isting capital of the country, which cannot be immediately withdrawn from other pursuits, and fictitious capital must therefore be supplied by new banks created for that purpose. New companies, without skill or experience, and trading on borrowed capital, soon begin to be embarrassed; and then it is found that a new tariff is required to remedy the defects of the old. The tariff of 1824 was thus followed by the tariff of 1828; and the effect of these measures, upon various interests of the country, may be inferred from the encouragement then given to ship building; a branch of business which gives employment and support to a greater number of mechanics, tradesmen, and laborers, than all the manufacturing companies of the United States. Previously to 1824, copper, iron, hemp, sail duck, and other materials for ship building, were charged with oppressive duties; which were raised by the tariff of that year to so enormous a rate, that it seemed to be the determination of the government to drive our ships from the ocean. According to the statement, made by Mr. Webster in his speech on the tariff bill, the duties on the materials used in the construction and equipment of a ship of 359 tons, with copper fastening but not with a coppered bottom, amounted to fourteen hundred dollars. This tax of nearly four dollars a ton did not afford sufficient encouragement to other branches of American industry; and it was raised to the proper scale of protection by the tariff of 1828.

It has been seriously contended, that the extensive cultivation of cotton in the Southern States is the effect of the American System; though no explanation is given, why a duty at home should create a foreign demand for it. The sugar of Louisiana has certainly been protected by the tariff because the quantity produced was not sufficient to supply the home demand. It is doubtful however, whether the sugar planters have gained as much by the enhanced value of their crops, as they have lost by the higher prices which they have been compelled to pay for other protected articles. It is hardly necessary to show that the duty on cotton is entirely inoperative; and that no article, which is cheaper at home than elsewhere, and is sent abroad to find better markets, can receive the least protection from duties and restrictions. Cotton might be brought into the United States from Texas or Egypt, without affecting the interests of the Southern States; because it would only be making a circuitous voyage to France or England, instead of being exported directly to those countries from the place of its growth.

The main principle of the protective policy is, that every country ought to produce at home, whatever is required for the use of its inhabitants; and to provide a home market for the products of its own industry. If this principle were carried into practice, all commercial intercourse between nations would cease, [illegible] converted into ruins; ships would no longer be seen traversing the ocean; and ignorance and barbarism would cover the face of the globe. It may be supposed, however, that a policy, which would not admit of universal application, might be beneficial to the United States, or any other country, whose diversity of climate and resources enabled it, with proper encouragement to furnish all the necessaries and comforts of life. This is the policy which the friends of domestic industry so earnestly recommend. If it were adopted, and could possibly be carried into effect, our exports and imports would cease, our navy and shipping would be destroyed; the principal source of federal revenue would be cut off; the canals and rail roads leading to the Atlantic cities would be rendered unprofitable and useless; agriculture, commerce, and manufacture would perish from want of support; the southern states would become a desert, and our eastern brethren might set out on a new pilgrimage, and retire into some wilderness where the littleness of man had not been striving against the providence of God.

But it may be said that the advocates of a home market and domestic supplies, only wish to apply their doctrines to particular branches of our foreign trade, and do not intend to destroy it altogether. They consider it specially desirable to provide a home market for the immense amount of cotton which is exported to other countries; and to employ our own citizens in manufacturing such articles as are now received in return for it. It would then be found, that in getting rid of one difficulty, we would encounter another, for instead of exporting the raw material, we should be obliged to depend on foreign markets for the sale of it in a new form; and whether our exports consisted of manufactures or agricultural produce, we should be compelled to receive foreign productions in return, & it might still be said, that we were encourageing the industry of other nations, and neglecting the interests of our own citizens.

The present state of our foreign relations points out the only object which ought to be kept in view in laying duties and imports; and that is, to provide a a revenue for the defence of the country. The greatest amount of revenue is derived from moderate duties, which neither give encouragement to smuggling nor materially diminish the consumption of the articles on which they are laid. The hope is still entertained that the questions in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, may be amicably adjusted; and that there will be no serious interruption of the commercial intercourse and friendly relation which are of so much importance to both nations. But the grounds of controversy are becoming so numerous and complicated, that it is impossible to tell how soon a different state of things may arise; & it is therefore the wisest course to make preparation for defence, not with the view of bringing on hostilities with any Power, but to meet aggression from whatever quarter it may come.

Hitherto we have trusted too much to the justice and moderation of other governments; and even now, while dangers appear to be thickening around us, we are forming home leagues, not to repel foreign invasion, but to raise the price of domestic goods; and the congress of United States, having already relinquished the proceeds of the public lands which might have been applied to purposes of defence, are debating whether a bill shall be brought in for impairing the revenue from imports, to enable the proprietors of iron foundries, saltworks, and manufacturing establishments to make a larger profit on their investments.

Measures of defence against a naval power are perhaps of more importance to Maryland than to any other State in the Union. A hostile fleet having possession of the Chesapeake Bay, might cut off the whole of our trade, destroy our villages, and lay waste a large portion of the State. It would be impossible to guard every part of our shores, and while our forces were preparing to defend some particular spot the enemy might land in a different direction, plunder a whole neighborhood, and return in safety to their ships. The injury would not be confined to Maryland, or to the States bordering on the Chesapeake. The inland trade between the Northern and Southern States would be interrupted, the produce of a large portion of the country would be deprived of its most convenient outlet, the militia of the neighboring States would be continually called from their homes, and the enemy after drawing the attention of the government from other points, might make an unexpected attack in some distant quarter of the Union. This is not merely a supposition of what may possibly happen but a description of what actually occurred during the last war.

These evils, and the disgrace attending them, may be avoided by having, in addition to our regular naval force, a sufficient number of steam frigates to guard the Chesapeake Bay. In case of war, they might be stationed in Hampton Roads, where they would be ready to meet an enemy at the capes, or assist in defending the fortifications at Old Point. They might follow a superior fleet, if their own force was greater than that of the steam vessels which accompanied it, might watch its movements, prevent it from landing troops or ascending our rivers, and cut off its communication with the sea. But the probability is, that a fleet would not advance far into the bay, or attempt to occupy a permanent position in our waters, while we had a strong disposable force to check its operations and take advantage of any accident or disaster that might befall it. In calling the attention of the Legislature to this subject, I wish to be understood as only claiming for Maryland, that protection and defence which it is the duty of the general government to extend to every State in the Union.

WM. GRASON.

STARVATION.

The following advertisement which appears in the London papers, exhibits the appalling distress of the manufacturing districts. Let the American reader picture to himself this case of ELEVEN THOUSAND HUMAN BEINGS in one town subsisting on such a pittance as THREE CENTS EACH A DAY, and he may well be amused in reading the never ceasing tirades of the TIMES, and others of the British Press, on the evils of our Democratic form of Government.—Nat. Gaz.

"Subscriptions for the Distressed Manufacturers of Paisley and Neighborhood—Chairman of the Committee—Robert Johnson, Esq., 95 Watling street.—Treasurers—Alexander Rogers, Esq, Sheriff of London and Middlesex Riches-court, Lime street; James Lowndes Esq., 7 Watling street. Secretaries—William Dallas, Esq; 29 Austinfriars David Forret, Esq Friday street.

Amount of subscriptions advertised £2 957 11 6

The Committee beg to call attention to the fact, that at present 10 997 persons receive relief from the Paisley Committee, at a penny farthing to three half pence each daily, or £427 12s. 9½d. per week.

This dreadful state of affairs is not confined to the town of Paisley, but appears to extend throughout the kingdom. We published, but a day or two since, an account of the starvation at Bolton, which had become so general, that a cant term of *clammed*, meaning *starved to death*, was used by the poor people. We annex a few items on the same subject, which we find in the *Spectator* of the 27th ultimo, just, received.

A meeting of Chartists was held at Bolton on the 17th, to consider the state of the country. The following resolutions were all passed unanimously:

"That the distress in the country is unparalleled in severity and duration.—Manufacturers are not receiving profits for their outlay, shopkeepers and men in business are fast hastening to bankruptcy; mechanics, artisans and laborers of every description are but partially employed; labor is not receiving a just remuneration; and the whole country is suffering through the vicious and unjust legislation of a corrupt House of Commons, an irresponsible House of Lords, and an extravagant Government.

"That this meeting is of opinion that this state of things is contrary to all just law, and calls aloud for that change that would make this country peaceful and prosperous, and its inhabitants happy; and are of opinion that they ought to avail themselves of every constitutional right to bring about so desirable an object.

"That this meeting is of opinion that the People's Charter would confer upon them this power and give them these just and constitutional rights; and therefore determine to petition the House of Commons to make the same the law of the land."

A petition for [illegible] the Charter was adopted. Mr. Par[illegible] who [illegible] conden[illegible] referred to the panic of 1826, and [illegible] it bore no comparison to the dep[illegible] now existing. He called on the [illegible] in the room to testify to the un[illegible] distress, by desiring every one wh[illegible] not receiving a sufficient supply [illegible] necessaries of life to hold up his hand [illegible]. Almost every hand was raise[illegible]ponse. Mr. Parkinson observed, [illegible] any doubted the facts thus signified, [illegible] believed each was ready to take the [illegible] to his home and give him proof. [illegible]rers cried out, "We will."

A correspondent of the [illegible] Globe describes the state of Nottingham[illegible]:

"Hundreds are starving [illegible] straw beds, without food, fire, or co[illegible]ing, and these are people who w[illegible] work if they could get it. Each da[illegible]rties of men, with starvation in th[illegible] and dressed in absolute rags, have [illegible] parading the town in processions [illegible], three, and four hundred, carrying a [illegible]ard, on which is printed in large let[illegible]—'distressed and out of work.' Othe[illegible]parties, to the number of thirty or [illegible] drag carts loaded with sand through [illegible] streets, and beg from door to door. [illegible] relief list at the Union Workhouse con[illegible] 3600 recipients. The house itse[illegible] 900 inmates crammed within its wa[illegible]. Besides those receivin[illegible] relief, upwards of 2000 are star[illegible]. Distress and gaunt misery haunt [illegible] whole town.—'Trade is dead, not [illegible] master employs full hands.'

Meetings to devise [illegible] measures of relief are going on.

A few days ago, the [illegible] of Bradford was employed in c[illegible] "houses to let, at eighteen pence a [illegible]ek, in a part of the town which has [illegible] considered the most densely populat[illegible]" The houses in this part consist [illegible] of cottages inhabited, while trade [illegible] good, by workmen who found em[illegible]ment in the neighbouring factories, [illegible] during the depression of trade h[illegible] been obliged to quit. Had there be[illegible] trade in corn, there is little doub[illegible] that the present cottages would [illegible] been occupied, but also that there [illegible] have been a demand for more. A[illegible] time of the late census there were [illegible] houses unoccupied in Bradford, be[illegible] one in eleven; and the numbe[illegible] year, is increasing.—*Leeds Merc*[illegible]

At the Oldham [illegible] Sessions, on Monday last, eighty-se[illegible] persons of the poorer class of rate-paye[illegible] were summoned for recovery of arrea[illegible] poor-rates.—The parties were re[illegible] to pay by instalments. There are [illegible] present upwards of 1600 empty houses [illegible] the borough of Oldham.—*Preston C*[illegible]*nicle.*

A correspondence [illegible]lished in the London papers excited much discussion. It was between the Duke of Wellington and a deputation, who had come four hundred miles, from [illegible]ley to London to seek relief from the [illegible] Government, for their starving towns-[illegible] The Committee twice applied to [illegible] Duke for an interview, which he twi[illegible] and to a third application he [illegible]ned no answer.

While the representa[illegible]ons of the people's distresses are not permitted to reach the officers of Government we find them busied in increasing the public burdens, as will appear by the following item which we take from the London Atlas.—The birth of a prince is made the occasion of promoting, and of course, increasing the pay of nearly a thousand officers of the Army and Navy. The Atlas says:

"The Brevet in honor of the birth of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall is as liberal as the most sanguine expectations of the services could have anticipated. It promotes 985 officers in the army and navy, including those of the army of India, and by the retirements it will induce, and the consequent promotions, will affect a larger body of the defenders of their country than any similar document of recent date."

"LOOK AT HOME.—If the people would but establish it as a fixed rule, when any article necessary or convenient, is to be purchased, to look at home, in their own town and shops for what is required and determined to buy there if a suitable article can be had, and not to send abroad except for articles not to be had at home, they would touch the main-spring of domestic prosperity."

This is a doctrine we have always preached and practised as far as laid in our power. It is impossible for a place to prosper, if the people will not support their own stores, trades, manufactures, &c. What encouragement is there for a person to pursue a business, if the inhabitants of his own town or neighborhood, refuse to extend to him that support which they are morally bound to do but which they bestow upon others at a distance, whose articles are no better and whose prices are no lower. There is none. Consequently, a person must relinquish his business, in a place where its own inhabitants are its worst enemies and locate himself where they have a juster idea of the duty which they owe to one another, and the general prosperity of their town or neighborhood. We therefore say, to every town, village, and neighborhood, support your own people, so long as it is not directly injurious to the interests of yourself and family.—But remember, all ought to be willing to sacrifice something for the good of the whole.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

GREAT DISTRESS.—At the sale of wines yesterday, by the Messrs! Pell, Cole's Madeira brought $117 per dozen being $9 75 per bottle! On the same day, Indiana State stock sold as low as $19 50 per $100. Illinois as low as $19 and Harlem Rail Road as $10 a share. It would take but a few bottles of wine at this rate, to buy up some pretty large concerns. One bottle would buy 2 1-2 shares of United States Bank Stock, being at the rate of 14 000 bottles for the whole $35,090,000.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Washington City, Jan. 3, 1842.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the journal, there was a general rush for the presentation of petitions. Several were received on leave, but the cry being 'still they come,' Mr. Andrews demanded the orders of the day. The Speaker announced that the first regular business in order, was the consideration of the President's annual message. The question pending was on the amendment of Mr. Atherton, proposing a reference of the "tariff" subject to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. W. C. Johnson having the floor, spoke in favor of a reference to the committee on Ways and Means. After some preliminary remarks, he adverted to the ground taken by members of both parties at the last session, and asked why and wherefore was this sudden change of opinion? Why were we *now* to be hurried on to a high protective tariff? He saw no reason for a protective tariff, and that being the case he would vote for the amendment of the gentleman from New Hampshire. He then referred to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.—If the sum proposed to be raised for revenue alone, should be raised, a tariff for that object, would *indirectly* afford protection enough to every great interest of the country. Mr. J. then explained the nature of our government, and the tent of power given to it by the States. Every attempt to raise revenue from the people by direct taxation, had always been resisted. This was done in European countries, but it was repudiated here. We raised revenue by indirect taxation. We raised the revenue from foreign articles, so that those who did not choose to purchase those foreign articles, were not taxed. This was the genius of our government. He denied that it was ever contemplated when the constitution was formed, that the proceeds of the public lands should form a portion of the revenue of Government. It was never thought of before Alexander Hamilton recommended it. But those gentlemen who advocated an appropriation of these lands for revenue, ought at the same time to carry out the *whole* plan of Hamilton and assume the State debts. If the lands from the States were to be seized on by government, the government ought to assume the liabilities of the States. This was nothing more than strict justice. He advocated a reference of this subject to the committee on Ways and Means, because that committee had cognizance of the subject of revenue. If it were referred to the committee on manufactures, it was to be expected that the interests of manufacturers would be considered in preference to every other interest. He was anxious that this revenue bill should be acted upon first, because we could then graduate appropriations in relation to other matters. For until it were known what amount of revenue was to be raised, how could he or any other gentleman know how much to vote for the army, navy fortifications, etc? He believed a false issue had been made on this subject. It ought not to follow, that because a member objected to a reference to the committee on manufactures, that he was necessarily opposed to the interests of the manufacturers. No, this was a false issue.—He was not opposed to the manufacturing interest, but at the same time he did not want that interest preferred to the expense of other great interests of the country. He wanted every interest taken care of. He desired the great 'consuming interest' to be taken care of. The 'consuming interest' constituted four-fifths of the population, and its claims were predominant. He would tell the manufacturers that Congress was not going to bend its legislation for their interests alone, but for the *general* interest. If Congress legislated for the general interest and for the purpose of revenue alone, it would conflict with no interest, while it would afford indirect protection to all. He thought this warfare between the extreme north and the extreme south, was extremely improper; yet this war between the cotton gins of the south and the cotton manufactures of the north, had been carried on just as if there was no other interest to be attended to. They seemed to have forgotten that there was an agricultural interest demanding attention. He referred to the policy of England, which amounted to a total exclusion of the agricultural produce of this country. As an instance of this, he referred to the article of wheat. It was well known that she never opened her ports, until the price of her own wheat was so high that the people were on the point of starvation. Now he wanted this Congress to legislate so as by countervailing duties, to make England throw open her ports for our great staples. He was in favor of countervailing duties upon England that would force her to give to the farmer of this country a double market, viz: a home and a foreign market. Without this, on the calmest reflection, he was determined to oppose any tariff bill that might be reported. He should insist on a protection of the grain grower, the beef and pork raisers, and others, from an oppressive foreign tariff. The population of England was about 25,000,000. It was estimated that each individual averaged a hundred pounds of meat per year and that her heavy duties on foreign meat caused an increase of price of two pence per pound. So that from this cause alone there was a revenue of two millions sterling sent into her Treasury every year. Mr. J. then referred to the amount raised from the prohibition of foreign wheat, tobacco, etc., and asked how there could be the least objection to defending ourselves by retaliatory duties on her great staples. Mr. J. then referred to the views of Mr. Jefferson on this subject. In the time of Jefferson, Great Britain made a relaxation in her system when she saw retaliatory measures proposed, and the House might depend upon it, if we would adopt a similar system, she would again immediately relax. The great agricultural interest of this country was of a far more important nature than the interests of the cotton growing and tobacco interests put together. He hoped the agricultural interests of the country would in future stand true to itself. It would then be respected as it ought. In reply to the speech of Mr. Winthrop, of Mass., he said, if the New Englanders had *really* opposed the tariffs of 1816, 1824, and 1832, why in the name of all that was bright and beautiful, did they now seek the passage of another tariff bill, to force it upon the New England men, who were said to repudiate it.

Mr. Winthrop explained, and made it appear that the New England men were only "opposed" to a tariff. They did not repudiate it

Mr Johnson did not see what great difference there was between the words "repudiate" and "oppose" Did not the gentleman say in his speech of Friday that if the government did not do justice to the New Englanders by giving them a tariff, there would be such a storm that the noise about the 21st rule would be nothing to it. Mr. J. repeated that he was the last man on the floor to attack the manufacturing interest. He wanted the whole circle of interest, from the snowy north to the sunny south, taken care of. He was national in his views. He wanted the cotton, the sugar, the iron, the beef, the pork, and all the other interests leaning on and supporting each other. Among other factories he had seen, he had seen the nutmeg factories of New England, and he was willing to have even them receive their share of protection. (Laughter.)

In conclusion, Mr. J. said he was sorry to see an effort to give this subject a party turn. This was to be exceedingly regretted, as it would tend to no good; it was one of the most unwise things that could be thought of. What the manufacturers wanted was *stability*; but if this great question was to be effected by the change of party, what stability could be expected So, of all suicidal policies ever started by the friends of manufactures, this attempt to make it a party question was the chief. He (Mr. J.) wanted to legislate on this subject without any reference to party. Mr. J. then said he would fairly admit that the whigs had been beaten at the late election, notwithstanding a gentleman (Mr. Arnold) had attempted to deny it, by laying the blame on their 'chief." He (Mr. J.) did not know how the whigs had been beaten, whether by Capt. Tyler or General Apathy. He rather thought it was the latter—(Laughter.) When he went home into Maryland after the close of the last session, he was sure he met General Apathy there. Yes, the whigs looked as cold as a barrel of frozen hard cider.—(Laughter) Yes, all the spirit was gone.

In further allusion to the present state of parties, Mr. J. said in his youth he had seen a picture which made a deep impression upon him. The scene was laid in the Africas. It was at a time when there was a deadly struggle between the Moors and the Spaniards. One day, a single Moor and a single Spaniard met each other in a narrow pass overhanging the ocean. Neither was willing to give the other the inside tract for his life depended upon it. So they met and grappled. In the midst of the deadly struggle they slipped and both caught hold of the branch of a tree that grew on the edge of the precipice.—The tree began to give way, but there they both hung with the gleam of satisfaction in the eye of each, because each was glad that his enemy was in similar danger. The application, said Mr. J., I leave to be made by gentlemen of both parties themselves.

Mr Clarke, of New York, did not rise to make a speech. The present state of the Treasury alone was a sufficient argument against it. He rose for the purpose of moving the previous question, and he hoped no gentleman would ask him to withdraw it, for he could not. And besides gentleman ought to remember that they would have ample opportunity to speak when the merits of the tariff should come up in the shape of a bill or otherwise.

The question being on seconding the demand for the previous question, a call of the House was ordered, and proceeded with until it was thought a sufficient number of members were present.

The original resolution of Mr. Fillmore was then modified by the mover so as to read, "and that so much of the President's Message as relates to discriminating duties and domestic manufactures, be referred to the committee on manufactures."

The call for the previous question was then seconded by the casting vote of the Speaker, it being a tie vote. When the Speaker gave his vote, a member exclaimed, "Now, Mr. Speaker, we are at home."

The question then was on the amendment of Mr. Atherton, striking out "manufactures" and substituting "ways and means." The vote being taken, it was decided as follows:—In favor of the amendment, 95; against it, 104. So the amendment was rejected.

The original resolution of Mr. Fillmore as modified, was then agreed to. So that portion of the message which relates to discriminating duties and domestic manufactures, was referred to the committee on manufactures.

The Speaker presented several reports from the departments, in answer to resolutions of the House. A motion to adjourn was made and carried.

Washington, January 4, 1842.

The House of Representatives yesterday brought to a close the debate on the state of the nation, and on the tariff question in particular, in which it has indulged for a number of days past, and disposed of the pending question on the reference of particular parts of the President's Message to committees. It may be expected, therefore, that the business already on the table of the House, some of which is of an urgent nature, will now be taken up in its order and acted upon. The debate which has just closed in the House (as well as that which has occupied the Senate for some days) has been rather irregular, or, at least, such as is unusual on mere questions of reference: but, as we have already remarked, it has not been altogether unprofitable.—It has at least furnished the Public with materials for forming opinions on some of the topics embraced in it.

In the Senate the debate on the reference of the Treasury Report upon the Fiscal Agency still continues. Having given a pretty full report of the two first days' debate, we find ourselves under the necessity of condensing somewhat the report of the residue of it.

From the National Intelligencer, Dec 30.

THE BOARD OF EXCHEQUER, &c.

According to our anticipation, the plan suggested in the President's Message for a Government Exchange Agency has become the subject of discussion in Congress. The debate sprung up yesterday in the Senate, upon a motion by Mr. Tallmadge to refer the Treasury Report and Bill to a Select Committee. Of the gentlemen who came out in the debate, no one expressed himself in favor of the plan as it stands, though it seemed to be thought by some to be susceptible of modification or amendment, which would make it acceptable to them. From what we can learn, there are comparatively few members of either House who are in favor of taking the plan exactly as it stands. Whether it is likely to be so modified, in its progress, as to be acceptable to the two Houses of Congress, and also to the Executive, our readers will, upon reading the debate, be able to determine for themselves quite as satisfactorily as we can from any information in our possession.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

In the Senate, yesterday, agreeably to notice given the day before, Mr. Clay introduced a joint resolution proposing three important amendments to the Constitution of the United States, viz.

First. To restrict the Veto Power so that a majority in both Houses of Congress shall be sufficient for the final passage of any bill when returned with objections by the President of the United States: also, to make some alteration in the terms of the second paragraph of the seventh section of the Constitution, by which Sunday shall be included in the ten days allowed to the President for retaining the bill in his possession; and some alteration also which shall require a bill to be returned within three days after the commencement of a new session of Congress when the ten days shall not have expired before the adjournment at the prior session.

Second. To make it incumbent on the National Legislature, instead of the Executive, to appoint the Secretary of the Tresury and the Treasurer of the United States.

Thirdly. To interdict the appointment of any member of Congress to any civil office under the General Government during the term for which he may have been elected.

A fourth amendment would have been proposed by Mr. Clay (as he intimated to the Senate) limiting the Executive service to a single term, but for the fact that another Senator has heretofore proposed the same amendment, and, as understood, intends to renew it.

The joint resolution introduced by Mr. Clay had its first and second reading yesterday, and, without opposition was made the special order of the day for the 12th January.—*Ib.*

THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

The information conveyed in the subjoined notice is from the National Gazette, with which paper we have been so long accustomed to a friendly interchange of sentiment and courtesy that we almost feel as though it were the news of the sudden death of some cherished friend. We regret that any circumstance should have thus stricken down the Gazette.—*Nat. Intel.*

From the National Gazette (Phil.) of January 1, 1842.

TO OUR READERS AND THE PUBLIC.

It becomes suddenly incumbent on the Proprietors of the National Gazette to withdraw from its publication. To the subscribers, it may be proper to state that the discontinuance is not owing to any disappointment or any want of patronage in the enterprise itself, but to othe and extraneous causes, which prevent th due devotion of the means of the proprietors to the establishment. It is thre months since the Daily Gazette w changed from an afternoon to a mornin paper. This alteration of the time publication was accompanied with material improvements in every branch the paper, and it was the good fortu of the proprietors to enlist in the orig nal columns, either as editors, reporte regular correspondents, or occasio contributors, a number of writers who superior talents and faithful devotion their several departments have given u questioned value to the Gazette, both a business sheet and a journal of gene intelligence. Within the period mentio ed, it is noted with peculiar satisfacti and in proof that unusual encourageme has been extended to the Gazette, t the average increase of readers has b nearly one hundred every week, wh the number of names withdrawn from list has been so insignificant as not to a the interests of the concern. Doub had boasts been uttered from day to day of this success, it would have been