have been reduced to a small force, inadequate to their defence should an emergency arise.

In view of these "circumstances," it is my "judgment" that "an increase of our naval and military force is at this time required," to place the country in a suitable state of defence. At the same time, it is my settled purpose to pursue such a course of policy as may be best calculated to preserve, both with Great Britain and Mexico an honorable peace; which nothing will so effectually promote as unanimity in our councils, and a firm maintenance of all our just rights.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1845.

The following is the paper from the War Department which was transmitted to the Military Committee of the U. S. Senate, and to which reference was made in the President's Special Message:

DOCUMENT

In relation to the expediency of increasing the military defences of the country.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

December 29, 1845.

SIR:—I herewith return to you the resolution which you sent to me on the 23d instant. The recommendations in my report to the President of the 29th ultimo have reference to a permanent peace establishment. Under any circumstances, I am convinced that our sea-coast and northern frontier should have a larger force stationed on them than they now have, or the department can now place there by any proper disposition it can make of the regular army at this time. The number of troops now in Texas, cannot, under present circumstances, be lessened. There ought not to be less, indeed I think there should be more troops on the Indian frontier. Should the suggestion in the report to increase the rank and file of companies to sixty-eight or eighty-four privates, be approved by Congress and carried out, there would be a disposable regular force for the forts and fortifications on the seaboard and northern and western frontiers; but this force would not furnish adequate garrisons in case of an apprehended attack. Besides, it would require some months to raise the men, in the old regiments, & get them in position. Should this suggestion meet with favor, I still think that authority should be given to the President to accept the services of volunteer companies, squadrons, battalions, regiments, and State troops, for a term not exceeding one year. Our situation may be such that for the mere purpose of defence, these volunteer troops or militia, to the number of fifty thousand, may be needed. Under the direction of the Executive, the number actually received would be regulated by circumstances. The present fortifications on the seaboard, as well as temporary defences, which must be resorted to in case of threatened hostilities, must be garrisoned and the number I have mentioned, in addition to our regular force, unless it was greatly increased, would certainly not be more than sufficient to put the [illegible] a reasonable state of security in case of a war with Great Britain. On the northern frontier, where there are now stationed only about four hundred and eighty men, provision should be made for placing, on the shortest notice, a force equal to that in Canada, which could be brought to assail that frontier if hostilities from that quarter should be reasonably apprehended. There are at this time about seven thousand regular British troops in that province. I should prefer, in case it was necessary to call in the aid of the militia for the defence of the country to obtain the troops required by the acceptance of volunteers, rather than by the present mode of making a requisition on the Executives of the States, & leaving it to them to raise the number required by draughts, &c., though it is probable that in most instances the number required by the latter mode would be volunteers.—Volunteers would be likely to do more effective service when first called out, than draughted militia-men. I would respectfully refer you to the acts of Congress on this subject [See vol. 9, U. S. Laws, chap. 470 session of 1836; chap. 1219, session of 1839.]

In relation to raising additional regiments I refer you to my views as expressed in my report to the President, and by him sent to Congress.

In reference to a peace establishment, I would recommend two new regiments, if the suggestion to increase the rank and file of the present companies should not be favorably received. In the present aspect of our foreign affairs, this mode of augmenting the regular force of the country commends itself to my judgment. These regiments, should they be raised, are to be in addition to the troops proposed to be raised to garrison the chain of posts to the Rocky Mountains

With this communication I send to you a statement from the general commanding the army containing his views of the number of troops required to man the fortifications &c.

With a view to give you full and authentic information in regard to the several matters embraced in the resolution which you sent to me, I have required statements from the Engineer and ordnance bureaus, and herewith transmit them to you. It is, in my opinion, important that the information, in all its details, as set forth in these documents should not be made public. I trust the committee will concur in the propriety of this suggestion.

I forbear to reiterate the suggestions in the report of the chief engineer, in regard to the fortifications, temporary defences, &c., but commend them to the favorable consideration of the committee. The appropriations which he suggests are large, but not more so than the safety of the country requires in the contingencies he contemplates. The increased expenditure upon permanent works is an outlay that must be made in the course of a very few years, and in my judgment, sound policy indicates that it should be in the power of the government to expend immediately, what, under other circumstances might be allotted to such objects for two or three years. It will be recollected that the costs of the permanent works will not be increased by accelerating the completion of them. The same remarks are also applicable to the expenditures for armaments, ordnance stores, &c. But if it should be deemed inexpedient by the committee to present to Congress, at this time, the large appropriation suggested in the reports of the chief engineer and the officer at the head of the ordnance bureau, or if there would be likely to be a considerable delay in getting a bill, making such appropriations, through Congress, I would respectfully recommend that the appropriations for fortifications and for armaments and munitions of war, asked for in the estimates already submitted from this department, should be granted without delay, and that the restriction which confines the expenditures of them to the fiscal year should be so far removed as to allow a resort to them at once.

It is considered important that the work on forts and fortifications should be prosecuted with vigor, and at the earliest practicable period; and that the department should know what means it can command in the course of a few months, that it may forthwith make preparatory arrangements for using them. It is equally important that it should be at once apprised of the means which will be placed at its disposal for the armament, ordnance stores, &c., now wanting to make up a full supply.—Considerable time is required to fabricate heavy ordnance, &c., and preparations cannot be safely made in anticipation of the necessary appropriations. Some of the materials require to be provided seveval years before they are in the best condition for use. The estimates for fortifications, &c., already made, have exclusive reference to permanent works, some of them not begun, and others in no state of forwardness.—With all practicable despatch, it will require more than a year to complete them. Should the points they are designed to cover and protect be threatened, the defence of them will depend on temporary works, and these will require considerable expense. For these, no estimate has been submitted. The precise character of these temporary defences cannot be designated; nor can it be now determined where they will be wanted. I would recommend that a considerable sum for these purposes should be placed at the discretion of the Executive. If not needed, it would not be used. In my opinion, two or three hundred thousand dollars might probably be appropriated for those objects. In case of war, or threatened attack, a much larger sum would be necessary.

Very respectfuly, your obedient servant.

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON,

Chairman Committee on Military Affairs Senate.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, March. 30, 1846.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. Rusk presented the credentials of the State of Texas, who was then qualified and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Speight the Senate proceeded to determine the respective terms of service of the Senators from Texas.—Three ballots, numbered 1, 2, and 3, were placed in a box by the Secretary.

Mr. Houston drew No. 1, which entitles him to serve until the 4th March 1847.

Mr. Rusk drew No. 3, which entitles him to serve until the 4th March, 1851.

Mr. Benton from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill from the House, for the increase of the rank and file of the Army, so amended as to make the term of service five years instead of three.

After the presentation of petitions, and reception of reports from Committees,

The senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. J. M. Clayton, calling upon the President for any recent correspondence on the Oregon question that may have taken place.

Mr. Webster said he would suggest to the honorable Senator from Delaware (Mr. J. M. Clayton) to forbear pressing this resolution for a few days. There was no doubt that there was some recent correspondence from Mr. McLane, which, from the opposition made to this resolution by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations it might be presumed the Government did not wish at this time to make public. As however, the Senate was called upon to act in reference to this subject, it would be proper that all the information should be imparted to it before the final vote should be taken.

Mr. Webster then took a view of the question of notice and the circumstances under which its passage was asked for.

Mr. W. then alluded to the offer we had frequently made to settle upon the 49th parallel, and said there was no doubt that the country was prepared to stand upon that line. He then went on to show that there were reasons addressing themselves to the interests of both countries, why the question should be settled upon that line.

The 49th is a line South of which England cannot allow herself to expect any territory. The navigation of the Columbia, for a limited period, is a fit subject for friendly negotiation.

Mr. Webster said this was a propitious moment for the settlement of this long pending controversy upon a line on which it must be eventually settled, and he hoped both governments would set about it at once.

In conclusion, Mr. W. suggested that the question of notice be postponed for a month to give time for further negotiations.

Mr. Allen said that as he understood the Senator from Delaware to consent to the informal postponement of his resolution, it was unnecessary for him to make any remarks in reference to it. He must however, notice the remarks made by the Senator from Massachusetts, which had been delivered with so much solemnity. It was the first time, he believed, that any Senator had boldly avowed himself in favor of yielding the free navigation of the Columbia.

This debate began three months ago with the "whole" of Oregon. Three weeks ago it came down to 49°. Three weeks more and we should get south of the Columbia, and by all rules of regular progression, if we sit three months longer we shall give up the whole, rather than to go to war.

Mr. Hannagan *(sotto voce)* Better that, than go to the Columbia.

Mr. Allen continued, and said that if Congress had in the first week of the session passed the notice, and adopted the measures recommended by the President, this question would have been settled without war, and we should have obtained all our rights to Oregon. Every inch that we give way will induce England to demand more, and if war should grow out of this question, it would be justly attributable to the course which had been pursued by the Senate.

Mr. Webster replied, and corrected the error into which the Senator from Ohio had fallen. He had not said a word in favor of yielding the navigation of the Columbia, but had merely said that the use of that river for a limited period, would, after the settlement of the boundary upon 49°, be a fit subject for peaceable negotiation.

Mr. J. M. Clayton said that at the request of several Senators on the other side, who were fearful that it might embarrass the Executive, he had consented this morning that his resolution should be passed over informally for a few days. He thought it due to the Senate, however, that the information should be communicated to it before the vote was taken on the question of Notice. Let the response to his resolution be what it may, it would have no effect upon his vote. His mind was made up, and he was in favor of giving the notice, and putting an end to the Convention of 1827.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, being the OREGON QUESTION.

Mr. Barrow spoke at length in favor of a compromise upon 49° and in review of the policy of the administration.

Mr. Fairfield of Me. presented the secret estimates of the Navy Department.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole upon the bill for the payment of arrearages in former appropriations. The debate upon the bill had been closed by previous order of the House, and no explanation was in order upon a single item of the bill.

An amendment was adopted, striking out an appropriation of $2,000 for Thomas B Jones. The House were informed that the payment was the result of a solemn contract with the Secretary of the Navy, but it made no odds with the House, and the amendment was rejected by a large vote.

A contract in relation to the documentary history of the country was also violated by a proviso adopted by the committee to prevent the further execution of the contract. Motions were made to strike out and modify some of the large items of expenditure [illegible] of Texas.

The bill was then reported to the House. Mr. McKay, of N. C. now made some explanations of the bill.

Mr. Stewart asked the chairman of the Committee if the amount appropriated in the bill constituted an additional charge upon the Treasury. If it did, the expenses of Mr. Polk's administration for the first year amounted to eight millions more than the expenses of the last year. If it was not an extra charge, the expenses were $6,500,000 more.

Mr. McKay declined to answer; but the heavy items of the Bill, it is understood, are extra charges.

The Previous Question was moved and seconded, & the amendments of the Committee having been agreed to, the Bill was finally passed.

SUB TREASURY.

Mr. Droomgoole of Va. moved that the House go into committee of the Whole. The motion prevailed and Mr. Johnson of Va. was called to the Chair.

The Sub Treasury Bill was read through, and Mr. Caleb Smith of Ia. addressed the Committee in opposition to the Bill and in a striking development of the inconsistency of Mr. Polk's position upon this and other questions.

Mr. Wick of Ia., replied, and was followed by Mr. Leake of Va., and Mr. Chipman of Mich., who had not closed when the Committee rose at nearly 5 o'clok.

The House adjourned without action upon the bill, and with not more than forty members present.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier writes.

Despatches were received at the State Department per the Hibernia, from Mr. McLANE, our Minister at London, the exact purport of which I am not informed, but unquestionably of an unfavorable character as it relates to the existing attitude of the Oregon question. Those who, from their position and political relations, are accurately advised of the nature of those despatches, and who are also the advocates of a peaceful and equitable adjustment of the difficulty, are evidently alarmed at the posture of affairs, and are full of apprehension that the course of our government has been such as to make it extremely improbable that the matter will be settled by negotiation.

But the Editor of the Courier himself says in the same paper:—

With regard to the Oregon difficulty, we have a well settled conviction, that it will be in a train of settlement shortly after the arrival of the steamer of the 4th of April. We have no doubt but Mr. McLane has been instructed to inform the British Government that if they will offer the proposition refused by Mr. Packenham, it will be accepted; and in our judgment, they will tender that proposition accompanied with a demand of the free navigation forever, of the Columbia. This latter demand we think our Government will refuse; and offer instead, the free navigation of the Columbia for a term of years, when by the extinction of the Fur trade, it will become valueless to Great Britain. Should they do so we cannot doubt but the whole difficulty will be amicably arranged. For the offensive manner in which Mr. Buchanan refused arbitration, there can be no apology; but recent events have taken off the edge of the foolish and unjustifiable act; and the wise merchant and all who are engaged in business, should feel and act as if the Oregon affair was in a train of satisfactory adjustment. Such, at all events, are our opinions of the matter and we give them for what they are worth.

From the Nat. Intelligencer.

THE SENATE.

"LOOK TO THE SENATE!" These words were uttered by a late radical print, from day to day, in a spirit of distrust and alarm. We adopt and repeat them, but certainly in a very different spirit. We look to the Senate, not as an assembly in which national rights are likely to be sacrificed, or the national honor tarnished; but as to a wise, deliberate, and dignified body of men, now standing high in public confidence, and called to act in an important and delicate exigency in our public affairs. Most undoubtedly the Senate is regarded at the present moment with very peculiar interest. No lover of honorable peace, no friend of his country's welfare, but thinks daily of its importance and the high nature of its present duties. In its ultimate decisions we have confidence, and that confidence has been increasing from day to day. Its discussions have been, recently at least, temperate, considerate, and able; such as became a body of its high functions and character. A sober and anxious spirit appears to us, especially of late, to have pervaded its members; and we have no doubt that the strongly preponderating sentiment of the body is for compromise, settlement, and peace.

We adverted yesterday to the declaration of Mr. CHALMERS, made in his speech of Tuesday, that *three fourths* of the friends of the President in the Senate, and *four-fifths* of the whole body, were in favor of compromise. We thought, we confessed, when the honorable Senator from Mississippi stated this fact, that the statement might prove to be a little too strong. But subsequent occurrences convince us he was right. Among these occurrences we give a prominent place to the speech of Mr. SEVIER, on Wednesday. This gentleman is an ardent supporter of the Administration—one of its chief southwestern pillars. He is well known to be among the foremost and the boldest, on all occasions, in maintaining what he thinks his country's right. He has been reckoned, too, among the "fifty-four-forty" men; and we doubt not is so, in his opinions and feelings.—But, notwithstanding all this, we have greatly misunderstood the scope of his observations on Wednesday, unless he be now ready to take a line of boundary substantially like that offered by the United States in 1826. Mr. SEVIER does not like the word "*compromise.*" He thinks it implies something like cession. But, objectionable phraseology being out of the way, we greatly err, if the honorable Senator did not mean to understood that, for the sake of peace, he would be willing to stop at *forty-nine*

We need not hardly say to our readers, who know the standing of public men well, that this avowal of opinion (if we are not mistaken in supposing such an avowal to have been made) is of no small importance at the present moment. It makes the prospect of ultimate Unanimity—or near approach to Unanimity—so much the brighter. We certainly rejoice in it; and we call on that distinguished lover of Unanimity, the editor of the Union, to rejoice with us.

We ought not to omit noticing the fact that Mr. SEVIER'S speech was delivered four-and-twenty hours after the communication to the Senate of the President's message. In that speech, which we hope to publish at an early day, he maintains that the President is not so committed, by any thing done either by himself or by others, as to be precluded from negotiating on the principal of compromise. He, therefore; evidently does not regard the President's message as changing the state of things.

Now, let us ask, with all respect, and in all humility, why should not the one or the other of the two Governments immediately propose to re-open the negotiation, if it be not already re-opened, on the basis to which we have so often referred? Is not this a plain duty resting on each and both the Governments? Why should agitation and alarm be continued? Why should useful commercial enterprise be longer embarassed? Why should both countries and both Governments be longer disturbed and annoyed by a controversy which it is now evident can be settled at once to the entire satisfaction of both countries?

A disposition was manifested in the Senate yesterday to bring the debate to a conclusion in a few days It will probably be terminated next week; and we indulge the confident hope and expectation that it will be terminated by a declaration of the judgment of the Senate, so just and pacific, & supported by such strength of numbers, as to show a clear path for each or either of the Governments to go forward with amicable propositions; and, in our judgment, it will be an honorable rivalry between them to see which should tread that path first.

The Frederick (Md.) News says that the grand jury of that county has found a bill on the testimony of an Ex-governor (we suppose Mr. F. Thomas) against a highly respectable physician of Frederick, for "maiming," and says "there is also some talk of a presentment for 'poisoning.'"—The maiming is said to be of the "nose." A very curious affair.

A Smart Girl.—A damsel in Ayrshire, Scotland, having two lovers, and not knowing which to prefer, settled the matter by marrying one and immediately eloping with the other.

Commodore Paul Jones.—We clip the following tribute to the merits of John Paul Jones from the *Charleston Mercury.* A bill for the relief of his heirs was reported some time ago to the House of Representatives, from the Naval Committee, by Mr. Maclay, who has rendered a public service in his patient examination of their claims, and has reported thereon. We trust that action upon them may not be longer delayed:—

THE HEIRS OF PAUL JONES.—The claims of these persons to the payment of certain sums of money alleged to be owed to Paul Jones, are now before Congress.—They have been often before it, and in various ways have met with respectful notice, but nothing more. The Committee on Naval Affairs, in the House, has recently reported, it is understood, unanimously in favor of the acknowledgment and payment of these claims. The report sets forth the nature of these claims, authenticates them beyond cavil, and enforces them by a brief sketch of the brilliant career of the hero, during our Revolution. To the evidence of their justness, nothing need be added, and it is hoped that Congress, under the inspiration of some good angel, may be moved to postpone the gratification of one or other of their darling sins, just for the single session, and so provide means for paying the debts due to a great man, for the illustrious services in the cause of our Independence.

The fate of Paul Jones, living and dead, has been a strange and a hard one, and contains as many items of injustice as ever fell to one man's lot. Among the foremost and most devoted, he plunged into the struggle of our Revolution, and threw into the common treasury a soul as heroic, as adventurous, as exhaustless of resources as ever lived—endless labor—and money to the last dollar of his fortune. The only naval officer in the service who showed the intuitive genius of a great chief, he not only was not placed where he belonged at the head of the Navy, but was postponed in rank to a long string of men who had no reputation and never acquired any. Engaged in the most active and successful service, for seven years, he not only received not a dollar of pay, and no rations, but he was almost the whole time in advance to the Congress for money paid out in repairing his ships and feeding his crews. From time to time he occupied himself in giving to the navy department his views, full of sound sense and comprehensive system, of the organization of the navy. But while time has confirmed his views & led to their adoption, it was not till the world had forgotten who was their author.

But the most heinous wrong done to Paul Jones, is found in the popular notion of his character, which seems to have been borrowed from the coarse slanders of the British press, at the time he frightened the Isles from their propriety, and put Mistress Britannia in a paroxyism of terror and rage. For half a century he existed in the popular mind as litle better than a successful ruffian—a big ferocious savage, with a diabolical eye, whose voice in battle was that of an enraged tiger, whose soul exulted in killing men, sinking ships and burning towns. The friend, correspondent and companion of Franklin, a ruffian! The idolized hero of the Court of Versailles, a savage! Never was there a more rascally caricature. Paul Jones was a slender man, delicately moulded and organized, handsome, courtly in manners, with a great love of refined society, and with qualites to adorn it, given to writing poetry, and as distinguished through life for his humanity as his heroism. And if we consider that excepting the lion courage and intuitive genius that God gave him, he was in all respects absolutely a self-made-man—the refinement of his manners, the cultivation of his mind, his comprehensive and profound knowledge of his profession and his power of developing his ideas in logical order and with rare clearness of expression will seem scarcely less marvellous than the successful daring of his action. We cannot find in all naval history a hero with higher and more various claims to admiration than John Paul Jones

But to the people of the United States he is something more. He is their first naval hero—he more than any other deserved to be honored as the founder of our navy and the fount of its aspiration—the tutelar genius of our wooden walls. He first showed that success was possible, and so unexpected and astounding was the proof, that all Europe rung with the capture of the *Serapis*, as if it had been the downfall of an empire. It was in fact the birth of a rival to the proud mistress of the Ocean.—Such is the man to whose memory the Congress of the United States are called on to do simple Justice.

From the United States Gazette.

PROGRESS OF A LIE.—Our readers were, yesterday morning, supplied with the result of the investigation of charges made by the Washington Times against members of the Senate. When the verdict of acquittal of the Senators, and of consequent deep, irradicable condemnation of the authors of the falsehood, will reach the West, we know not; but that the falsehood is operating, we have proof in the Ohio Eagle, a Locofoco paper, which heads the falsehood of the Times with the following:

RALLY THE PEOPLE TO THE RESCU!

Recreant Senators concerting with the British Minister against the American People!!—We hasten to lay before our readers the following astounding disclosure from the Washington Times, of the 5th. It will be seen that an intrigue is on foot to compromise away our rights in Oregon. There is no time to be lost. Let the people of the West arouse, and stand by the Executive in the defence of the whole of Oregon. Let meetings be called without delay, and let the voice of the great West, terrible with indignation against the recreant Senators, go forth to the world.

What is Good Farming.—The best and most pithy definition we ever heard of good farming, was given by Mr. Kane at a large agricultural meeting in Dorsetshire, England. He said, he fed his land before hungry, rested it before weary, and weeded it before foul.

THE NATIONAL FAIR.

The committee of superintendence of the National Exhibition of America manufactures and produce of Mechanical Art, to be held in the City of Washington, on the 20th of May next, have issued the following circular.

Many persons friendly to the permanency of the present protective system, and others, who, without being committed to its support, desire information in reference to its effects, have suggested the importance of procuring an exhibition of American Manufacturing and Mechanical Products to be made at the seat of Government at as early a period, during the present Spring, as the opportunities for accomplishing such a project might allow. It is believed that an exhibition, embracing specimens of every kind of handicraft or manufacturing skill employed in the nation, or at least all such specimens as may be conveniently procured for the occasion, together with the prices at which they may be purchased, and the names of those by whom they are fabricated, would embody, in an impressive form, a mass of useful facts which could not fail to be appreciated as they deserve by the public authorities upon whom rests the responsibility of sustaining the prosperity of the great interests connected with this subject; and that such facts collected from the daily transactions of the people, authenticated by the personal examinations of all who choose to inspect them, would furnish incontrovertible arguments in favor of that industry which so greatly honors as well as enriches the mechanics of America.

A recommendation of a similar exhibition by the National Institute two years ago met with a high degree of favor from the public at that period; and the success of such an effort now may, it is hoped, lead to its regular adoption hereafter, as a means of presenting at suitable intervals a visible demonstration of the advance of the country in those arts upon which its prosperity so greatly depends.

At a consultation recently held by many members of the present Congress—gentlemen of both political parties—the proposition of inviting such an exhibition as we have referred to was considered and adopted, as an enterprise of eminent utility at this time, and with a confidence that it would find a hearty assent from the friends of national industry throughout the whole Union. To give efficacy to this proposition they have nominated the undersigned as a general committee of superintendence, and have charged them with the duty of presenting the subject to the country at large, of inviting the aid of the friends of national industry to the scheme, and of making such preparations as may be necessary to render the exhibition as full & as effective as the time allowed will permit.

Thus summoned to this labor from a source so amply entitled to the respect and confidence of the nation, and fully concurring in the importance attached to the subject, the undersigned have not hesitated to comply with the wishes of those by whom they have been put in requisition and promptly to enter upon the duties consigned to them. In the performance of these duties they invoke the earnest co-operation of all who may have anything to contribute to the proposed exhibition; hoping that this invitation will be answered in such a manner as shall enable the committee to present such a display of the work of our artisans as shall adequately attest the great skill and perfection to which our country has attained in manufacturing and Mechanical art.

The committee propose that the exhibition shall be opened at Washington on the 20th day of May next, previous to which date ample provision will be made for the reception, security, and suitable disposition of all specimens which may be sent to their care.

They invite the transmission of specimens of every kind of manufacture and handicraft known to the artizans of the United States, and desire that the price, as well as the maker's name, be furnished with each article intended for exhibition. Committees will be appointed for the superintendence and arrangement and preservation of all parcels sent to the exhibition rooms.

The rooms will be ready to receive articles for exhibition from and after the 1st day of May. The exhibition will be kept open not less than two weeks.

Owners of parcels exhibited during the exhibition will, unless directions to the contrary be given, be expected to allow the sale of such parcels at the prices marked to be delivered at the close of the exhibition.

All goods intended for exhibition can be directed to Mr. David A. Hall, secretary of the committee, who will see to their safekeeping, and attend to their being repacked after the close of the exhibition.

In case of a sale of them, the money will be duly transmitted

As there will be many goods undisposed of which the proprietors may not desire to have returned, and prefer to have sold for their benefit, the committee will cause a sale at auction of such articles as the owners may desire to have so disposed of.

Motive power will be furnished at the exhibition rooms for such machinery as may require it.

As the committee can only give this general invitation to the Manufacturers and artizans of the country, each one will be pleased to consider it addressed to himself individually.

Editors of papers throughout the country friendly to the object are respectfully requested to give this circular a few insertions.

WM. W. SEATON, Washington.
THOMAS P. JONES, do
JOHN W. MAURY, do
DAVID A. HALL, do
W. A. BRADLEY, do
R. C. WEIGHTMAN, do
THOMAS BLAGDEN, do
WM. EASBY, do
JOHN F. CALLAN, do
JAMES LYONS, Richmond, Va.
J. P. KENNEDY, Baltimore, Md
JOHN WETHERED, do do
O. C. TIFFANY, do do

MARCH, 28, 1846.

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