn from the earth. The main use of science is to explore the minutiæ of nature, to fathom its secret caverns, and to bring forth the hidden possessions of the earth into comprehensive identity. Where, then, is the occupation that so richly furnishes a perpetual supply of mental food as that of agriculture.—In the constant exercises and every day labor of the farmer, the business of his science is progressing, if his intellect has been set right in the education of his youth. The theory is all essential, for this constitutes the implement by which he is to prosecute the study of human nature to its practical use.

A man cannot go forth upon the land with any good degree of promise in scientific experiment, without the light of past experience upon his pathway, and this he can only obtain by a passage through the literary institutions of the country, where the results of the labors of the learned for ages are collected together, and made accessible to the student. To attempt a prosecution of the sciences independent of the past experiences, as we sometimes incline, would be vain. There is scarcely a valuable discovery in modern times, but has borrowed something of its proportions or utility from the mind of antiquity.

That the farmer, by a scientific cultivation of his land, can increase to a very great extent its productions, there does not exist a rational doubt. And that the time is coming when there will be actual necessity for this increase of production, there is every appearance. It is, therefore, not only wise and expedient to commence or carry on now, but it is a high duty which is owed to posterity, in consideration of all the blessings which past ages have bequeathed to us.

Permit us, therefore, in our humble way, to impress upon the minds of farmers the very great usefulness of education. Give your sons and daughters not the less education because you design them for rural life and agricultural pursuits. If you are able, educate them—they will find abundant employment for all their science; though their farms be located in the deep wilderness of the west; though they be cast amid barren rocks and sterile plains, science will aid them there.

Not a blade of grass, nor a spear of grain, but will grow better under the cultivation of intellectual care. Not a flower, but will show beauties to the eye of science which the vulgar world knows not of. Not a vine but produces more and finer grapes, where educated hands superintend its growth. In short, all nature is beautified, improved, and bettered, where the cultivator is no stranger to its properties, and the science of its developments.

Farmers, give your children education. It is the only earthly inheritance you can bequeath them that is beyond the reach of accident. All other human property is constantly changing and transitory. Science is not transferable—not like the mutability of other goods, negotiable. Firm and unshaken by human vicissitudes, it will be the enduring companion of your children through life, it will support them in all the afflictions of providential chastisement, and prepare them for an inheritance in that undiscovered country beyond the land of death.

Troy Whig.

E. P. Roberts editor of the Farmer and Gardener threw out the following suggestions, for the consideration of the Convention of Silk Growers and Culturalists which met in Baltimore on the 11th inst.

1. We believe that they should appoint committees in each State which may be represented in their body, to memorialize their respective legislatures to grant bounties on the raising of cocoons, making of raw silk, sewing silks, twist and silk cloths.

2. We believe that the legislatures should be memorialized to pass laws making it *felony* to steal Morus Multicanlis trees or any other Mulberry trees raised for the purpose of feeding the silk-worm. And in order to render such laws acceptable to the people of the several states, they should be general in their character, and embrace growing crops of all descriptions, as well as forest trees. As the law now stands in most of the states, it is not *fel*... any portion of a man's crops which may be growing on his provided the taking away and or cutting down are simultan... is, if a villain after pulling yo... other growing crop, or cutting ... timber, take it away without ... your premises, the offence is ... *pass*; but if previous to the ... way, he leave your premises ... to carry off his booty it is *fel*... the first offence a civil suit fo... is the redress—for the latter ... action will lay. The day, we ... passed when such distinctions ... ist without doing great injury ... interests of society. We look ... *distinction* here set up by th... law, between *trespass* and *felo*... distinction without a difference ... be an object worthy of a mo... to encourage the dishonest ... spoliate upon and rob the ... industrious of the earnings of ... In a country like ours, bo... laws, every man should be ... the possession of his property, ... who violently or fraudulen... another of his property, should ... to atone to that society, again... morals and laws he has sin... should have for their primary ... tection of life, liberty and prope... intention should be to bind th... society, and certainly they sho... weaving fine drawn distinctio... of evil doers, tempt the unpri... the perpetration of crime, and ... upon their neighbors.

3. We believe that the legi... the several States and Congre... be memorialized to disseminate ... tion connected with the Silk ... gratuitously among the people, ... in addition, the latter body ou... asked to admit, for a limited ... years, free of duty, all mach... nected with the Silk business ... treating upon the subject.

4. We believe that a comm... be appointed to collect facts a... mation generally connected wi... culture, and to publish the sa... *address* to the people of thos... States.

And lastly, we believe, th... good would arise if the Conve... it adjourn, should adjourn to ... next year, and adopt such ... would ensure a *full represen*... every State, Territory and ... the United States.

From the Balt. American, of ... 15.

NATIONAL SILK CONV... ION.

The delegates appointed to ... Convention of Silk Growers ... culturists assembled yesterday morn... in the room selected for the purpos... in the Masonic Hall. There were ... hundred and seventy five delegates in attendance, comprising a body of highly respectable and intelligent citizens from various parts of the Union. We annex a brief sketch of proceedings:

Judge Comstock, of Connecticut, was called to the chair, and Dr. C. C. Cox of Baltimore, and J. F. Callan of Washington appointed Secretaries.

On motion, it was resolved that all persons present from different parts of the United States friendly to the objects of this Convention, and not duly appointed delegates, be invited to take seats in this Convention.

On motion it was resolved, that the States be called in order, and the names of the delegates from each be reported to the Secretaries.

The names of the Delegates having been recorded, it was found that there were 175 in attendance. [More are expected to-morrow.]

Dr. Buck, of Washington, then moved that the Convention adjourn to meet in the City of Washington.

Upon this motion a debate ensued, in which Messrs Buck, Gummere, Kinsman, Olmsted, Hopper, Clarke, Thompson, Ellis, Henry and McClain participated.—The motion was then postponed.

On motion, it was resolved that a committee to consist of one from each State be appointed to report permanent officers to the Convention.

The committee, after having retired for consultation, reported the following persons as officers of the Convention:—

President,

Judge COMSTOCK, of Connecticut.

Vice Presidents

Samuel Whitmarsh, of Massachusetts.
E. A. Russell, of Connecticut.
J. H. King, of New York.
Dr. Green, of New Jersey.
Saml. D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania.
Dr. Naudain, of Delaware.
Judge Eccleston, of Maryland.
Michael Nourse, of District of Columbia.
James Winslow, of Virginia.
James Duncan, of Ohio.
J. Adams, of Georgia.

Treasurer.

L. J. Cox, of Baltimore.

Secretaries.

Dr. C. C. Cox, of Baltimore.
J. F. Callan, of Washington.
J. H. Pleasants.
George Goskell.
T. C. Gould.

On motion, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to report the order of proceedings of the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned until 7 o'clock P. M.

OFF WITH HIS NOSE!

An English newspaper says that the new Russian Minister to the United States is called Somonosoff (saw my nose off.) An *attache* of the same legation in Washington Blowmanozorf (blow my nose off.) Besides which we have Col. Kuttmanosof, of the imperial gard, (cut my nose off.) Marshal Pullmanosof, (pull my nose off.) General Nozebegun, (nose begone) and many others.

[Boston Journal.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

Washington, Dec. 14th, 1838.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

The House of Representatives was engaged during the principal part of the sitting in a discussion about the construction of the last of the resolutious offered by Atherton, as the Organ of the Caucus of Northern and Southern Loco Focos. It sprung upon a point of order raised by Henry A. Wise, to test the sense of the House, and particularly of the Southern Administration men whether the resolution recognized the reception of Abolition petitions.

Mr. Wise objected to the reception of of a petition for the Abolition of Slavery, presented by Mr. Calhoun of Mass.

The Speaker said the question of reception could not be raised, under the late order of the House directing that all memorials, petitions, &c relating to Slavery should, on presentation, be laid on the table.

Mr. Wise said he wished to know whether the resolutions, which had just been adopted by the House, recognized the reception of petitions on abolition: and proceeded to give some details respecting the practice of the House at former sessions,—the resolutions on the subject which have been designated as Pinckney's resolutions, and Patton's resolutions; and commented with great force and effect on the fact that many Southern men, who, when those resolutions were under consideration, took strong ground against receiving petitions of this character, had voted for the resolutions of the Caucus presented by Mr. Atherton. He now appealed from the decision of the Chair, declaring that the question of reception could not be demanded, and asked for the ayes and nays, for the purpose no doubt of showing where the Southern supporters of the concerted resolutions would stand on the right of the House to receive such petitions. He wished to know whether they regarded the *presentation* in the light of *reception*: and if that *was* the construction, he wished the South to understand it. Though he made the appeal, he himself believed the Speaker to be in the right. He believed the question of reception could not be demanded under the late order of the House; and the position to which the South had been brought by the votes of Southern men, was a position in which the South could not be heard on this momentous and agitating subject. Is this, he exclaimed, the precious boon we have gained from a *Northern* party, with *Southern* principles? If this be the *bargain* to recognize the reception of Abolition petitions, then, he declared the *compact* was nothing better than Abolition itself!

The Speaker here interrupted Mr. Wise, reminding him that he must confine himself strictly to the question of the appeal.

'Sir' replied Wise, 'I am defending your decision.' I maintain that before the petition can be laid on the table, it must be taken in hand by the House. The great point for which we have contented, the right to object to the reception, has been abandoned by the action of the House; and the Emancipator may now raise the black flag and cry 'Victory to Abolition'!

Mr. Rives of Virginia, (Loco Foco) then rose, and began a rambling, pointless speech, in which he was speedily interrupted by the Speaker.

Rives. 'If I am permitted to go on, the Chair will find I am coming to the question.'

The Chair. 'The gentleman must come to the point at once.'

Rives then proceeded in an irregular, desultary manner to comment on the course of Mr Wise, for which being called to order, he began to bepraise his Northern friends, who, he said, had gone much farther than could have been expected from them!

There was much more matter equally irrevalant, for which he was repeatedly interrupted.

Mr. Stanley rose to ask how often a member might be called to order, and yet be permitted to go on? *He* had been made to take his seat after being called to order a second time.

Mr. Rives ended with some gratuitous advice to Mr. Wise about the course he ought to pursue, and said he would set his colleague an example by *voting* when he was called upon, and thus prove himself an *orderly* member.

Mr. Pickens now rose, and with great vehemence maintained that there was a wide difference between the resolutions offered by Atherton, and any which had ever before been adopted by the House. They did not recognize the reception of the petitions, and he declared he never would have given his vote for them, if they had implied any such recognition! He would never yield the right to raise the question of reception. He, however, admitted he was not disposed to be so tenacious in regard to resolutions offered by a Northern man, as he would be in relation to them when presented by a member from the South, (as Mr, Pinckney was.)

With reference to Mr. Wise's allusions to bargain, or compact, Mr. Pickens made a denial which may well be called a strong *negative pregnant*. He denied that *he* had any consultations but with his own colleagues. It would be curious to know, however, what consultations and caucussings those colleagues had, and which of them drew up the declaration of principles for the North.

Mr. John Robertson of Richmond supported the decision of the Chair; and after some observations from Glascock of Georgia, and Craig of Va, the previous question was demanded by Bynum, and the call was seconded.

The question being about to be put on sustaining the decision of the Chair. Mr. Wise asked, 'Is the petition received under the order of the House, according to the construction of the Speaker?

The Speaker. 'The Chair decides that the preliminary question, 'shall the petition be received' cannot be raised.'

Mr. Wise. 'When can the preliminary question be demanded?'

The Speaker. 'The chair will decide, that when the point arises.'

'Sir,' exclaimed Mr. Wise, 'it can never rise. The petitions *are* received.—That is the point to which we have come.'

When the Clerk called the name of Mr. Adams, that gentlemen rose, and began to speak with remarkable animation. 'The resolutions of the gentlemen of New Hampshire,' said he, 'are——

The Speaker here interrupted him by declaring that he must answer 'aye' or 'nay.'

'No sir,' rejoined Mr. Adams, 'I refuse to vote. because ——

'Order! Order!' shouted the Speaker. 'The gentleman must take his seat.'' 'Order! Order!' resounded on all sides.

'Because' continued Mr. Adams, raising his voice to the highest pitch, and gesticulating with the greatest energy, *'I consider the whole proceeding of the House in this matter,* A DIRECT VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE HOUSE.''

While he was uttering these words, the last of which were given with immense emphasis, the noise and confusion in the Hall were absolutely tempestuous. Roars of 'Order! Order!' came from all sides. 'Chair! Chair!' shouted some; while the greatest number laughed loud and heartily at the spectacle. As for the Speaker, he continued to bawl with all his might, and rap with his hammer on his desk. But Mr. Adams would speak his mind. When he sat down the Speaker, who had risen in his efforts to arrest him cried out. 'the Chair appeals to the House of Representatives to enforce its authority.''

General Thompson, of South Carolina, instantly arose, and said, 'I will *assist* the Chair, if I am told how I can do it.'

'The gentleman from South Carolina is out of order!' sharply replied the Speaker, who saw Thompson was quizzing him and that the House was enjoying the fun.

Tranquility was now restored; and the vote being taken, the decision of the Chair was sustained by Ayes 185.—Nays 6.

The House passed the Bill making appropriations for compensation of members of Congress, and the incidental and contingent expenses of both Houses, and soon afterwards adjourned till Monday.

D.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 10.

The following Standing Committees were announced:

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Ingham, Milligan, Reed, Wise, Grantland, Moore, Paynter, Anderson, Pickens.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Howard, Cushing, Jackson, of Georgia, Dromgoole, Fairfield, Legare, Hoffman Bynum, Crary.

Militia.—Messrs. Wagner, Carter, Holt, Allen of Ohio, Griffin, Gallup, Dunn, Southgate, Dennis.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. McKay, Coles, Grennell, Rives, Kemble, Mason, of Ohio, McClellan, of Tennessee, Halstead, Glascock.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, Everett, Chaney, Parker, Graham, of North Carolina, Lewis, Petriken, Banks, Parris.

Territories.—Messrs. Bronson, Potts, Pearce, Borden, Jones of N. Y., Farrington, White, of Ky., Hammond, C. Shepard, N. C.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Mercer, Evans, McKennan, Snyder, Fillmore, Johnson, Md. White, Graves, Grant.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Thomas, Robertson, of Va. Toucey, Corwin, Garland, of Va., S. W. Morris, Turney, Martin, Foster.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Adams, Slade, Biddle, Tillinghast, Vail, Naylor, Hunter, Elmore, Kennedy.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Deberry, Logan, Phelps, Weeks, Spencer, Noyes, Davies, Randolph, Stone.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Cambreleng, Sergeant, Jones, of Va. Pope, Rhett, Webster, Atherton, Haynes, Rencher.

Elections.—Messrs. Buchanan, Griffin, Maury, Toucer, Rives, Swearingen.

Commerce.—Messrs. Cushman, De Graff, Toland, Curtis, Mason of Va.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Williams, of N. C, Lincoln, Chapman, Casey, Shields, Loomis, Maury of Ken.

The following were the gentlemen appointed to compose the Select Committee upon the bill of Mr. Adams, proposing 'to prohibit the giving or accepting, within the District of Columbia, of a challenge to fight a duel, and for the punishment thereof,' viz:

Messrs. Elmore, Grantland, Coffin, Rariden, Clark, Grennell, and Henry.

AND YET ANOTHER!—The correspondent of the New York American writes "Another story is afloat, I do not pretend to say on what foundation, that General Jesup, the Quarter Master General, is not exactly in a position to make a satisfactory report of his disbursements. A few days will show.

[From the N. Y. Jour. Com., Dec. 11.]

MR. PRICE, THE LATE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—The solicitor to the Treasury having written to the Collector to request that he and the United States Marshal, for this District, would examine Mr Price's accounts with the Government, these gentlemen have accordingly commenced examining them. The defalcations already ascertained amount to between $40,000 and $50,000.

The new District Attorney of the U. S.—The New York Courier of yesterday says—Benjamin F. Butler, Esq., yesterday assumed the duties of the office to which he has just been appointed by the President and took the requisite oath before Judge Betts.

[From the New York Express.]

A LOCO FOCO PRINCE.

The Furniture Sale of Mr. Price, U. S. District Attorney.

The Furniture of Mr. Price was sold at auction, yesterday, under an assignment to a Mr. Austen, in the Eighth Ward.—Curiosity tempted a great many persons, particularly Ladies, to visit the House of the now most prominent of the men of the day; and the Politicians took the opportunity, particularly the wicked Whigs, to see if the *Interior* of this Great Democrat corresponded with the *Exterior* Democracy he was wont as a Tammany Orator to exhibit in Tammany Hall.—Rumor has reported a great deal about the Princely style in which was fitted up the House of this People Loving Pet of Tammany;—and there was seldom a greater rush to hear, as "Price," "Price," "Price,' was called in the old Wigwam, than to see how this "Price," "Price," "Price," practised what he preached.

Whatever may be said of Mr. Price as a Leg-Treasury, not a word can be said against the lustre or elegance of his Interior. If there are any Houses in this country more richly fitted up than Mr. Price's, there are but very few. The Furniture was of the most costly and splendid kind, and must have cost an enormous sum of money,—for what was had, was not of the common, but of the East Room order, such as Col. Benton, in his letter to Mr. Ritchie of the Richmond Enquirer, described. Indeed such was the curiosity to see all this, that the catalogue of sale sold for three or four shillings. Eight servants, it is said, were kept to take care of all this,—with the occupants. The Mirrors must have cost more than $2000. The Dinner Service, with every thing one could think of, even to the Fanny Kemble finger glasses, was as complete as one could imagine. The Parlors were fitted out with Mirrors Divans, Marble Centre Tables, Chandeliers, Curtains, Rosewood Tables, Ottomans, Sofas, &c. &c.;—and a Saxony Carpet,—and of so much splendor, that we know not what the twin Orator of Price in Tammany, such as Ming and Eli Moore, would have said with the gift they have of a *flare up* in description. Destitute as we are of their gift of *the gab*, all we can do, is just to copy from the Catalogue a few of the items in the *Back* Parlor,—among which their eyes will be gladdened by an Old Painting of Andrew Jackson, thus showing that Mr. Price was ever among the faithful. The *Back* Parlor we take, because if we take the *Front* Parlor, we might dazzle and blind forever the eyes of Loco Foco Readers.

BACK PARLOR

2 Dinner setts of green sprig and white china.
1 Desert sett of fine white china and gilt spring border, rich cut.
88 pieces glassware, consisting of wine glasses, tumblers, champaigne glasses, finger glasses, hock glasses, celery glasses, clare pitchers, &c.
30 rich cut glass decanters, variety of splendid patterns
Lady's elegant inlaid rosewood work table centre, inlaid oval top with 2 side leaves and 2 drawers.
1 brass coal scuttle; 1 brass table tea kettle, with stand and heater.
2 china cologne mantle ornaments.
A set of 3 elegant bronze mantle lamps, with rich cut 8 inch drops, and cut shades, on triangle gothic stands, 1 double and 2 single burners.
A large mantle glass, in gilt frame on balls, size of plate about 72 by 60 inches.
2 elegant rosewood ottomans, with silk seats and tassels, gathered rav sides on castors.
2 handsome rosewood card tables, with revolving tops square frame, with 4 conical pillers and black feet.
2 handsome bronze and gilt candelabras, for lights each with shades and stands.
Extra large size pier glass, about 110 by 36 inches, gilt frame.
2 bordered chintz roller window shades.
A set of rich red silk damask window curtains, silk border and fringe, turkey red linings, rich full drapery in centre, with silk cord and tassels, bands, &c. on gilt poles, large rings and end ornaments for 2 windows, including the white muslin curtains with border bands, &c, for 2 upper windows.
12 superior made and highly finished and fashionable French chairs, with scroll from feet; fine hair cloth seats, bound with twist black silk cord to edges.
An elegant devan in rosewood frame, fine black silk seat and tassals, with feathered ray front to match the ottomans.
An elegant and highly finished rosewood sofa, with rich scroll end and back, off front, on block feet and castors, fine hair cloth seat and back, with two round and two large square pillows.
An elegant bronze chandalier, with Grecian chains and fine cut shades or 4 burners.
A fine print in gilt frame and glazed—Queen Victoria.
A fine large oil painting in rich guilt frame of Andrew Jackson.
A set of handsome mahogany extension dining tables, on 8 octagon legs on castors, in length about 20 feet.
A Saxony carpet, 56 yards.
Imperial rug to match.
Figured drugget, 15 yards.
2 handsome table covers, with broad border and ornamental centre.

The Furniture generally sold well, commanding good prices,—but Uncle Sam will reap nothing of the harvest inasmuch as all the receipts pass into other hands.

The *Democracy* of Mr. Price is of the same patern as some thousands of the other self-arrogating Democracy of the

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