TAILORING.

THE subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgements to the inhabitants of Easton and the adjoining counties, for the flattering patronage he has met with, since he commenced the above business, and begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore with

A NEW MODE OF CUTTING,

That has never been practised in Easton;

but one, that is almost universally used in Baltimore and in the best establishments: he has also engaged

FIRST RATE WORKMEN,

that none can surpass; which will enable him to meet the demands of gentlemen for any kind of garments cut and made in the first style. His work shall be warranted to fit in all cases; otherwise he pays them for their goods or makes them others. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the favors of a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN SATTERFIELD.

aug 29 tf (G)

NOTICE

THE subscriber has opened a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the

UNION TAVERN.

He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful ostlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.

march 28 tf

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties, at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workmen,

from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; musk-rat, coon, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnishe with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHURJ. LOVEDAY.

jan 10 tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to take at the Coach Gig and Harness Making business, four smart, active, well grown boys, of good moral habits, (boys from the country would be preferred) between the ages of thirteen and sixteen years: one at each of the following branches, viz. Body Making, Harness Making, Smithing and Painting.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. All kinds of Silver Plating done in the best manner, such as Bridle-bits, Stirrups, [illegible]

Carey's Library

OF CHOICE LITERATUE.

To say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes on nearly all subjects, which have severally their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are these means of intellectus supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices o books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possessio of the books themselves, and details, beyon mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it be easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep peopl away from the least of reason, and the enjoyments of the coveted literary ailment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works complete, on all the branches of ussful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held innstantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With, perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances, authorize the measure, recourl will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe, and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover, will exhibit the miscellanous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and hebdomada journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similiar character cannot fail to provide ample materials fo his part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selections and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than onc obtained their favourable suffrages for his pas literary efforts

TERMS.

The work will be published in weekly num, ber containing *twenty imperial octavo pages* with double columns, *making two volumes annually,* of more than 220 *octavo pages, each volume;* and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in single year will be equal to more than *forty volumes* of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at a least *ten times* the price of a years subscriptions—

American Magazine
OF USEFUL
AND
ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.

VOL. II.

Published by the Boston Bewick Company—No. 47, Court Street.

The Publishers are encouraged by the flattering reception and extensive circulation of the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute the work with renewed assiduity and with a constant desire to fulfil the promises made in the outset of the work. We intend "to stick to our text;" and to serve those who have so liberally cheered us with their kind patronage, with what is useful and pleasant, *utile et dulce* shall still be our object and aim. We do not presume to instruct the veteran and erudith scholar, who has spent thirty or forty years in his study;—nor to lay open those hidden mysteries of nature which have escaped the ken of the most inquisitive. Nor do we expect to approach so near to the moon or other planets, as to tell what are the trees, the birds, and animals which may there grow or live and move. We leave such extraordinary feats to those who are more visionary or more daring than we are. But we hope and intend to keep up the character and spirit of the Magazine, in presenting solid and useful articles, which may be instructive to a portion of our readers, and not considered wholly unimportant to literary men. We consider the whole United States as our field, though not our's exclusively; and we ask the favour of persons of taste and science, to communicate important facts, and natural scenes and works of art, for the benefit of all our friends. As republicans, we feel that we are of the same family as those in the south and west—as friends of improvement, of good morals and good learning, we wish also to be considered of the same family. If we can do any thing by our labours to increase and strengthen this sentiment and feeling, "we should be ready to the good work."

We should call the attention of our present subscribers to the terms of the magazine, and to the notice in the last number relating to the subject It is very important to us to know who propose to continue taking the Magazine, and to receive the very small sum, charged for it in advance. GEO. G. SMITH, AGENT.

Nov. 14, 1835.

☞All letters and communication from agents and others MUST BE POST PAID.

☞Active and responsible Agents who will contract to obtain subscribers, in States, Counties or districts, will meet with liberal encouragement. N. B. None need apply without satisfactory reference.

☞The Postage on this Magazine as established by law, is 4 1-2 cts. for 100 miles—any distance over, 7 1-2 cts.

PROSPECTUS

FOR A NEW VOLUME OF THE "YOUNG MEN'S PAPER," TO BE CALLED

'THE BALTIMORE ATHENAEUM AND YOUNG MEN'S PAPER,'

Published under the auspices of the Baltimore Young Men's Society.

THE publishers of the "Young Men's Paper," encouraged by the liberal patronage extended towards them during the first year, have determined to enlarge and greatly improve their paper on the commencement of the second volume, so as to render it every way creditable to the city, and worthy of much more extensive circulation. [illegible] the name of "The Athenaeum" [illegible] referred to the Select Committee upon its presenta ion.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED

THE CATHOLIC PERIODICAL LIBRARY.

Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works in the English Language, in the weekly numbers, at 8 cents each.

THE dearth and scarcity of the best Catholic works must long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and observing Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their publication; and their price, in consequence, has been more than portionably high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction and for whom the Books have in general been complied, to obtain copies, even of those work, which are nearly essential to the practice of rrelithgieion.

The subscriber has long since observed this fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly say, that up to this time, he has at least done something to reduce the prices of the most necessary Catholic works. Our religious boo are still, however, extremely dear, and Subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place all the best Catholic works within the reach of the poorest individual; and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a proposition as that which the subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the exigencies of the Catholic community; and the rapidly increasing number of the members of our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in the expectation that it will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to conduct it successfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the expense and risk attending it, and confiding entirely in the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics of the United States and the Canadas has resolved to put it to press forthe with; and he therefore throws himself on his Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their support and patronage.

TERMS.

The Catholic Periodical Library wil be published in Weekly numbers, of fifty pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome wrappers and will embrace the whole of the most celebrated Controversial and Devotional works, together with a large fund of ecclesiastical history. The first number will be issued on Saturday, November 7th.—Terms of subscription $4 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per Number, payable in advance.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to Agents. Any six persons, who may live at a distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may have six copies of the work sent them for one year.

N. B. Postmasters throughout the country are requested to act as agents.

The following is a list of a few of the works which will be issued in this publication, and which will follow each other in rapid succession.

Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a religion; Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches; The Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Berrington;

SIX.H YE R OF THE

THE LADY'S BOOK.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

OF LITERATURE, FASHIONS AND PORTRAITS.

The LADY'S BOOK was the first publication in this country to introduce and perfect a taste for COLORED PLATES OF THE FASHIONS; and the universal popularity which the book obtained, with the aid of these beautiful and costly embellishments, although they appeared every quarter only, was unprecedented and unexampled.—The publisher, emboldened by his long experience, and the success which has crowned his former efforts to signalise his work, intends, with the coming volumes, to introduce alternately every month, in the course of the year, SIX SPLENDID PLATES OF THE FASHIONS, SUPERBLY COLOURED. The engravings will be copied from ORIGINAL designs, preparsd expressly for that purpose; therby furnishing the patrons of the work with correct and constant information of the latest and most approved styles for ladies' dresses, as they come out. This arrangement will add considerably to the publisher's present heavy outlays; and while it will materially advance the value and beauty of his work, he trusts with confidence to the liberality of a discerning public for future remuneration, corresponding with his exertions and unrelaxing efforts to keep pace with the rapid progress of the improvements of the age. The following is the order which will be adopted for the Embellishments of the Lady's Book for 1835, viz: January, March, May, July, September, November,

SUPERB ENGRAVINGS.

OF THE

PREVAILING FASHIONS

ELEGANTLY COLORED.

With the June and December numbers will be furnished appropriately ENGRAVED TITLE PAGES, and a general Table of Contents for each Volume. February, April, June, August, October, December,

FINE STEELENGRAVINGS.

Illustrating a variety of Interesting Subjects.

Besides every number will be enriched with a Plate from the PORTRAIT GALLERY, containing the Likenesses of two distinguished individuals. In addition to which, other and various Engravings will be regularly added—with two Pages of POPULAR MUSIC.

The publisher has at present in the hands of an excellent artist a steel Engraving, which will contain a likeness of all the present reigning Queens of Europe, which will be given as an extra in the January No.

To meet these expensive engagements, it is absolutely necessary that remittances should be promptly made. At the end of the last six months, nearly six hundred names were erased from our list, in consequence of its appearing from the books that each owed two years' subscription. Many have since paid, and some had previously settled with agents. These pue other grievous inconveniences a publisher has to encounter, which should, as far as the Agent is concerned, be remedied by his rendering an account of all the sums that he has received, at least one every six months. Subscribers become annoyed when their names are erased for delinquency, & when they settle, they will not again renew their subscription. This, consequently, is a serious loss to the proprietor. The following suggestions are respectfully tendered for the consideration of persons who are now in arrears: Let those who owe two years, or that will owe two in December or June next, send a Five Dollar note on account. Many re-

CLARK'S

OLDESTABLISHEDLUCKY OFFICE

N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets

(UNDER THE MUSEUM,)

Where have been sold

PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES

in dollars millions of millions.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorised Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily, Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, *post paid,* or otherwise enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address.

JOHN CLARK,

Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.

Baltimore, 1835.—may 16

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO ALL PERSONS AFFLICTED.

A Certain Cure for Dyspepsia, Liver, Billious, and Nervous Complaints; Jaundice, General Debility, Lowness of Spirits; and Diseases incident to Females:

DR. LOCKWARD'S

Celebrated Vegetable

Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir.

Symptoms of Dyspepsia.

The first symptoms of this disease s a disagreement of food, producing pain and uneasiness at the region of the stomach; fullness of that organ; belching of wind, with sour, oily; or putrescent eructations; pain and tenderness at the pit of the stomach; pain in the right side, extending after to the right shoulder, aad under the shoulder-blade; the same kind of pain is very often experienced in the left side difficulty often in lying on the right or left side; pain also often in the small of the back, pain and giddiness of the head; dimness of the sight; coated tongue; disagreeable tase in the mouth in the morning after arising; coldness

This Medicine acts as a gentle purge, by which all foul humors are removed from the ystem; at the same time it restores the lost one of the stomach and bowels,—opens obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and Pancreas—and will be found singular'y efficacious in diseases of the Kidneys. As a family medicine none will be found cheaper or to answer a better purpose, and being composed entirely of vegetable matter it is perfectly innocent, which renders it more valuable.

As a certain remedy or cure for the above diseases this medicine stands incomparably beyond any others ets refuse. And as nothing more could [illegible] those convince the most sceptical of [illegible] unbelieving minded peoplelessly gifted with mimic powers he endeavors to bring them into requisition on all occasions—first making an effort to imitate the peculiarities of Randolph and then seeking in history a precedent from some brawling demagogue or mutinous Tribune, to establish a notoriety that no one should crave—he defies decorum and forgets the sacredness of the place which he desecrates by fulsome and disorderly language. The gentlemanly and conciliatory manners of Mr. Speaker Polk work so forcibly upon the feelings of Mr. Wise, that when he finds he cannot ruffle the dignity of the Chair, and that it is not to be moved by all his "fiery eloquence," he petulently lays aside the character that alone can distinguish a gentleman, assumes that which no one envies, and sustains himself by giving utterance to coarse and personal invective which more forcibly pourtrays his character than any thing else that could be brought forward.

A CURIOUS CALCULATION.—We copy the following from the New Hampshire Gazette:

FLEAS, AND OTHER MATTERS.—The learned editor or the New York Sun in descanting upon the astonishing agility of fleas, says: "Supposing a flea to weigh one grain, which is more than its actual weight, and to jump 1½ yards, a common man, of 150 pounds, with jumping powers in proportion, could jump 12,800 miles, or about the distance from New York to Cochin China." Now we believe our learned brother is entirely wrong in his sublime calculations:—Let us see—suppose a flea weighs one grain, and can jump 1½ yards, a dwt of fleas, at the same rate, will jump [illegible] yards, an ounce of fleas 750 yards, and a pound of fleas 11,520 yards. So that 150 lbs of matter, possessed of the same power of *jump-a-ti-bit-i-ty,* would leap 1,728,000 yards, which, at the rate of 1760 yards to the mile, is equal to 972 miles nearly, or about the distan e from Portsmouth, N H. to Charleston, South Carolina. That is no fool of a leap, letting alone the Sun's calculation!

Kindness vs. Cruelty.—On Thursday night, a female and her infant of two months old the wife and child of the mate of a vessel at sea were turned out of doors by the landlord, with whom she boarded, for the nonpayment of a debt of $19. She had been left by her husband, with an order on the consignees for half his wages, viz: $14 a month, which order had been accepted, and with which she had been enabled to support herself and child, until attacked with sickness, when she incurred the debt of $19, for which she was ejected as she said by the humane landlord from his house, on the eve of a cold winter's night. Yesterday morning, she came to the Police Office with her infant, and stated her situation to Justice Bloodgood, who immediately presented her with a check on the Mechanic's Bank for $20, to pay the debt due to her landlord, and despatched Mr. Gilbert Hays with her to the landlord, to have her immediately reinstated in her former comfortable lodgings, in which he entirely succeeded.—*N. Y. Courier.*

An old miser in Ireland, named Colemen, recently dropped down dead while discussing the most economical mode of living.

Mr. LANE said, that something like six weeks had been expended in the presentation and consideration of memorials and resolutions on the subject of abolition from the north, to the entire exclusion of all petitions and memorials from the western States and Territories. Having, after this protracted period, passed Mason and Dixon's line, it was fondly hoped no further delay would have occured from this all-exciting subject. In this it seems we are mistaken. The fire brands of abolition seem to thicken around us from the south, and threaten equal if not more delay. To avert this storm, and to enable the people of the west to be heard in this House, *he* would move the previous question, which was seconded. Tellers being appointed—ayes 98, noes 63.

The main question, was then ordered to be put without a count, and, on Mr. WISE's motion, the memorial, resolutions, &c. were read at length from the clerk's table.

Mr. CHAPIN then asked for the yeas and nays on the main question, which were ordered.

The main question, "shall the decision of the Chair stand at the judgment of the House?" was about to be propounded, when

Mr. ASHLEY asked if the motion to lay the memorial and the motion of the gentleman from Virginia on the table, would be in order?

The CHAIR, after a few words from Messrs. CRAIG, WISE, and ADAMS, decided that, under the order of the House, viz. the adoption of Mr. Pinckney's resolution, the motion would not be in order.

The main question was then taken, and the vote was as follows—yeas 163, nays 38.

The yeas and nays were given in our paper of yesterday. It is remarkable, however, that among the THIRTY-EIGHT against the decision of the Chair and supporting Mr. Wise, are to be found the names of every Tennessee member considered to be a zealous partizan of Judge White then in the House, Messrs. BELL, BUNCH, CARTER, LUKE LEA, MAURY, PEYTON, and STANDEFER.

But this signal rebuke of the House did not deter Mr. Wise from immediately interposing a new obstacle to the public business. The joint resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, which had been but the day before presented, and had occupied the whole day, before the decision that they should be referred to the select committee was had, were again produced by Mr. Wise from his pocket, when the following scene occurred, as given by the reporters:

Mr. WISE then rose to present certain joint resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia on the subject of the abolition of slavery, and was proceeding to read them, when

Mr. BROWN rose to a question of order. He desired to know whether the rules of the House had not been suspended merely for the purpose of presenting memorials and petitions, and whether those resolutions came under that character?

The CHAIR replied that it had always been usual to present joint resolutions of State Legislatures when the States were called for petitions and memorials, and under that rule these resolutions were in order.

Mr. PARKS begged to inquire of the gentleman from Virginia, whether a similar paper, had not been presented by another member from Virginia (Mr. Patton) yesterday? And, if it were the same, he would inquire of the Chair if it was in order to present the same paper twice?

The CHAIR replied that it was not in its

He was followed by Mr. KING, of Alabama when Mr. CUTHBERT asked for time, as his health and feelings did not allow him to go into the subject at present.

The further consideration of the subject was then postponed until Monday.

The Senate, after acting on three or four bills just received from the House, proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 3.

On motion of Mr. BOON, the House proceeded to receive the reports of the standing committees.

Mr. REYNOLDS, from the committee on roads and canals, reported a bill for the survey of certain rivers and roads therein named; read twice and committed.

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the committee of the whole on the state of the Union was discharged from the further consideration of the bills connected with the dissolution of the bank of the United States, and they were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and subsequently passed.

NEW YORK RELIEF BILL.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved that the rules be suspended, for the purpose of taking up the New York Relief Bill, remarking that it was of the utmost importance to New York, and to the interest of the Treasury that the bill should be acted upon.

Mr. PARKS called for the yeas and nays upon this question, and they were ordered.

The question being taken, it was decided in the negative,—yeas 129, nays 66; the motion requiring a vote of two thirds.

The Naval Service bill was then taken up, and Mr. THOMPSON of N. C. resumed his speech on the subject.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1836.

A message was received from the President of the United States, enclosing the following statement, being the correction of an error in a report made by the Department of State, last week.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
February 24, 1836.

To the President of the United States:—

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate, of the 16th instant, requesting the President to "cause to be communicated to the Senate, so far as there may be information in the Department of State, number and amount of Claims for Spoliations, presented to the Commissioners under the French Treaty of 1831, which were rejected; and the reasons for said rejection," has the honor to report—

That it appears from the "Register" of the Commissioners that the number of claims presented, amounted to 3148

Of which allowances have been made, in whole or in part, of 1567

Leaving the number on which allowances have been made, 1581

The books of the Commissioners, do not generally, give us information respecting the amount claimed in the rejected cases, nor do they, in any instance, furnish the reasons for rejection. In many of the cases in which allowances were made, these allowances are partial, portions of the claim having been rejected. It appears, therefore, that the records of the Commissioners do not furnish the means of complying with the resolution of the Senate.

Mr. WISE appealed from this decision, and spoke warmly in support of the appeal.

After some conversation, Mr. LANE moved the previous Question, which was ordered.

The question having been taken, it was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 163—Nays 38.

So the decision of the Chair was affirmed.

Mr. WISE then rose and informed the House that he had received a letter from the Governor of the State of Virginia, enclosing certain resolutions adopted by the Legislature of that State on the subject of Abolition, which he proceeded to read.

Having read the letter and resolutions, Mr. WISE stated that he had thus, in discharge of his duty, submitted them to the House, but did not wish to present them for reference to the Select Committee on the subject of Abolition.

The presentation of petitions and memorials from the Southern and Western States, was continued, and occupied the day till the adjournment.

ANNAPOLIS, March 2, 1835.

In the Senate to-day, the bill in relation to limited partnerships, was taken up for consideration amended and ordered to lie on the table.

The supplemental bill, directing the manner of sueing out attachment in this State, and limiting their extent, was passed.

Mr. Wooten submitted a message similar to the one proposed in the House of Delegates on Monday directing the appointment of a joint committee to inquire into the official conduct of the present Chancellor and the expediency of abolishing the high court of chancery.

Mr. Mayer offered an amendment dissenting from that portion of the message which requires an investigation into the expediency of abolishing the Court of Chancery. He thought the two inquiries distinct and independent, and that they ought not be associated. If the abolition of that high and responsible branch of the Judiciary, was to be made the subject of investigation, he hoped the proposition to that effect would be untrammelled by other and independent matters, the consideration of which, might hinder that grave and dispassionate consideration which such an investigation would demand. He was perfectly willing to the first part of the message, because since the House had proposed the inquiry into the official administration of the Chancellor, he thought it due to the State and to the character of that officer himself (who, he said, was extremely solicitous for the investigation) that the inquiry should be prosecuted. He was supported in his views by Messrs. Groome and Claude, and opposed by Messrs Wooton, Pigman and Emory. The amendment was rejected. The message as originally proposed was then adopted.

The supplemental bill relative to the Inspection of Tobacco was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading

In the House, Mr. Richardson presented a memorial from Baltimore, praying the establishment of a Real Estate Bank in that city.

Mr. Richardson proposed a resolution which was adopted, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to bring before the General Government the eligibility of the city of Baltimore for the establishment of a Navy Yard.

Mr. Pratt submitted a resolution, which was adopted so modifying the law of the last ses-

state of things, they will cheerfully comply with the above requests, and with all others which have been made by the Department, with a view of improving the currency; nor will it, I trust, be considered unjust or impolitic, while the deposite banks shall continue to enjoy great privileges from the Treasury, to regard a neglect or refusal by any of them to comply with those requests, as sufficient cause for discontinuing the employment of such banks as a fiscal agent.

At a proper time it will be decided, under what circumstances, and at what periods, these restrictions on the agents and officers of the the Treasury shall be extended to notes of any denomination under twenty dollars.

This communication is made with the sanction of the President of the United States, and it is hoped that, till otherwise prescribed by Congress, or by this Department, these requirements and requests will be faithfully complied with by all the fiscal agents of this Department, and all the collecting and disbursing officers of the Government.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
22d *February,* 1836.

From the Globe.

In what character the late bribery brought charter is considered by the friends of the Bank may be seen by the following extracts from the Louisville Jour. It is manifest that the design is to extend the branches gradually by secret bonuses to leading members in different Legislatures, until the Bank gets foot-hold in a sufficient number of States to re-establish its power in Congress. The privilege acquired by the apostacy of Bender and Co. is merely a privilege to tax the people of Pennsylvania to raise money to extend the privilege by corrupting the Legislatures of other States, and finally Congress itself. It is merely an incorporation of political corruptom in the shape of a bank, which is the game which the moneyed aristocracy mean to cherish, until they have monopolized the power of the Government which they hold essential to the moneyed monopolies, and all other prerogatives they may be able to engraft upon it.

THE REGULATING POWER.

The Journal of yesterday, after stating that the bill to renew the charter of the Bank of the United States, has finally passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and received the sanction of the Governor, remarked:

"The Bank of the United States is now, and will be for many years, if not forever one of the chartered institutions of the land. She possesses every valuable power that belonged to her when she existed under the auspices of the General Government—*the same power to check the issues* of the local banks, and *to regulate the exchanges* and *the currency* of the country."

Here is a plain avowal that a branch is desired, because it will have the power to regulate exchanges and the currency of the State—to check the issue of the local banks.

BRANCH, OR NO BRANCH.

We copy the following article from the Louisville Journal of Tuesday last:

"Intelligence of the fate of the United States Bank bill in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the desperate condition of the mails, must in the nature of things arrive here in three or four days at farthest. If the bank obtains a charter, *our legislature will of course give her permission to establish a branch in Kentucky.* We trust, that the General

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