the Whigs here ntleman now before him! Mr. was willing to meet that po aking more than four bours he came but he gathered up his hat and ply to him; but he gathered up his hat and papers, and said he must go away imme-papers, and said he must go away imme-diately to reach his next apppointment. From the great violence of his speech, in any parts totally different in manner with from its great length, many persons besplied to They further censure the man-er of his attacking Mr. Morehead, and ch extraordinary efforts must be despe-A SPECTATOR.

67 From the following extract taken from a correspondent of the Raleigh Reister, it will appear that Mr. Van Buren has failed in keeping his pledge to "walk in the footsteps of his predecessor:"

"Again, does not Martin Van Buren and piedged to follow in the footsteps of illustrious predocessor? In this in-

of Gen. Jackson. A st Point, N. Y. (in a free negro evidence is admissible some offence brought belaw,) was for some offence brought beence of a free negro, (one of Van Buren's oters) found guilty and sentenced to be ismissed. The case was carried before Gen. Jackson; and did he see nothing uired his interference? He did. ntly and, instantly annulled the eision, and restored the Cadet to his rank ed standing. Gen. Jackson was, at least, uthern man, and would not, could not rade a white man, and an American, ting a free negro's honor and evi-

Let the South stand firm, and resist mildly and firmly, this encroachment upon her te. Let her tell Martin Van Buren and his Northern co-workers, and condjuors in iniquity, that no matter what may be his professions, his acts show him to be a Serpest who is secretly preying upon the state of the Constitution, and entwining his deadly folds around the best interests of the Union."

DIRECT TAXES .- We have never coun nanced the idea entertained for some months past, by many persons, that it was upon the people a system of Direct Taxation. Some circumstances have transpired, however, which induce a suspicion that such a scheme may be in contemplation.—

In the first place, the Secretary of the Treasury said, in his last annual report to Congress, dated Dec. 3, (Doc. 8, page 11): ongress, dated Dec. of these or other ca-

ses, if Congress cannot, consistently with its views of duty to the country, adopt the in views of duty to the country, adopt the course suggested, and restrict the amount of apprapriations, whether ordinary or excided by years and mays, as follows: Year ary, to the certain current revenue, 124, nays 107. remaining courses which seem e are these : Either to provide for calling portions of the public money now posited with the States, or establish un alequate system of direct taxation, or at case resort to the contingent power con-templated in the existing laws concerning the tariff, when changes become necessary for purposes of revenue, and restore the duty on several articles of luxury now

Next, Mr. Rhett, a leading friend of the Administration in Congress, a Calhoun, Van Buren Nullifier, has delivered a speech in the House in favor of a system of direct taxes.- Fagetteville Observer.

Longevity.-Edwin Gorham, Esq. Tranter's Creek District, owns a He was in the Army in the Revolution as a servant to Maj. McClure, and relates a number of interesting anecdotes respecting those times. Boston has good eyesight, is active for a man of his extreme age, can walk a mile without fatigue, is fond of fishing, and amuses himself in various ways.—[Washington Whig.

TESTIMONY OF AN ENEMY .- Mr. Hiram nes, the Editor of the Petersburg Star, well known as one of the most zealous sup-porters of the Administration in Virginia, penking of General Harrison's views on et of Abolition, says :

"We cannot permit the opportunity to pass, of candidly expressing the belief, which we have long entertained, that no man in the United States, public or private, is farther removed from Abolitionism, in the fanatical sense of the term, than is William H. Harrison."—Augusta Chron.

A CHANGE IN AN ELECTOR.—Col. Ruffin of Franklin, from the situation of his domestic concerns, being unable to attend to the duties of his appointment as Elector of the 10th District, has resigned, and Col. Ws. L. Lorg, of Halifax, has been chosen in his place, who, we have no doubt, will be active in his visits among the people of the district, and will address them on the present critical situation of our country on all suitable occasions.—Ral. Reg.

"Another Richmond in the field."-An elderly lady, from an adjacent county, lately visited Buffalo. Her friends asked her as to the prospects of Mr. Van Buren and rrison. She said they were both talked about but she believed that a ma they called Old Tippecanoe would beat

SUB-TREASUR

We announced to our res st week's paper, that the S Bill, so called, had passed into a law. I may be interesting to some of our reader to see the proceedings of the House of Rep it affords us no pleasure to read ourselves or to publish to others, such scenes—bu e must take our legis istration and opposition, "for bette worse." Southwestern Christian Adv

Mr. Vanderpoel succeeded, and prefa ced a motion for the previous question by observing that his speech should be a very short one. Perhaps, he said, he owed an apology to the House for the motion he was bout to make, but he trusted that when the circumstances were considered, it would be deemed unreasonble or tyrannica An industrious and accurate colleague of his had kept an account of the course of the that the opponents of the bill had delivered thirty-four speeches, occupying ninety-eight hours and thirty-four seconds, while its friends had made but twenty-six speech cs, occupying fifty-nine hours and twenty-five seconds. Mr. V. did not find any fault on account of this difference between the two sides of the House, for very possibly those who had the worst cause had need of the most words. If they had been able to add any new ideas to those long since thrown out, he might be led to believe that something might be gained by protracting the debate for some days longer. But he had seen them toil and tug, from day to day; he had seen the stone of Sisyphus argument was exhausted on both sides, and he would not, by prolonging it, carry coals to Newcastle. He therefore moved the previous question.

Mr. Parris and many other gentlemen loudly demanded a call of the House. The roll was thereupon called, when 221 members responded to their names. The doors of the Hall were closed, and the names of the absentees were again called

Excuses were then received. Adams, Anderson, Corwin, and Doig were excused. Mr. Biddle was not excused. And the question being on excusing Mr. Fisher, of North Carolina

Mr. Montgomery stated that Mr. Fisher had been called home by sickness in hisfam-

Mr. Stanly said his colleague had home to make a 4th of July speech at a great meeting which was to be held in his vn town, and to escape the vote on this

Mr. McKay and Mr. Bynum warmly contradicted this statement, and corrobora

ted that of Mr. Montgomery.

Mr. Stanly insisted on the verity of the assertion he had before made; when Mr. Cave Johnson moved that all further

roccedings on the call be dispensed with. On this motion, the yeas and nays were emanded; which, being taken, resulted as follows: Yeas 141, nays 66. So the call was suspended, and the doors

vere again opened. The previous question was now ed, and being put as follows, viz:

"Shall the main question be now put? it was decided in the affirmative, by year and nays, as follows: Yeas 123, nays 99.

So the bill was PASSED. [The yeas and nays on the passage of bill were precisely the same as the list published yesterday on ordering it to a third reading, with the exception that Mr. John Hastings voted in the affirmative, and Mr. McCarty and Mr. Reed voted in the nega-

The question then recurring on the

Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend it by striking out the present title, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "A bill to reduce the value of property, the products of the farmer, and the wages of the laborer; to destroy the indebted portion of the community and to place the Treasury of the nation in the hands of the President."

Mr. Cushing moved to amend the amendment so as to read as follows: "AN ACT TO ENABLE THE PUBLIC MONEY TO BE DRAWN FROM THE TREASURY WITHOUT APPROPRI-ATION MADE BY LAW."

In support of this motion, Mr. Cushing went into a speech, in which, after adverting to this as the last act of the drama, he discussed with much energy a constitution-al objection to the bill.

Mr. Cave Johnson inquired whether cussion of a constitutional question could be in order on a motion to amend the title

of a bill ? The Speaker decided that it might, if it went to show that the title ought to be

Mr. Petrikin objected to this decision The Chair directed him to reduce his

int of order to writing. Mr Petrikin said he had no point of order

The Speaker. Then the gentleman will take his seat. [Loud cries of "Order! Set down! Go

on!"]
Mr. Cushing said that the egg had now been laid; he had witnessed the process of incubation, and the hatching of the viper; but he trusted that ere long its head would be crushed beneath the heel of an outraged and indignant People. The bill had been passed under fitting circumstances; it was must yield to this leading object. There is rapidly going down and was just about to no time to spend on questions of morals, set in darkness; but he had the consolation "Wait till after the election." If the means of believing that a dawn was soon to fol-low, in which the prosperity of the nation would agoin appear, under better and

Pickens rose under very great exexpressing his exultation that now, at length, the country was to be em-destroy the hopes and happiness of individ-ancipated from the thraidom of that con-uals and families."

g it in the ed, the discomfit on retired reluctantly from their prey

The Chair called Mr. Pickens go on"-"Only let us have leave to answer"-Go on, go on." The confusion in the Hall had become exceedingly great; the aisles were filled with members on their feet, crowding round the seat of Mr. Cushing, close to which Mr. P. had approached

when he commenced speaking. Mr. Crabb rose to a question of order. He called the gentleman from South Carolina to order because of what he understood to be an imputation of improper motive to the Opposition in the votes they had just recorded against the bill on the table. Such imputations were not in order. Here several gentlemen around Mr. C. appealed to him to withdraw his objection and let the gen-tleman from South Carolina go on, to which Mr. C. submitted.

Loudly as Mr. Pickens spoke, what he said was in a great degree unintelligible. He denied the correctness of the constitutional position assumed by Mr. Cushing, declaring that, could the Government act upon any such constuction of the law; and attempt to draw money from the Treasury without a regular appropriation, they would be cast down with scorn and contempt. This was not the last uct of the drama, as the gentleman from Massachusetts had said; no, it was the first act ; there were great and ulterior measures still behind of far greater importance. [Cries of "Yes, we know it; direct taxation for one!"] After other remarks, which were frequently interrupted by calls to order, and cries to go on, Mr. P. concluded by congratulating the country on the glorious consummation which was now to take place, and closed a very excited and exciting speech by demanding the ious question.

In an instant the Hall was filled with commotion such as had not been witnessed since the scenes at the commencement of the session. [Loud and sharp remonstrances against thus cutting off all opportunity of reply resounded from every part of the

Mr. Stanly of North Carolina, said South Carolina "chivalry" is dead; it died on the passage of the Sub-Treasury Bill. I never believed it was any thing but wind. I was right, sir. The bubble is exploded. "All the chivalry" is gone, it has vanished into air—thin air!

Mr. Pickens amidst an uproar in which even his voice, upon its highest key, was drowned, replied: "Yes, it is the South Carolina chivalry, and it has little to fear from the chivalry of the gentleman from No

The Speaker exerted his utmost endeavors to restore the order of the House, but did not succeed until the Sergeant-at-Arms had been ordered to clear the aisles by conducting members to their seats, and they had been threatened with being addressed Order having, at length, in some degree,

been restored, the demand for the previous question was seconded by a majority of the House, put from the Chair, and carried. And the main question being on Mr.

Cushing's amendment to the amendment of Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania—
Mr. Mark A. Cooper, of Georgia, moved

to lay both amendments on the table; after since the arrival of the British Queen. some time, however, he withdrew the mo-

The question was then put on Mr. Cushing's amendment, and it was negatived without a count. The question then recurring on Mr.

Cooper's amendment, it was rejected by yeas and nays, as follows: Yeas 87, navs The question being then on the title

originally reported.

Mr. Naylor inquired of the Chair wheth-

er he could not move a reconsideration of the last vote?

The Chair replied that such a motion would be in order, but could not be debated, the previous question having been ordered on amending the title of the bill, and its force not being expended until the title had been disposed of.

Mr. Navlor withdrew the motion for consideration.

The title of the bill was then agreed to; and thereupon the House adjourned.

The editor of the "Olive Leaf" holds the following bold language, which is appli-cable, not only to New York, but many other sections of our country.

"A tale is told of a certain Quaker, that being imposed on by some rude fellow, he pulled off his coat, and threw it on the ground, exclaiming,-"Lie there, Quaker, till I give this rascal a whipping." This is just the course that some temperance men seem bent on pursuing at the present crisis. They doff their temperance princi-ples and exclaim, "Lie there, temperance, till after the election." They themselves may not drink, but they descend to adopt or sanction measures that will lead others to drink. And it seems to us that there is little difference in principles, between a man's drinking, and inducing others to

The great evil in political operations nise the adoption of the principle, "The end justifies the means." Men who discard the doctrine, practice upon it; so that, whether avowed or not, this is a fundamental principle of political warfare.—The election of certain candidates is paramount to every other consideration; and every thing else must yield to this leading object. There is proposed to advance party ends, conflict in some degree with morality-"We can't help it. If we do not submit to it, it will hurt the party." So politicians reason; and so they lead hosts of young men into the ranks of dissipation and vice, and so they

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE. NEW YORK, July 18.

The British Queen arrived this morni

out nine o'clock, having been sixteen an a half days on the passage.

The Britannia (for Boston) was to have

filed on the fourth, and may be expected

The Queen brought 87 passes among whom is Mr. Eaton, late M

to Spain, and family.

An attempt to assassinate the Queen and Prince Albert was made on the 11th, as they were riding together in the streets of London, by a man named Oxford, who fired two pistols at them in quick succession-both of them, however, missed. The wretch was immediately secured, but refused to give any reasons for his conduct. The death of the King of Prussia is con-

firmed. The Emperor of Russia is making a four in Europe. The troubles in Spain appear to be in creasing again. The malcontents have organized anew under Balmaseda, but the

vantages over them. The Canada Government bill was brought forward in the House of Commons on the 29th ult. and read a second time.

Queen's forces gained some important ad-

The news from Canton is not much la ter. The plan of forming a navy with foreign wessels is abandoned. In the House of Commons on the 29th, Lord Palmerston said it was not the intention of the Ministry to recall Capt. Elliott.

The commercial news is not important Cotton stands about where it did by previous accounts, though the markets closed firm with a small advance on the prices in the middle of the month. Sea Island had advanced about one penny. The prospect of good crops was somewhat doubtful. The weather had been cold and rainey. American flour sold in Liverpool, at 25. 3d. to 26 shillings.

Money was scarce as ever. The rate of discount was 4 1-4 to 7 per cent. In American securities there was no improvement, and no desire to invest. U.S. Bank shares are quoted at £16.

The Commercial Bank of England stop ped payment on the 26th. It is a new in stitution, with eighteen branches located in the large manufacturing towns.

The new steamship President would pos

itively sail on the first of August. The news is considered in Wall stree rather unfavorable, and stocks declined a little. There were no operations in the

grain market on account of the rain. Courvoisier, the valet of Lord William Russell, was found guilty of his Lordship's

murder, and afterwards made a full con-fession of the fact. Correspondence of the New York Couries and Enquirer.

LONDON, June 30. The accounts brought by the Mediate and British Queen have given an improved appearance to all American securities, and though no extraordinary advances have occurred in any of the stocks, a larger and firmer business has been going forward,

and there is a market for several securities which had been unnoticed and unsaleable for some preceding time. Pennsylvania ! per cents have been in considerable demand this morning at 78, but no person is willing to take that price, nor have any speculators advanced their offering to 79. The true quotation of this important security being 78 1.2, or an advance of 1 1-2 per cent. sales of Ohio 6 per cents at 90 without the dividend, and of New York city stocks with the dividend, at 80 1.2. Virginia ex. div. 85 to 86, Illinois, 75, one transaction of \$10,000, at 75 1-2.

Among the official documents forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy, from the commander of the Exploring Expedition, we select the following; which shows the influence of Christianity among the South Sea Islanders especially at Otaheite:

The population of Otaheite does not ex-ceed 10,500, showing a vast decrease since the first discovery, if the early estimates were correct. The causes of this decrease have been ascribed to war, infanticide, and disease; but I am led to believe that these have been as much overstated as the population by its first visiters. The native resources of the Island are great. There can be successively cultivated to a great extent the coffee, cotton, sugar, indigo, and other tropical plants and fruits; but the enervating character of the climate, and the abundant provision which nature supplies them, seem, for the present, almost to neutralize these advantages.

Several missionaries reside on Otaheite have great influence with the Government and inhabitants, and are much respected. An opportunity was afforded us by the Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of visiting several examinations of the native schools, under charge of the missionaries; they gave much satis faction. I availed myself of the opportuni-ty of giving to each scholar a small present as an incentive to further exertions. About 3,000 attended schools, and all the inhabitants are professors of Christianity; and one-third of the population read and write well

Several vessels are owned in Otaheite, and they are admitted into the British Colonies of New South Wales on the same footing as English vessels.

MANNOTH SKELETONS .- Mr. Koch has ust returned from a three months' tour up the Missouri, procuring mammeth b and other curlosities for his museum in this city. He brought with him twenty boxes of mammoth bones exclusively. We have not seen Mr. K. himself, but we under-stand that he has brought with him two perfect skeletons, one of which is the largest ever found, either in whole or in part. It is said to be eighteen feet high, the circum-ference of the thigh bone of which is fortytwo inches. They were found about one hundred miles from Boonsville, on a stream called Shoal Creek .- Repub.

A LETTER FROM Mr. LINCOLN.

Among the letters from distinguished inlate celebration of the National Anniver-sary at Worcester, (Mass.) we find the fol-lowing from Ex-Governor Lincoln, the Representative of that District in Congress Nat. Int.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1840. DEAR SIR:-The duties assigned me by my constituents will detain me at my post here on the day of the appropriate com-memoration of the Declaration of American Independence by my fellow citizens and friends of the Whig Republican Association of Mendon. The sentiments of my mind and heart will be with them in the Festival. Never was a period within the history of

our Republic when it was more incumbent upon the citizen-patriot to review the principles and scan the measures of the Government, and to inquire how and wherefore it has been so administered. From a state of unparalleled prosperity the country finds itself suddenly plunged into distress and despondency. The usual sources of employment and enterprise are cut off, the rewards of industry fail, embarrassment and apprehension every where exist. The Government is rich and profligate, while the People are in want and oppressed. Unfaithful servants have had the conduct of public affairs, and a change must be effected or the suffering is but

I wish I could be with you to speak of the wrongs which I have witnessed; how an elevated regard for the public good has been made to yield to the dictates of party policy; how a base selfishness has usurped the place of a lofty patriotism; and the rights of the people been sacrificed before the wantonness of power. I would bring to your indignant view State sovereignty violated in the rejection of the returned members from New Jersey, holding credentials as formal and sacred as those which your own Representatives exhibit; the suppression of the popular will in the denial of the presentation of petitions; the property of the "Old States" invaded by the passage of a pre-emption law; the pen-dency of a graduation bill, and the promise of a cession to the "New States" of the public domain; and lastly, the power of the Executive strengthened beyond constitutional restraint by the irresponsible and absolute control of the revenues of the nation, added to the command of its physical force!

On this day, consecrated to Liberty and the principles of Independence, it may well deserve the consideration of the People in what manner the dangers which threaten all that is dear to freemen may be averted. They can only be, as I firmly believe, by a change of rulers, and every hand should be raised and every heart animated to this great work of reform. The prospects are cheering, and with the faithful performance of the injunctions of patriotism, the duty will be accomplished.

With the sentiment which I subjoin, have the honor to subscribe myself, with faithful esteem and respect for the Association and yourself, their and your obliged and obedient servant, LEVI LINCOLN.

JOAN G. METCALF, Mendon.

Whether the two Houses of Congress rill or will not transact any Legislative business to-day, it is impossible to say. It is in their power to do so, without prolonging the Session, by suspending for that purpose Houses. It was a melancholy sight, last united States—among whom its character is fully evening, to see the poor pension and other claimants, for whose relief bills had already appreciated. It is decicedly and emphatically the claimants, for whose relief bills had already passed one House, and some thom had at several Sessions before passed one or the other House, and failed for want of time. hanging round the doors of the Legislative Halls, sick to the heart from hope deferred. Two hours would be enough to relieve a hundred such, about whose cases there is no sort of doubt .- Nat. Int.

MARRIED,

In Knoxville, Ten., on Tuesday the 14th inst., y the Rev. N. A. Penland, Mr. James C. Moses, formerly of New Hampshire, publisher of the "Times" and "Register," to Mrs. Susan W.Baken, daughter of William Park, Esq., of that city.

HDE ECEDO

At the residence of E. McC. Tate, at Sulphur Springs, N. C., on the 16th July, Mr. Samuel McD. Tare, a native of Morganton, Burke county, N. C., aged 40 years and 5 months. The deceased had been lingering for many years before his death. He had been stricken of a palsy of his entire left side for the last 5 years of his life. The deceased had been for many years Sheriff of Burke county, which office he filled with general satisfaction and much ability. His friend witnessed his last end, entertain a hope that before that crisis his sins were forgiven him. During the whole day before his death he was quite ration-al, and continually, when asked, declared that he had no particular pain, but on the contrary was free from any. He died at early candle-light without a struggle, or the slightest distortion of a COMMUNICATED.

At the same house, on Sabbath morning, July Ethangra Ann Jane, daughter of Ezra and Eveline Tate, died of thrush, of which she been nillicted for 10 or 12 days; aged 14

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS, from Asheville, N. C.

ys & Saturdays, Mondays, at 4 o'clock, ock, P. M. Western, via Warm Wednesdays, Fridays Springs, &c.—Tuesdays, and Mondays, at 4 o'clk, Thursdays & Saturdays, a. m. tern, via Warm Western, via Franklin to Ga.-Wednesdays, 7 Fridays, 5 oclock, A. M.

Eastern, via Morganton Tuesdays &c-Mondays & Fridays, days, 5 A. M. Eastern, via Ruther. Mondays, Thursdays, fordton, &c. Sundays, and Saturdays, 5 o'clock, Tuesdays and Fridays, A. M.

at 8, r. M. Eastern, via Burnsville &c.-Mondays, 4 r. m. Wednesdays, 6 A. M. Mondays, at 6 o'clog Southern, via Cathey's Creek, &c .- Turedays, A. M.

IPIRA WILL CA HO BOOK THE Trustees of this Institution take ple L in announcing that it still the care of Mr. G. Z. ADAMS.

brace four classes.

J. L. MOORE, J. K. GRAV. J. W. GUINN, J. R. SILER, Franklin, Macon con July 26th, 1840.

CAMP-MEETING .- The Presbyterian Camp meeting on Mills River will com-mence on Thursday evening before the third Sab-bath of August, and will continue till the Monday evening following, or longer, if necessary.

Pinion Presbytery.—The Presbytery of Union, E. Ten. will meet in this place on Friday the 2d day of October, at which time also the Camp-Meeting at Newton Academy, one mile and a half from Asheville will commence. The members of Presbytery may be expected to remain and preach until the camp-meeting is closed. TAKEN UP.

And committed to the Jail of Macon county, N. C., on the 23d of July,
TWO NEGRO MEN,
who say their names are AMOS and LEWIS.—
Amos is about 55 years of age, 6 feet 3 inches high, spare made. Lewis is about 50 years of age, about 5 feet 3 inches high—both very black. They say they belong to Samuel Chiles, who is now at work on the Rail Road in Murray county, Ga., and that they were bought of Michael Collins, of Warren county, N. C.
The owner is requested to come forward, prove

Warren county, N. C.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs. J. K. GRAY, Jailor.

Franklin, July 24, 1840.

TO PRINTERS.

E. White & Wm. Hager. R ESPECTPULLY inform the Printers of the United States to whom they have been indi-vidually known as Letter Founders, that they have now formed a copartnership in said busine

and by a long experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with heir orders.

The introduction of machinery in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European founders. hand, a desideratum by the European was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our ser

and established its superiority in every particular, over those east by the old process.

The letter-foundry business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of White, Hager & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to sixty-four Line Pica. The Book and News type being

white, Hager & Co. are agents for the sale of Smith and Rost Printing Presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturers prices; Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old Type taken n exchange for new, at nine cents per pot New York, 1840.

Cheapest Family Newspaper in the U. States!!! ALEXANDER'S WEEKLY MESSENBER,

S published every Wednesday, on extra-imperial sized paper of the largest class, and of a beautiful texture, at Two Dollars per annum, or ten subscriptions for Ten Dollars. Its contents mbrace every variety of subjects, and affords the arliest and prost authentic articles of news, with regular supplies of original and selected matter, calculated to render it extensively sought and in-variably interesting. Within the short space of eighteen months, its circulation has increased to over 30,000 subscribers !- and is still increasing rapidly with Farmers, Mechanics, Trade Artizans apest Family Newspaper in the world! affording to clubs of ten the means of receiving every week throughout the year a valuable compendium of Literature and Useful Intelligence for the small sum of one dollar! The Biographics of distin-guished Statesmen and Patriots, which liave given so much satisfaction to the readers of the essenger, will be continued, together with Original Tales, Essays and Poetry, the most piquant entertaining selections from the British periodicals, translations from the works of the leading writers of Romance and Poetry on the continent of Europe, and notices of the popular American and Foreign Literature of the day—and every effort made to maintainthe present flattering popularity for which the paper is so widely celebrated.

A ten dollar bill in advance, will pay for ten

opies of the Messenger for one year!

A five dollar bill will pay for four copies for

ne year!
Two dollars in advance is the price of ridual subscription for one year!

One dollar will pay for a single subscription for

six months only.

A Liberal Offer. Postmasters, or other gentlemen acting as agents by forwarding a current twenty dollar note (free of postage) will be furnished for one year with ten copies of Alexander's Weekly Messenger, and ten copies of the Silk Grower & Farmers' Manual, edited by Ward, Cheney & Brothers, the enterrising silk culturists of Burlington, N. J.—also a sremium copy of Alexander's large and splendid marto edition of the Holy Bible, with Apocrupha,

calms, Concordance, Index, &c., completewhite paper-containing upwards of eleven hunwhite paper—containing upwards of the very dried and pages, accompanied with an appropriate engraved Frontispiece, and a family record for births, marriages and deaths. Retail book store price of the Bible, fifteen dollare! For forty dollars in current bank bills, sent to

the publisher free of postage, he will forward forty copies of Alexander's Weekly Messenger, for one year, and will also furnish the Agent procuring the same, the premium Copy of the Holy Rible, complete, as stated above.

ANOTHER!!!

For a ten dollar current bill, sent free of post-age, the publisher will furnish five copies of the Silk Grower and Farmer's anual, and a premi-

Silk Grower and Farmer's anual, and a premi-um copy of the Popular agazine, or one thou-sand Night's Entertainments, in five volumes, each containing 432 pages, and embellished with spirited wood engravings, handsomely bound.

The Silk Grower and Farmer's Nanual is published monthly by C. Alexander, at one dollar per annum, and affords all necessary information for the culture of the silk worm and the growing of the Morus ulticaulis—it is the only periodical ex-clusively devoted to this subject which is printed in this country.

in this country.

At the expiration of this term subscribed for, and paid by clubs, the paper is invariably discontinued, unless the advance money is forwarded previ ed, unless the advance money is forwarded previ-ous to that time and the subscription renewed. All letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office—address CHARLES ALEXANDER

CONSTABLES DELIVERY BONDS, for