

MISCELLANY.

From the Savannah Georgian. EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, and JUDICIAL EXPENSES of the SEVERAL STATES of the UNION.

Governor.—The salary of this officer varies materially in the several States, some retaining the old colonial rate of pounds sterling, which, converted into dollars, give the fractions found below. The highest salary for Governor is given in Louisiana, \$7,500; next is Maryland, \$4,200; then New York, Pennsylvania and Georgia, \$4,000; Massachusetts, \$3,665, 67; South Carolina, \$3,500; Virginia, \$3,333 1-3; Mississippi, \$3,000; Kentucky, \$2,500; New Jersey, North Carolina, Arkansas, Tennessee, Michigan, Missouri, \$2,000; Maine, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, \$1,500; Delaware, \$1,333 1-3; New Hampshire, \$1,200; Connecticut, \$1,100; Vermont, 750; Rhode Island, 400; showing a difference between the salaries of the highest and lowest of 7,100, and a difference between adjoining States, Arkansas and Louisiana, 5,500.

Secretary of State.—In New York and Louisiana, they receive a salary of 2,500. In Massachusetts, Maryland, Georgia and Mississippi 2,000. In Pennsylvania 1,600. Illinois 1,100. Alabama 1,000 and fees. Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio and Michigan, 1,000. Maine, 900. North Carolina, 800 and fees. New Hampshire, 800. Rhode Island, 750 and fees. Arkansas, 700. Indiana, 600. Delaware, 400. Vermont, 300. Connecticut, 84 and fees. New Jersey 50 and fees, and South Carolina only fees.

Treasurer.—Maryland has two Treasurers, one for the Eastern and one for the Western Shore, at a salary of 2,000 each; Massachusetts, Virginia, Georgia and Mississippi give 2,000. Pennsylvania, 1,600. New York, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, 1,500. Missouri, 1,250. Ohio, 1,200. Connecticut, New Jersey, Alabama and Arkansas, 1,000. Michigan and Illinois, 800. New Hampshire, 600. Rhode Island, 450. Vermont, 400.—Louisiana, four per cent. on all moneys received.

Surveyor General.—Georgia gives to this officer a salary of 2,000, the highest given by any of the States. Missouri gives 1,500, Pennsylvania 1,400, New York and Maryland 800.

Comptroller General.—In New York 2,500, in Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee 2,000, in Connecticut, North Carolina and Alabama, 1,000.

Attorney General.—Louisiana pays the highest salary, 3,000; Massachusetts 1,200, South Carolina 1,100, and fees; Maine and Mississippi 1,000, Tennessee 1,000 and fees, Missouri 650, Michigan 500, Alabama 425 and fees, Kentucky 400 and fees, Delaware and Illinois 350 and fees, Pennsylvania 300 and fees, Georgia 250 and fees, New Jersey 80 and fees.

The peculiar judiciary system which exists in Georgia, prevents our making any very definite comparison with other States. The highest judicial salary in Georgia, is 2,100. In Louisiana, the Judge of the Supreme Court, and the Judge of the 1st District Court, (New-Orleans,) receive 5,000. The Chancellor in Maryland, 3,600; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Massachusetts, 3,500; also, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Kentucky, pay higher individual salaries than Georgia. The lowest amount given is to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, 650. The aggregate of the salaries of all the Judges exceeds Georgia, in Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, and North Carolina. In all the other States it is less. The highest expenditure for Judges is in Louisiana, where the United Salaries of the 14 Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Court, is 64,000. The lowest in Rhode Island being only 1,750.

The pay of the members of the Legislature, in Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, is \$1 50 per day; in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Indiana, the pay is 2 per day. In New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, North Carolina, Ohio and Missouri, it is 3 per day. In Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Illinois and Georgia, the members receive 4 per day, and in Louisiana it is 6 per day.

The Executive expenses of Georgia have been estimated at 15,000 for the year; but two States in the Union exceed this, viz: Louisiana 15,000, and Virginia 15,258.—Nineteen of the States are within 10,000.

The Legislative expenses of Georgia are estimated at 91,500, over twenty-six thousand more than any other State in the Union. Massachusetts being the next in amount, viz: 65,280. New York expends in the department but 29,889. Pennsylvania 33,600, and Virginia 41,280. The entire expenses of the Judiciary in Georgia are 23,225, there being thirteen States in which they are more. Louisiana ranking the highest. In the aggregate of the three, Georgia stands next to Massachusetts, which has an annual total expenditure of 131,365, the largest of any State in the Union; the amount in Georgia being 129,725. In but four States, viz: Massachusetts, Georgia, Louisiana and Virginia, does the expenditure exceed 100,000. In thirteen of them it is but 50,000, or under. Thus the State expenses of Georgia are more by nearly 35,000 than those of New York, with three times the number of inhabitants; 40,000 more than Pennsylvania with more than twice the number of people; and exceeds the expenses of Ohio with a population double ours, by over 72,000.

From the Asheville Messenger.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN RUSTICUS AND TOPSWELL.

Rusticus. Hello, there, Mister! what's them ar things you wear on your face?

Topswell. What business of your's, clown?

Rus. O, none in particular, I only ax for information, not knowing what you call 'em, how you come by 'em, or what use you make of 'em.

Top. What profit would you reap from such information?

Rus. Reap, did you say! Do you reap 'em? Well, mister, aint it a most harvest time with you? What color do 'em ar things have when ripe?

Top. How durst a man of your cloth question a gentleman of mine?

Rus. Why, mister, my cloth shall not touch yours: hands off, rags, here's cloth what has passed from a tailor's goose to a gander's back, any more un he kinder has too many feathers about his bill.

Top. Have done your braying at me, you stupid jack, you are utterly destitute of manners.

Rus. Manners! is it a commodity of trade or an article of dress?

Top. I am not astonished that you know nothing about it, for there's not a pennyworth of it in your whole stock of acquisitions.

Rus. Well, mister, if there be none in market, you had best import some, if it be a valuable article; you might make a heavy profit on a light article. If you do import it, mister, just let me know how you sell it, whether by dry measure, liquid measure, long measure, or by weight; for I never saw any of it put down in the trading tables, and I don't know how it sells; is it any thing like them ar things you wear on your face?

Top. You had better first procure a little of that necessary article called common sense.

Rus. Belike I do lack a little of that, because for the life of me, I can't see the use of 'em ar bristles on your countenance. Mister, do you wear 'em to keep your teeth warm or to shade your lips?

Top. Why, you sheer simpleton, they are all the go, now-a-days.

Rus. Well, if they be all that go, I'll stay at home after I'll wear such things about my mouth.

Top. Why, you lack witted booby, they would be the greatest ornament you ever wore.

Rus. Ornament! ha, ha, ha! ornament indeed! Do you call them ar nasty looking things an ornament? Then I wonder what sort of a looking thing you would call ugly? But, mister, if you wear 'em for ornament, why don't you go the whole figure, and have your whole face covered? for, if a little be an ornament, then a great deal would be ornament in the superlative degree, wouldn't it, though? I was just thinking, mister, that it must be a dirty soil that grows such a filthy crop.

Top. Little do I regard what you may think or say of them, so long as they are the admiration of the ladies.

Rus. Admiration of the ladies! ha, ha, ha! admiration of the ladies, to be sure!! I hadn't thought of that. Some ladies, it is true, have a strange taste. I have known some that were fond of puppies, spaniels and such like, but how any one can relish such nasty wooly looking things as them ar on a man's face, is a finger-length beyond my guess.

Top. What signifies your guess, insolence?

Rus. I don't know what sort of gals you have in town; but there is one thing I do know, our country lasses wouldn't let such a mouth as yours come in a spurril's jump of theirs; now they wouldn't, mister. My gracious! how much like a varmint you do look!

Top. I have a mind to cane you within an inch of your life, you impudent clown!

Rus. What, with that ar switch? Why, mister, I wouldn't mind it a bit more than a flea bite—not I; 'taut half as frightful as your face.

Top. Touch my mustaches, and you shall feel it.

Rus. Touch 'em! why, sir, you needn't fear that; I wouldn't touch them with the tongue—I'd as soon touch a toad.

Top. Hush! what a simpleton! (Struts pompously.)

Rus. Well, mister, haint you got a touch of the big head? Your jaws appear to be kinder swelled a little.

Top. Humph—stulissim!! (With a sneer.)

Rus. Well, mister, I have heard tell of some people who only lacked the bristles of being a hog; but you have the advantage of them, for you have the bristles, any more un you kinder wear 'em too close to the snout.

Top. Begone, you insolent cur, you extract of impudence, or I'll break that brainless skull of yours.

Rus. Don't scare me so, mister, you look so savage with them ar things on your countenance, that you hadn't ought to go about in daylight. Come out to the back of dad's field, and I'll bring out his brier scythe and let you mow 'em off. What say you, mister, shall I bring it out?

Top. If it were not for polluting my hands, I'd thrash your dog-skin well.

Rus. Never mind that, sir; I don't fear the pollution of your hands at all, if you will only keep them ar nasty, hairy things off of me—they are the only things about you that scare me. You ought to get a patent-right for ugliness; it a'most makes my hair stand on end to look at you. Your ugliness sticks out so far that I could a'most hang my hat on it.

Top. What a fool I am to listen at the brute! (Starts off.)

Rus. Tell me, mister, how do you contrive to eat with them ar things about your mouth? Do you eat meat, puddings, sassaengers, and sick like, or do you live on spoon vittels? How orful much your mouth looks like a cave overhung with brushheaps! (Tops well continues going.) Hello, there, mister! Don't you want to buy a curry-comb—a rale jam up article—teeth on both sides? It will do first rate to carry down them ar mane on your face. Come, sir, can't I sell you one? You shall have it cheap—best article of the kind in the market.

Solus. Well, well; don't be streak it, like a wild turkey! I guess he is tired of me and his mustaches too. If he don't go and cut 'em off now, 't's because he either has no shame or no razor—I'll leave the gals to find out which. A. H. M.

Neighborly.—"Mrs. Jenkins," said a little red headed girl, with a pug nose and bare feet, "mother says you will oblige her by lendin her a stick of firewood—fillin this cruet with vinegar—puttin a little soft soap in this pan, and please not let your turkey-gobblers roost on our fence."

Free Trade to the Lawyers.—A man from the country applied lately to a respectable solicitor in this town for legal advice. After detailing the circumstances of the case, he was asked if he had stated the facts exactly as they occurred. "Ou, ay, sir," rejoined the applicant, "I thought it best to tell you the plain truth; you can put the lies tillt yourself."

No Sincere.—Colonel M.—of the Perthshire cavalry, was complaining that, from the ignorance and inattention of his officers, he was obliged to do the whole duty of the regiment. "I am," said he, "my own captain, my own lieutenant, my own colonel,"—and trumpeter, I presume," said a lady present.

Lovers' Talk.—William and Emily were promenading in the green wood, near the village of K., on one of the airy afternoons of that month of sunshine and tears, April. The scene and the feelings of the lovers prompted the following colloquy:—"William, do not this green wood and our love excite a spirit of poetry? Come, an impromptu." "I cannot, Miss Emily, I have no more imagination than a pig." "But you have a fine fancy." "Do you make the attempt, and I will respond to it if possible." Miss Emily, in the midst of a cluster of bushes, the boughs and leaves trembling in the soft air, began thus:

O, ye little breezes, How ye whistle through the treeses.

To which William immediately responded: Oh! Miss Emily Miss Emily, What poet-ry what poet-ry!

The Devil Killed.—A fellow in Georgia recently disguised himself in a club-foot and horn, and went to the house of a rich widow, called himself the devil, and frightened the family off the premises. He then secured the old lady's money and made off. A mile or two from the scene of his plundering frolic, he met a man returning from a militia training with his gun loaded. Seeing the queer looking object in his path, he hailed him:—"who goes there?" The fellow said he was the Prince of Darkness, and began emitting smoke and sulphur! The other man, not liking the display of fireworks, fired and shot him dead! He was recognised as a neighbor who had been much respected.—Exchange paper.

DR. C. J. FOX. Has just received a large and general assortment of MEDICINES, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for cash. Charlotte, April 27, 1840.

To Whom it may Concern. TAKEN UP, by the subscriber, a Bay Horse, which followed his wagon from near Camden, South Carolina, about ten days ago. Said horse was four years old last Spring, is about fifteen hands high, his left fore-leg white up to the knee, round bodied and snugly built. He has lately been foundered, and is yet lame and bears the fresh mark of bleeding in the neck. The owner is requested to prove his property and take it away. P. C. MCLELLAN. Charlotte, Nov. 16, 1841.

State of North Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY. Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1841.

MARTHA FLENNIKEN vs. SAMUEL FLENNIKEN. Petition for Divorce. IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, SAMUEL FLENNIKEN, is not an inhabitant of this State:—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying the said defendant to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or judgement pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the petition heard ex parte. Witness, JENNINGS B. KERR, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Fourth Monday in August, A. D., 1841, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State. J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C. Price adv. \$10. 37..3m

Administrator's Sale. AS Administrator on the Estate of Jane T. Matthews and Jane E. Matthews, deceased, I will expose to public sale, on Monday the 20th day of December next, at the late residence of Jane T. Matthews, the following property, to wit:

250 ACRES OF LAND, (MOSTLY UNIMPROVED;) TEN LIKELY NEGROES; A QUANTITY OF COTTON, (IN THE SEED.) And various other articles not here mentioned. TERMS OF SALE.—Ten Months' credit, by purchasers giving bond with two approved securities. W. M. MATTHEWS, Admr. Mecklenburg Co., Nov. 23, 1841. 38..3w

TO THE PUBLIC. JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincoln, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms. J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed. Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE. THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has opened a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of GROCERIES; Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds; Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper; Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Macaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint; and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. F. R. ROUCHE. May 25, 1841. 12..y

James Conner, TYPE FOUNDER, Corner of Ann and Nassau Sts., New-York, RESPECTFULLY informs his old patrons, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture and supply every article used in the printing business, as well as to stereotype all jobs that may offer. He embraces this opportunity to return thanks to those whose patronage he has extensively enjoyed for so many years, and to say that he is to be found at the old established stand, corner of Ann and Nassau streets, fully prepared to execute any order that he may be honoured with; and that the Type manufactured by him, is from a selection of pieces taken from his old specimens, together with a number of additions of a superior cut; that he is enabled to supply sorts as well as FONTS, of the most beautiful of his old faces, and of a greatly improved quality of metal. He is also engaged in getting up, by a newly discovered process, an extensive series of new and highly ornamental articles. Arrangements are made with the manufacturers of Presses and other Printing materials, that will enable him to execute orders as expeditiously as any other Founder in the Union, and on as favorable terms. A new specimen is now in the course of printin g

TO THE Fashionable Public. THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the Tailoring Business in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1841-2; and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions. Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building. BETHUNE & JOHNSON. Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7...y

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF Valuable Property! AS Administrator on the estate of the late William Cook, deceased, the subscriber will expose at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, on Friday, the 10th day of December next, the following property, to wit:

Five or six valuable NEGROES, (Among them a very likely young Blacksmith;) A SET OF Blacksmith's Tools; Horses, Cattle, AND Hogs; A quantity of Seed Cotton; Corn, Hay, and Fodder, With numerous other articles not here named. ALSO, A valuable Plantation, CONTAINING 170 Acres of Land, Or thereabouts. Said Plantation lies immediately on the Camden road, eight miles below Charlotte, and adjoins the lands of Col. Augustus Alexander, Charles G. Alexander, Esq., and others. There are BUILDINGS on it, and a Spring of excellent water. Persons desirous of purchasing the Plantation, are invited to go on it and examine for themselves. Terms of the Sale—Six months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security. BENJ. MORROW, Admr. Mecklenburg county, Nov. 16, 1841. 4w

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are once more, and for the last time, called upon to come forward and make payments. If this call is not complied with in a short time, debtors will have to settle with an officer "to a dead certainty."—Those holding claims on the estate are also once more requested to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or their payment will be barred. BENJ. MORROW, Admr. Nov. 16, 1841. 36...4w

Administrators' Notice. THE Subscribers, having qualified at October Term, 1841, of Mecklenburg County Court as Administrators on the estate of William Alexander, deceased, request all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. And all those indebted to the same must make early settlements, as long indulgence will not be given. ADAM ALEXANDER, } Adms. CHAS. T. ALEXANDER, } November 2, 1841. 31..r

THE CULTIVATOR, A consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. WILLIS GAYLORD & LUTHER TUCKER, Editors. Prospectus of Vol. 8, for 1841. THE CULTIVATOR was established to improve and elevate the Agriculture of the country; to give a proper tone to the morals and mind of the farmer; to show him the dignity and importance of his profession; to store his mind with useful knowledge, and convince him that while all classes are and must be more or less dependant on each other, he alone of the whole can make any near approach to independence. If there is one thing more than another, which in this country gives a man superiority over his fellow men, it is knowledge; and this knowledge,—knowledge which is essential to the success of the farmer as to other men,—it is the design of the Cultivator to aid in imparting.

The volume for 1840, is filled entirely with ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS, embracing articles from about 300 Correspondents, from almost every State in the Union. If an increase of subscription beyond any precedent in the history of Agricultural Journals,—if the most unanimous voice of the public pressing in our favor,—if the multitude of private yet flattering testimonials we have received, added to a circulation amounting the first year to TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND, may be admitted as evidence, then we have certainly the most abundant reason to be gratified with the success which has attended the Union of the Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. No expense has been or will be spared to render the Cultivator worthy of the patronage it has received. In the number, variety and excellence of its ILLUSTRATIONS, it is without a rival at home or abroad, the last volume being embellished with nearly ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, illustrating the improved breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Building, Implements, &c., making the Cultivator, all things considered, it is believed, the Cheapest Agricultural Paper ever published in this or any other country.

TERMS.—ONE DOLLAR per annum.—Six copies for \$5.—the money to be remitted in advance, free of postage. A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to Agents who will obtain 25 or more subscribers, and 25 per cent. to those who obtain 100 or more. All subscriptions to commence with a volume. Postmasters and gentlemen disposed to lend their influence to aid the cause of Agriculture, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address JESSE BUEL & CO.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions, and is printed with small type—brovier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months; if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the set speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment. Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may turn to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALE'S and SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged. Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the extra session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for \$1 each; that is, \$1 for the Congressional Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cents each. They will be the next session, will be brought up to the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor.—They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely; but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is \$10, the Semi-weekly Globe \$2 per annum, in advance. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS: For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, \$1. For the Congressional Globe for the next session, \$1 per copy. For the Appendix for the next session, \$1 per copy. Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5; twelve copies for \$10, and so on in proportion for a greater number. Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions. The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par. To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next. No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES. Washington City, October 25, 1841.

Journal of Banking: BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA. This Journal will contain— 1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time. 2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible. 3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business. 4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community. This Journal will be especially intended for Farmers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove unuseful to Merchants and other productive members of society. It will be published every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding. The paper will be fair and the type good. The price will be For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year. For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twenty-five cents each. For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar each. In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance.