CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 20th, 1839.

This city of Washington, is one of the most excitable places in the world: & it would seem that those who assemble here to mingle in the deliberations of the nation, in nine cases out of ten, are men of temperaments so excitable, that they cannot and will not restrain their feelings.

To-day the Globe came out with a letter to the public signed by Mr. Alexander Duncan of the Ohio delegation, which embraces within itself, *Loco-foco* material enough to inf me the whole country, and, set the American Congress by the ears.

For a copy of Doctor Duncan's manifesto, I refer you to the Globe itself and if you will read it, I doubt not that you will very readily appreciate its merits, and conceive for it those opinions which every good man must realize. For myself, I say not a word. I have opinions but they probably are not worth much and it were as well to let them pass.

You will see, that Doctor Duncan's manifesto, assails with great virulence Mr Southgate of Kentucky, Mr. Stanley of North Carolina, Mr. Slade of Vermont, and Lieutenant Randolph, late of the United States Navy.

Mr. Slade is a professing christian, and he of course cannot make a belligirent response to Mr. Duncan: but, Messrs Stanley Southgate and Randolph, are not bound down by the healthful rules and laws of the church, or by Canonical dogmas and it is not believed, that they will suffer the aff ir to pass in silence.

Whoever will read Mr. Duncan's manifesto, will see that it was written in bitter disregard of all subsequent consequences; and all who glance at it must be satisfied at the threshold, that the man who will deliberately write such a document must have been prepared at the moment of writing for scenes of blood. He was undoubtedly regardless at the moment of all subsequent events.

As soon as Mr. Duncan's manifesto was published, & had reached Alexandria, the residence of Lieutenant Randolph, that gentlemen, repaired to this city. It is said, that he is now with us, and if such be the fact he is undoubtedly in pursuit of revenge.

Mr Randolph was distinguished for his bravery in the last war; and subsequently, as you will unquestionably recollect, he distinguished himself on board of a steam boat at Alexandria, by an attack on "my illustrious predecessor." It is not to be supposed, that such a man will quietly succumb to the assaults of Doctor Duncan.

It is difficult to conjecture, where this difficulty between Mr. Duncan, and Messrs. Stanley, Southgate and others will end. The new dueling act was approved and signed by the President yesterday. Now the law of the district [illegible] The gentleman cannot challenge to duel without incurring the severest penalties: one of which points to the doors of the Penitentiary. Hence blood by duel cannot be safely sought; but, may not blood be sought through other channels! I fear that such will be the dreadful result of this unhappy affair.—I hope, in God, that my fears will not be realized.

I am told, that the united Kentucky delegation has taken up Mr. Southgate's case, and it is now under deliberation—It is to be hoped, that discretion and prudence will distinguish the results of their action.

The Select Committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred against Commodore Jesse D. Elliot, has agreed to report unanimously, that an investigation ought to take place: but, that in consequence of many of the witnesses being at remote points, they cannot get to Washington before the fourth of March; and therefore, it will not go on. It will make this report to morrow, and ask to be discharged.

The Swartwout investigating Committee, as I am informed by one of its members, will report on Saturday. It has already brought its labors to a close.

Yours &c.

St. D.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24th, 1839.

THE BORDER DIFFILCUTIES—CABINET MEETINGS—SPECIAL MESSAGE—THE DEFALCATION COMMITTEE.

The news from Maine created a considerably strong sensation here. The Special Messenger from Governor Fairfield, who arrived on Friday night brought official intelligence of what has since been more fully told in the Northern newspapers.

The President summoned a Cabinet Council yesterday; and their session was unusually long;—it is said from eleven to four o'clock. I understand that the determination was at first to send a special message to Congress on Monday, asking for an appropriation necessary to meet the exigency, and authority to call for volunteers. There was another Cabinet meeting to day—and it is now said, that since the great Appropriation Bill for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government is still in Committee and will not be passed probably before Tuesday, the President thinks it expedient to defer sending his special message until Wednesday.

The Defalcation Committee will make their report, probably, on Monday.—Some members think it would be better to put it off for a day or two longer—When it does come in, it will, very likely, ride over every thing else for a while. The report itself is long—and with the correspondence, &c. &c. will make a document of more than three hundred pages. The report, I suppose will be printed separately, for distribution. It is said that Mr. Foster intends to make a report of his own. There will be some sharp discussions on the matter in both Houses.

[Another letter from our correspondent relative to the Duncan affair, we are obliged to defer until to-morrow.]

[Balt. Chron.

We are favored with the following extract from a letter dated

Washington, Feb. 24, 1839.

General Scott dined with me to-day. On Tuesday he goes to assume command on the Maine and Brunswick Frontier, not as a Warrior, but as the grand Pacificator. There can be no war between two enlightened nations, merely because their borderers are belligerent.—*Ib.*

Correspondence of the Balt. Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, February 25, 1839.

IN SENATE.

The Vice President having taken his leave yesterday of the Senate, an election was held for a President pro tempore, when the Hon. Wm. R. King, having received 28 votes out of 30, was declared duly elected. Mr. King was then conducted to the chair by Mr. Benton and Mr. Knight.

Mr. K. returned his acknowledgments in a very handsome manner for the honor that had been done him in again selecting him for this station. He assured the Senate that no exertion should be wanting on his part to insure a faithful discharge of his public duties and to enforce parliamentary laws with fairness and perfect impartiality. In doing which, he must ask the aid and support of the Senators, without which, they must be aware that nothing could be accomplished

The experience of twenty years in the Legislative annals of this country had convinced him of the necessity of order and decorum being strictly preserved. He was aware that at times in the excitement of debate expressions might be used which the sober judgment would condemn. He felt convinced that in the Senate there was too much kind feeling and self respect to depart from those principles of courtesy that had always characterised it. He felt proud that no charge could be brought against that body, and, striking the desk with his mace, he called the Senate, 'to order,' and we had silence and attention to public business at once.

Mr. Merrick presented the memorial of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, asking the continuation of the annual appropriation of $30,000 for the improvement of the harbor of that city.

Mr. Ruggles presented a memorial from citizens of Maine asking that Congress will pass no law to interfere with the fishing bounties. Mr. R. also reported a bill from the committee on commerce for the better security of the lives of persons on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam.

An effort was made by Mr. Hubbard to introduce a resolution with a view to expedite the private business on the calendar, that a recess be taken from 3 until 5 P. M. This, however, was resisted by some Senators, on the ground, that after dinner little business would be done.

Dr. Linn gave his opinion as a Senatorial physician, that a recess would be decidedly better for the health than long and protracted sessions—The good sense of the Doctor's remarks was voted down, and the result was that the Senate is to meet an hour earlier in the morning

Mr. Norvell then moved to go into the election of assistant door keeper (cries of no, no, wait until next session.)

Mr. Calhoun wished to go into it at once: if it were left over until next session we should be troubled with thousands of letters on the subject—(It may be as well to mention to you that Mr. Calhoun had his choice candidate ready, in whose favor he had moved so early as to offend the delicacy of several Senators) There was an impression that this candidate would be pushed through as a partisan candidate, but several even of the administration members refused to bow to a dictatorial mandate, and the motion was laid on the table by a vote of 23 to 17.

The bill for the protection of emigrant and other Indians west of Missouri and Arkansas was put on its passage, when

Mr. Calhoun rose to oppose it, on the ground that its provisions would be injurious to the Indians themselves, for there was nothing more susceptible of explanation, than the impropriety of complex legislation over a people before they were ready for it, and he thought that the whole affair would end in mischief. He had no apprehension of war with these Indians, for he believed that the Chickasaws, Choctows and Cherokees would be most faithful allies of the Government. All attempts to push people into civilization he thought must fail.

The question on the passage of this bill was also taken by yeas and nays, and carried by a vote 31 to 10.

The bill to establish a Board of Commissioners was put on its passage and opposed by Mr. Calhoun. The question here was also taken by yeas and nays, and carried in the affirmative by a vote of 30 to 12.

On motion of Mr. Robbins,

The bill providing for the disposition and management of the Smithson fund, bequeathed to this country for the diffusion of knowledge, was taken up and advocated by Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Calhoun opposed this bill also with unusual warmth: he thought it disgraceful to the country, humiliating to the Government, that a bequest should have been received from a foreigner for such a purpose. If Congress had the power the Government was rich enough to establish the school itself and if it had no power Mr. Smithson could not give his right.

Mr. Sevier thought it too late now to talk of constitutional scruples, we had sent an agent for the money and received it. What were we now to do with it? Were we ungraciously to send it back? Here was a benevolent man who selects our government for the purpose of carrying out his views in relation to the diffusion of knowledge among men, which he thought was paying the country a very high compliment. Was there any humiliation in our receiving it? He pointed to the State of Pennsylvania as having received the fund for the Girard College, and that State had not complained of being humiliated. Mr. Walker also sustained the bill. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Wright, Hubbard and others, and was laid on the table by a vote of 20 to 15.

Mr. Williams, of Maine, rose to make a statement in relation to Maine, and when he had proceeded some time,

Mr. Preston rose to a point of order.

Mr. Walker and Mr. Allen wished the Senator to proceed,—they thought the matter very interesting.

Mr. Davis asked Mr. Preston to withdraw the point, as a matter of favor, Mr. P. assented.

And Mr. Williams continued.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the Journal had been read,

Mr. Cambreleng said that he was aware this was a day set apart for the reception of resolutions from the states, but in consideration of the short time now remaining of the session, he thought it his duty to move a suspension of the rules for the purpose of receiving reports from Committees.

Mr. Adams had no objection to a suspension of the rules for the purpose stated, but he asked permission to present a joint resolution for an amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

At the request of several members, the resolution was read by the Clerk, as follows,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representative in Congress assembled, Two thirds of both Houses concurring therein, that the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the several States of the Union, which, when ratified by three fourths of the Legislatures of said States, shall become and be a part of the Constitution of the United States.

First. From and after the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, there shall be throughout the United States no hereditary slavery; but on and after that day, every child born within the United States, their Territories or jurisdiction, shall be born free.

Second. With the exception of the Territory of Florida, there shall hereafter never be admitted into this Union any State, the Constitution of which shall tolerate, within the same, the existence of slavery.

Third. From and after the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five there shall be neither slavery nor slave trade at the Seat of Government

Objection being made.

The Speaker decided that the motion of Mr. Cambreleng to suspend the rules was first in order.

Mr. Adams stated that the resolution was founded on a memorial he had received from respectable citizens of New York.

The question was then taken on the motion to suspend the rules, and agreed to.

Reports were then called from committees,

Mr. M'Kay, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill making appropriation for the erection of certain Military Works on the North-Western Frontier. Read twice and committed.

Mr. Howard, from the committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom had been referred a number of memorials on the subject of our commercial relations with the Northern colonial provinces of Great Britain, made a report thereon, five thousand extra copies of which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jenifer, from the Select Committee on the Tobacco Trade, made a report. It was laid on the table, and five thousand extra copies ordered to be printed.

A great number of private bills were also reported.

On motion of Mr Cambreleng, the House went into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the general appropriation bill.

Mr. Slade, after a speech of some length, moved to amend the bill by inserting $2000 for a Commercial Agent to the Republic of Hayti.

The Chair decided such a proposition to be out of order.

From this decision an appeal was taken, and after some remarks from Mr. Adams, the question being taking on the appeal, the decision of the chair was sustained.

Washington, Feb. 26, 1839:

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The morning business unimportant. The Senate met for the first time at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Wall introduced a bill which was passed to engrossment for the relief of parties proceeded against as bankrupts by the United States.

Mr. Wright called up the bill making appropriations for the Navy for 1839—An amendment was adopted instructing the Secretary of the Navy to appropriate $320.000 for steam ships—to be appropriated from the fund for the improvement of the Naval Service. The bill was passed.

BOUNDARY DIFFICULTIES.

The same Message sent by the President to the House was also sent to the Senate and read in full.

Mr. Buchanan, after the documents were read, made some remarks defining the boundary and explaining facts. Mr. B. I believe, is, with Maine, but against

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House continued its session yesterday until a late hour—it being between one and two o'clock this morning before it adjourned.

Three important propositions were discussed in Committee of the Whole in the form of amendments to the bill providing for the Civil & Diplomatic Expenses of Government.

In the House to day, the whole matter relating to Public Lands was laid on the table, so far as relates to the report of the Select Committee of 26 members, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the various propositions before Congress.

The discussion upon the Appropriation bill for some days past before the House, was resumed this morning.

FRONTIER TROUBLES.

While in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Howard moved that the Committee rise for the purpose of receiving a message from the President of the U. S. The Speaker took the chair, and the message was read It contains all the messages from the Governor of Maine—to the Legislature of Maine—all the actions of the Legislature of Maine—the letters of the Governor to the President—the letter to Mr Fox, the British Minister, and Mr. Fox's reply.

I have but time to refer to these papers before closing my report.

The President in his message to Congress communicates all the facts in the case. He takes sides with Maine so far as the Legislative act for driving off the tresspassers. The State of Maine has a right to arrest the depredators, the President says. The land where the timber was cut is within the limits of Maine and she has a right to exercise jurisdiction over the land, and has exercised it. He speaks in strong terms of the depredators and the act of depredation.

The President says he has demanded of the British Minister the release of the Land Agent and his associates, and has further requested the Governor to withdraw and disband the militia raised. The President also says in regard to the exclusive jurisdiction claimed by Sir John Harvey that the claim is a new one. In consequence of it, Mr. Van Buren says he shall make this a matter of special consideration.

Mr. Fox's letter to the Secretary of State was read, Mr. Fox takes the ground assumed by Sir John Harvey, the Governor of New Brunswick. He claims the same power of exclusive jurisdiction.

In answer, Mr. Forsyth tells Mr. Fox that he is wrong in regard to the facts in controversy—altogether wrong. With the President of the United States, Mr. Forsyth defends the act of Maine in taking measures to drive off the trespassers The Secretary of the State says to Mr. Fox, also, that he is wrong in what he says in regard to exclusive jurisdiction The Government admits no such claim. In conclusion, the Secretary of State chides the tardiness of Great Britain in the negociation upon the boundary question.

THE BORDER DIFFICULTIES.

There is a rumor in the city, and we find it also mentioned by our correspondent, that a special messenger had arrived at Washington with a requisition from Gov. Fairfield, of Maine, for aid from the General Government. On the receipt of the message, it is said, a Cabinet Council was held, and the result was that the President would to-day send in a special message to Congress in relation to the subject.

We give below such additional information as has been received since our publication of Saturday.

In reference to the statement that the authorities of Great Britain had now set up a claim to exclusive jurisdiction over the hitherto undisputed territory of Maine' we think, that as we suggested on Saturday, there has been some misapprehension. Sir John Harvey, in asserting the right of exclusive jurisdiction over the portion of the land now immediately in dispute, disclaims expressly that it is the exercise of any new act of sovereignty, but that the territory has always been under the jurisdiction of Great Britain, and that under an agreement between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, such jurisdiction was to be maintained until the true boundary be settled. The fact of such exclusive jurisdiction and agreement is denied by the Governor of Maine, and on these points, will ultimately turn the whole merits of the present controversy, and possibly decide the action of the Government of the United States.

By the Boston Atlas, of Thursday, we have accounts from Bangor to Monday evening. The troops were preparing to march to the frontier.

The Dexter Rifle Company of that city, one of the best independent Corps of the State, on learning that volunteers were wanted, every man belonging to it came forward and offered their services.

The following is the concluding part of Governor Fairfield's message to the Legislature:

Since writing the foregoing, I have received a communication from the Lt. Governor of the Province of New Brunswick in which he sets up an alleged agreement that the British Government shall have, exclusive jurisdiction and possession of the disputed territory, until the question be settled, and informs us that he is instructed not to suffer any interference with that possession and jurisdiction.

He entreats us to withdraw the Land Agent's party and adds that he has directed a strong force of Her Majesty's troops to be in readiness to support Her Majesty's authorities and protect Her Majesty's subjects in the disputed territory, in the event of this request not being immediately complied with.

In regard to all this, I have only to say that, for one, I see no reason to doubt the entire correctness of the course we have thus far pursued, and with the blessing or God, I trust we shall persevere.

No such agreement as that alluded to by the Lt. Governor can be recognized by us, and it is an entire misapprehension: to say the least of it, that such an agreement has ever been made.

Balt. Patriot.

FROM THE MAINE FRONTIER.

Correspondence of the Boston Daily Advertiser.

BANGOR, Me. Feb. 10th, 1839.

The excitement occasioned by the Aroostook expedition has continued throughout the day, though all proper calmness and moderation has prevailed. Men have been continually arriving from all parts of the country to enlist under the Sheriffs order, and about 500 are on their way between this city and the Aroostook River A company of volunteers, consisting of about 60 in number, arrived in town, to-day from Augusta and passed immediately through on their way up. From them I learn that the greatest enthusiasm prevails in the villages of the Kennebec and in the country through which they have passed on their way here. Numerous individuals offered themselves for enlistment as they passed, but were of course refused.

The soldiers have begun to arrive from various parts of the Division under Gen. Hodsdon's military order, and will, probably, mostly all arrive during the evening or night. They are not expected to march immediately. I presume as notices are posted about town by the Quarter Master for proposals to provide quarters for the troops. The liberal provision made by our Legislature to meet the emergency is received with acclamation here, and meets with universal approbation among the people. The drafting of the soldiers in the city was completed this morning. Among those drawn & detached are very many of our young men from all professions and employments.—Our city will be fully represented at Aroostook, and we hope with honor too.

The Land Agent McLaughlin, and his fellow prisoner Capt. Tibbetts, are still at Bangor House, enjoying all that *otium cum dignitate*, which men in their situation could be supposed to enjoy.—They meet with the kindnest attention and their terrible stories about British valor and the Queen's loyal troops receive all that credence which they are entitled to.

Much apprehension is felt by many that blood will be spilled, and that war in all its horrors is about to visit us, while others, a very large class, are fully of the belief that our troops will soon be permitted to return unharmed to their respective homes Many circumstances seem to favor this last supposition. The season of the year and the scene of operations render a war almost impracticable at present, while the latter cause operates to make such an event at any other season entirely out of the question. This place is approachable from our side by a winter road only, from the British side as I understand only upon the ice—and at the present time an approach by that way for an army, is, to say the least, very difficult. If then the operations of our army are confined entirely to the defence of the territory, it is presumed by most, that they will be but feebly opposed and find little difficulty in so doing. If, however, they attempt to do more, and march forward to Fredericton, as it is contemplated by some, then may come the tug of war.

Since writing the above, the army has greatly increased in the city—our city hall has been opened for several companies, who are at present quartered there for the night. P.

British troops on the Boundary—We have Halifax papers to the 19th.—The Journal of the 19th states that the 69th regiment, was under order for New Brunswick—the companies in garrison to embark immediately. It is probable that this destination of the regiment has been caused by the late proceedings of the Governor of Maine, partial tidings of which had reached Halifax pevious to the 19th.

FROM THE FRONTIER.

General Scott and suite arrived in this city yesterday morning We learn that another demand has been made upon the Governor of Vermont for an individual identified as having been concerned in the recent outrages at Caldwell's Manor; that Gov. Jennison has declined interfering in the matter, on ground that it appertains solely to the general government; that, in consequence of this refusal, a special messenger has been despatched from Montreal to Washington; and that the whole subject is now before the President of the United States. We attach great importance to this question. We believe that it is competent for the Chief Magistrate of this country, treaty or no treaty, to deliver up fugitives from justice, on the application of foreign powers and the production of satisfactory proof.

We think and trust that the same opinion prevails in the cabinet; and that, in this particular case, the miscreant, if properly identified, will be delivered up to the Canadian Government to be dealt with according to law. The outrage complained of was a most aggravated one; and, in the event of a refusal to deliver up the criminal, will provoke retaliation, and lead, ultimately, to war. Should such be the result, the consciousness that we had failed in our duty to a friendly nation, would detract from every triumph and aggravate every defeat—[Albany Daily Advertiser.

Gen. Scott arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, on his way to Washington, whither he is repairing with all possible expedition. His expectation is, that he shall be instantly ordered to the borders of New Brunswick. What with the multiplied causes of border troubles, the

THE EARTHQUAKE AT MARTINIQUE.

An arrival at Charleston from Guadaloupe brings a melancholy confirmation of the fatal effects of the earthquake experienced last month in Martinique. It will be seen by the annexed letter that in Fort Royal alone, no less than 522 lives were ascertained to have been destroyed, although not one-fourth of the ruins had been searched:

'ST. PIERRE, Mart. Jan. 12—You have undoubtedly heard of the dreadful calamity which has befallen our unfortunate country, already so much to be pitied in every respect. The disasters of yesterday are inculculable. There is not a single house in St. Pierre that must not be rebuilt or entirely repaired. We have lost but two persons, who were crushed under the ruins, and about 20 were wounded. But Fort Royal is completely laid even with the ground, as we have heard of, is the history of Herculaneum, Pompeii and Messina. Not one-fourth of the city has yet been searched, and they have already found 522 dead bodies. The hospital at Fort Royal is likewise destroyed, and all the sick therein perished.'

According to other letters, and reports of different persons arrived at Pointe a Petre from Martinique on the 13 and 14 h inst. it would appear that all the wooden houses had escaped the disaster. Nothing yet can be said of the state of the fortifications at Fort Royal, and of the other establishments of the government of which no mention is made in the letter of our correspondent; but from the reports collected from the adjacent country we would infer that the sugar factories had suffered considerably. Already the known losses are estimated at more than ten millions of Francs. On the 12th a vessel arrived at St. Pierre from St. Lucy, by which we heard that that Island had felt but lightly the shock of the earthquake.

[From the Balt. Chronicle, Feb. 22.]

THE DEPARTURE OF THE VELOCE.

This ship took her departure on Wednesday morning and was accompanied by the Steamers Carroll and Relief, conveying the City Authorities and hundreds of our citizens. After firing a salute of 26 guns she weighed anchor and got under way going at the rate of about ten miles an hour. She soon left the Relief in the rear and, attended by the Carroll having a band of music on board, she passed gallantly down the river and bay to Annapolis harbour, where she hove too and anchored about four miles from the city The Maryland came out from Annapolis, having on board the Governor and the members of the Legislature, who, after spending about an hour on board the Veloce, went on board of the Relief with the Commodore and his officers, and repaired to the Governor's House, where an entertainment was provided for them. Several complimentary speeches and toasts were given and the company took their departure—the officers to the Relief, which was under the direction of the city Council, & were conveyed to the ship. Previous to leaving the steamboat Mr. Dryden, the President of the First Branch, addressed them in an appropriate manner, thanking them for the gratification they had afforded the citizens of Baltimore, and wishing their ship a safe & pleasant voyage & themselves, individually, prosperity & happiness. To this Com. Bechameil responded and took occasion to express his gratitude for the kindness, attention and hospitality which he had received from the citizens of Baltimore and hoped that his thanks would be made known to them, through the public press.

They passed on board of the ship and were greeted with cheers from the Relief, which returned to the city at about 10 o'clock, and landed the passengers, who were highly gratified with their trip and with their reception at Annapolis.

From the New York Commercial Adv.

AXES TO GRIND—The editor of the Hudson River Chronicle has a very pretty idea of reciprocity—or the true nature of mutual obligations—as exemplified in the conduct of a newspaper. We look upon his principles as worthy of profound consideration. For example:

RAILROADS.—We have received a double letter from Mr. H. D. Barto, bearing double postage; requesting us to publish and take other early measures to secure a delegation from this county to a rail road convention. First and last, we have paid out not less than $100 to compositors for setting up railroad matter to forward the views of rail road companies. We have, by request, attended several railroad meetings, and made several railroad speeches (on the high pressure principle,) besides paying any quantity of railroad postage; and for all this mechanical and mental labor we have not received the first dollar—saving and excepting payment for the proceedings of the railroad meeting in Bedford. We have travelled many hundred miles on railroads, for which we have always paid the railroad price, while gentlemen in the same cars were favored with free tickets. No man desires the construction of these works more than we; but we see no reason why printers should be bound to devote their labor, time and money to *soulless* corporations, more than other men. If railroad companies, therefore, wish their printing done gratis, suppose they reciprocate the favor, and send us a few shares of their stock gratis. All advertisements, proceedings of meetings, &c. concerning railroads, mu-

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