A DANGEROUS PROPOSITION.

We have not heretofore noticed in our paper, he proposition of some of the Federal Party, to ote a large sum of money from the public treasuy to the family of the late President Harrison; beause we had hoped the sober good sense of the reflecting men of all parties would condemn such alse philanthropy and such a very dangerous preedent. But it seems the proposition is to be urged upon the next Congress, to vote of the People's money one hundred thousand dollars to the "personal representatives" of the late Gen. Harrison, a recompense for his services of one month as President. A Resolution to this effect was lately dopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Adams county, Pa., and the Representative in Congress from that District "requested" to present it to the city: next Congress. It is as follows:

"Resolved, That Congress be requested to grant to his personal representatives the full amount of the President's salary for the whole term for which

General Harrison was elected." Now, we are sure that our sympathy for the bereaved family of the late President is deep and sincere—quite as much so, we have no doubt, as that of many of those who have made so much parade of their grief; -we would be willing to have Congress, and we hope it will vote a sufficient sum to defray all their expense in removing to Washington and returning to North Bend, and for this purpose, we think one year's salary, twenty-five thousand dollars, would be a bountiful sufficiency. But the proposer of this lavish donation say that General Harrison was poor, and was called upon to make great expenditures in money during the Presidential contest, and in removing to Washington and making his arrangements to live there four years. Who was it forced him to make all this expenditure of money in electioneering for the Presidency? The Federal Party; and we say, if his family are to have this expenditure reimbursed to them, let this same Federal Party do it.

What service had Gen. Harrison rendered the country for which he was not amply paid, and why on the bounty of the Government any more than those of any other individual who has died in the public service? Suppose we should tolerate this precedent, where would its consequences end?-The wives and children of the poor soldiers who are killed in defending their country, and of our high seas and in unhealthy climates, are just as much entitled to the munificence of Government as the son, who live at North Bend, in at least comfortaproposition, to our mind, savors too much of the aristocratic notion that the children and relations of but must be supported at the expense of the industrious laboring men of the country.

Georgia Democracy .- Read the able and truly Republican Report and Resolutions on the preceding page, adopted by the "Democratic Young Men's Convention," which met in Milledgeville, Georgia, on the 1st Monday in this month. They embody the genuine doctrines of '98 Democracy, to which our party of the present day all over the Union cordially subscribe.

The Convention is said to have been most numerously attended-by upwards of four hundred Delegates, and its proceedings characterized by the utmost harmony and enthusiasm. Able addresses were delivered by the Hon. John Forsyth, and several other distinguished Georgians. Gov. Mc-Donald was nominated for re-election in October

Most heartily do we cheer on the Democracy of Georgia in the noble work of redeeming their State from the false position in which she was placed by the elections of 1840. They have made a good beginning, and may they persevere.

Virginia.—The Federal press all over the country are shouting Victory! in fine style over the result of the Virginia Elections. They have little cause for it, we think; -- for they had a majority of ten on joint ballot last year in the Legislature, and this year this majority is reduced to four, and that made up by counting for them two members who have been abused lately by the Richmon Whig, the Federal organ in Virginia, as worse than loco-focos-men who are opposed to a Bank, Distribution, &c. So in the Congressional Delegation: but seven of the twenty-one members elected will vote for the leading measures of the Federal party. If such results can rejoice the hearts of the Federalists, we wish they may never have cause to cease rejoicing. Virginia is "right side up," sound to the core. We wish North Carolina was as clear from the contaminating control of Federalism.

Another Sign .- The Connecticut Legislature met on the 5th instant. The body is almost entirely Federal-only one member of the Senate a Democrat, and a small portion of the House. In his Message, the Federal Governor Ellsworth strongly urges the necessity of a protective Tariff. These northern Federalists come out boldly, not for a Tariff for revenue only, but for such a Tariff as will protect their domestic manufactures, at the expense of the South, and yet we find southern "Whigs' co-operating with them in all their political movements, and denying at the same time that they are Tariff men.

A new federal fashion.—The names of persons appointed to office are given by the National Intelligencer, but the names of the persons removed are purposely omitted. This is a new federal plan, to conecal the barefaced and profligate proscription of the federal cabinet... Lynch. Repub.

The McLeod affair, and the North-Eastern Boundary .- The British felon McLeod, has been taken from Lockport to New York, under a writ of habaes corpus, returnable to the Supreme Court sitting in that City. The object in taking this course, says a New York paper, "is, in the first instance, to try the question of jurisdiction as a question of law." "If the court shall deny the application for the discharge of McLeod, his counsel will apply for a change of the venue. This will no doubt be granted, and he will go trial at such time and place as his counsel shall deem advisable."

But we wish more particularly to call the attention of our readers to the following paragraph, copied from the New York American, one of the leading federal (or administration) papers of the

"If we are rightly informed, it has been agreed between Mr. Fox and the Government of the United States that no farther opposition shall be made by the former to the trial of McLeod. That trial is to go on, under the jurisdiction of New York, without interference either by the British Minister or the National Government. If acquitted, as is most probable, McLeod will be discharged, of course, and he matter thus be disposed of. If convicted, the naional Government will then take the necessary steps to afford him that measure of justice and protection which all the circumstances of the case may require.

"As to the boundary, we learn that a convention has been signed on the part of Great Britain and the United States, which provides for the appointment of six commissioners, three for each party of the dispute. These six, if they can agree, are to give a final decision on the question. If they cannot agree, they are to appoint three others, and a decision by the majority of the nine is to be conclu-

"Such we understand to be the arrangement argeed upon. Some of the details may be incorrectly stated, but we have every reason to believe that the general fact, of a convention being signed will prove

Let the reader mark the import of the first paragraph:-Mr. Fox has agreed not to interfere further with the trial of McLeod, and why? Because the Government at Washington have promised, if he should be found guilty of the charge of murder and arson, for which he is to be tried, "the National Government will then take the necessary steps should his "personal representatives" be pensioned to afford him that measure of justice and PROTEC-TION which all the circumstances of the case may require;"-or, in other words, that the new administration have promised the British Minister that McLeod, even if found guilty, will be shielded from the punishment due to his crimes! What do you think of that, fellow-citizens! And where gallant seamen who lose their lives by exposure on the | do our federal rulers find authority to interpose the power of the National Government and set at liberty a felon condemned on fair trial, by a State "personal representatives" of the late Gen. Harri- Court, for an offence strictly against State laws and State sovereignty? They have no such authority bly magnificent style. If they are in debt, and under the Constitution;—and if they have made wish their oreditors paid, let them go to work, like the promise stated above, of which we have no doubt other folks, and do it, or let their political brethren it is an insult to the sovereign State of New York, help them out if they choose. But Congress would and shows a lamentable disregard of our national not only set a dangerous precedent, but commit a honor in a base truckling to British power. Why palpable violation of the Constitution by voting the do our present rulers at Washington entertain such People's money for any such a purpose. This deep sympathy for McLeod, and use so much exertion to get him out of his difficulties unharmed? Why did Mr. Attorney-General Crittenden go on the great," are too good to work, like other folks, to Lockport some two months since, when McLeon was about being tried before, but was not, because a mistake was made in drawing the jury?-and why has Mr. Webster left his post at Washington and gone to attend his trial at New York? Is it because they have more sympathy for Great Britain, and British felons, than they have love and attachment to American citizens and the honor of our na tion? Their conduct might be so interpreted.

> As regards the settlement of the North-Eastern Boundary question upon the conditions stated above. we would have no objection to it, if any body else had the management of the matter on our part than Mr. Webster. In him we have no sort of confidence—we regard him as essentially British in all his feelings; -and we now prophecy, that if the question of Boundary is settled as above stated, and in the next four years, it will be at the sacrifice to America of all we have contended for-the whole disputed district that is worth a copper.

Crime! - Crime! - We are among those who believe that the publication indiscriminately of all notices of murders, suicides, robberies, forgeries, &c.. tends more to harm than benefit society. For this reason we have excluded from our columns, almost entirely, all such articles, and shall continue to do so. But the frequency of such crimes of late has become truly alarming. The papers from all directions teem with accounts of the most cold-blooded murders, melancholly suicides, insidious thefts and artful cases of forgery, while the villainous swindling of bank officers seems to have become matters of every-day occurrence. The record of crime in the United States for the past three months, is said to surpass in number and atrocity that of any previous year of our history as a nation.

May not a great portion of this crime be set down as the legitimate result of the mode and means of electioneering adopted by the Federal party last

Fatal Occurrence.-The Tallahassee, Florida. Sentinel, states that Willis Alston shot Gen. Leigh Reid in the streets of that town on the 26th ultimo. It will be recollected that Gen. Reid killed Augustus Alston, (brother to Willis) in a duel some two vears since. Gen. Reid lived about 14 hours after ne was shot. The Sentinel says-" We forbear making any comments, as the affair will undergo a legal investigation. Two other persons were (accidentally, we presume,) wounded, one severely, though we trust not mortally."

The Tallahassee Floridian, of a later date, re-

"It is with deep regret that we announce the death of General Leigh Read. He was murdered in the streets of our city, on Monday last, by Willis Alston, who had secreted himself in the dwelling house of Michael Ledwith, a citizen of the town, and as General Read passed by a few yards beyond the door of the house, he stepped out and de-liberately shot him twice with a double barrelled gun, loaded with slugs and small pistol bullets. The General lived but a few hours. The jury of inquest brought in a verdict of wilful murder. None doubt that there were accomplices in the act, whom it is to be hoped justice and the law will overtake." FOREIGN NEWS.

settlement of the difficulty between England and China. An English paper says:

"This was not effected until two of the forts at the passage of the Bogue had been stormed by the British forces, the fleet of war junks destroyed, and the batteries higher up the river bombarded by the fleet. Then the Governor of Canton, seeing that the time for proscratination was passed, sent to beg for a suspension of hostilities, and commenced the negociation, wnich speedily led to a settlement of the dispute, at least, so far as he had the power of settling it. The following are the terms agreed

1. The cession of the island and harbour of Hongkong to the British Crown. All just charges and duties to the empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid as if the trade were conducted at

2. An indemnity to the British Government of six millions of dollars, one million payable at once, and the remainder in equal annual installments, ending

3. Direct official intercourse between the countries apon an equal footing.

4. The trade of the port of Canton to be opened within ten days after the Chinese new year, and to be carried on at Whampoa till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement.

The details of the China Question are not fully riven, but so far as they were understood it appears they are not satisfactory to the English merchants."

The public mind in England seems to have become quite calm on the subject of McLood's imprisonment, and the other difficulties with this country. The Cotton market at Liverpool was repre sented as extremely dull.

It is now almost certain that the Steam ship Pre sident, which sailed from New York some weeks since for Liverpool, has been lost at sea. Nothing had been heard from her when the Britannia sail ed. Eighty per cent. was offered for her insurance, but was not taken. The President look out upwards of twenty passengers.

Albany Cultivator .- We feel greatly indebted to the Editors of "THE CULTIVATOR," a most valuable agricultural journal, pullished monthly at Albany, N. Y., for favoring us with an exchange. The No. for May has just been received and presents in its contents a rich treat to the lover of agricultural knowledge. Any of our friends can feast upon its pages by calling at our office. We

annex the Table of Contents:

CONTENTS OF THE CULTIVATOR FOR MAY: Notice of Liebig's organic chemistry, applied to agriculture; Work for the month on the farm and in the garden; Transmutation; Plaster on wheat; Corn culture; Tobacco; Bees; Sheep in Ohio; Feeding milch cows; Inquiries; A Tennesseea 1; Indian corn; Suggestions about pigs; Profitable sow; Pit Saw and Splitting Machine; Charlock; Mustard seed; Pumps; Working cattle; English berkshires and bacon; Parasitic animals; Agricultural Census of New York: Diseased peach-trees; Morello cherry; Maxims and precepts for young farmers, &c., by Jas. M Garnett; Canada thistles, by D. S. Curtis; Bulleting; Shearing Sheep, by L. A Morrel; Transportation of Cattle, by R. L. Allen; Hussey's Reaping Machine, by O. Hussey; Plans of Barns and Cattle Yards, J. F. L.; To preserve Hams, by D. G. Mo-sher; To cure Scratches; The Hessian Fly, by E. Tilghman; Ashe-house and Smokery, by C. Moses Suggestions to State Agricul. Society, by N. N. D. Planting in Drills, by C. Osborn; Farm Report, by tham; Culture of Corn, by a subscriber; Weight of Berkshires, by A. B. Allen; Experiments in Maryland, by D. G. Weems; Culture of the Hop, by J. H. Dunbar; Weight of two Lambs, by J. & S Adams; Short horn Bull Northumberland; Pitt's Thrashing Machine, by C. N. Bement; Ornamental Gardening, by A. Walsh; Weight of six Hogs, by S. Homer, Jr. American Society of Agriculture, by S. Robinson; Inquiry, raising Chesnut Timber, by F. H. Gordon; Farmer's Song, by A. W.; Light on the Silk Culture, by E. Morris; Culture of Corn, by H. H. Barber; Notice of improved Cattle, by J. Pasco; The Rohan Potatoe at Quebec, by H. Gowen; Root Steamers, &c., by F. Rotch; Wool growing in Buenos Ayres, by A Northern man; Buckthorn for Hedges, by C. L. Shepherd; The Howard Plow, by J. Breck & Co.; Animal manures, by D. Tomlinson; Proper time for cutting bushes, by A. Peck; Horses vs Mules, by R. L. Allen; Mississippi Agriculture, by Cincinatus; Blind Staggers, &c., R. L.; Useful Recipes; Notices to Correspondents, &c.

This No. of the Cultivator is accompanied with several beautiful Engravings, illustrative of

Ox Gearing; Parasitic Animals; Reaping Machine; Farm Buildings; Ground Plan of do.; Ashhouse and Smokery; Marking Roller; Bull North-

"The Spoils."—The newly appointed Collectors of Customs at Boston and Philadelphia, have made every Democrat who held an office in these Dr. Franklin in Congress. I never heard either of Custom Houses walk out, and conferred their places upon the most noisy, unscrupulous and unprincipled political partizans to be found in those cities. Of the appointments made by the Philadelphia Collector, the "Spirit of the Times" says;

"The appointments have absolutely shocked the moral sense of even the Federalists themselves .-Indignation meetings have been held by them, and at one-the Moyamensing-a Committee was appointed to go to Washington, and represent the terrible perversion of principle as illustrated by the selections of the Collector. When we spoke of Pipe Layers being rewarded with office-men who openly violated the election laws of our own and our neighboring States for hire-we alluded to notorious facts, militating so strongly against the professions of Mr. Tyler in his address, that he should blush for the inconsistency his creatures have occasioned. When we spoke of appointments too, of men who have just escaped the States-Prison, our words were the simple truth, and none in this meridian pretend to gainsay them. Alas! what a "Christian administration!!

# ALABAMA.

The called Legislature of this State has adjourned, after remaining in Session nine days. We copy from the Tuscaloosa "Monitor," the titles of the most important Acts and Resolutions passed

For a special election for electing Members to the twenty seventh Congress, and for other purpo-

[That the Governor forthwith issue his Proclamation, for the election of five members to Congress on a day not less than twenty days form the date of his Proclamation, which shall be held according to the provisions of the Act to establish the General Ticket system. The Sheriffs shall make return of the election to the Governor within ten days thereafter, who shall issue certificates to the members

To amend the Charters of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its branches.

[Sanctions the suspension of specie payments in-To amend the Charters of the Bank of Mobile

[Requires them to have in their vaults, on the The Steam ship Britannia arrived at Boston on first day of July each year, Gold and Silver equal the 6th instant, bringing the important news of the to one half of their immediate liabilities on Notes issued, but the amount not to exceed one-fourth of their capital stock.]

Preamble and joint Resolution of the General

Assembly of the State of Alabama. [Expresses the opinion that the Executive authority of the State of New York has violated the Constitution of the U.S. by refusing to surrender on demand to the Governor of Virginia certain refugees from justice, and that the State of Alabama will stand by Virginia, in the position she has taken on the subject.]

Joint Resolutions in relation to the death of Wiliam Henry Harrison, late President of the United

[Expresses the sympathy of the Legislature for the national bereavement, and requests the Govenor to convey to the widow of the deceased President an assurance of the sincere condolence of the State of Alabama; and also that, as a token of respect, the members will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.]

#### From the Charleston Mercury.

### TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

A respected acquaintance has transmitted to us the following letter, which was sent to Daniel W Courts, Esq., on occasion of his resigning the United States Consulship at Matanzas. The letter was signed by every American Merchant in Matanzas and is therefore an honorable testimonial of the manner in which he has discharged his duties .-We take pleasure in giving it publicity:

MATANZAS, FEB. 11, 1841.

DANIEL W. COURTS, Esq.,

Sir; Learning that you have resigned the office of Consul of the United States of America, at this port, and that you intend soon to return to your native home, we, the undersigned, merchants of this city, and American shipmasters trading thereto, avail ourselves of this mode of expressing our satisfaction at the manner in which the business of the office has been conducted while under your charge and to offer you our best wishes for your future happiness and success in life.

### HORRID MURDER AND ROBBERY.

The city of St. Louis was thrown into great excitement on the morning of the 18th inst. Letters of that date informs us that "some robbers, last night, entered the store of Messrs. Simmons & Robertson. and murdered two clerks, after which they took what they could find and set fire to the building; this morning that elegant store lies a heap of smoking ruins. Collier and Pettis's banking house being in the same building is also consumed. The two young men were of the greatest respectability, packed majority of Federalists, and the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their establishment by and their loss is mourned by all. Several thousand people are at this moment standing round the ruins, hoping to find the remains of Mr. Baker; the other,

Mr. Weaver, was found with his face much cut by a bowie knife, and a pistol shot over the eye .-They were both, I believe, from New York .-Another man was killed by the falling of the walls. The citizens met this morning and offered a reward of \$5000. Every boat leaving the port is boarded scription to the daily or semi-weekly-paper, will paby the police officers; one has just returned with a tronize the cheaper publications issued by us-the

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 23d, contains the following proclamation of the city authorities of St.

## FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

Whereas, the counting house of William G. Pettus, in the city of St. Louis, was last night rob- the first year of the present Administration is pregbed and set fire to, and two young men murdered by burglars; the above reward of five thousand dollars will be paid by the city of St. Louis for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the acts, or for such information as shall lead to their detection and conviction, or a proportional part of the said sum for any one or more of them,

JOHN D. DAGGETT. Mayor of the city of St. Louis.

April 18, 1841.

We learn further that the murdered men were named Baker and Weaver: that Baker was found near the door, being shot through the head and having one hand cut off; the body of Weaver had not been found when the Brazil started; nor was it known what amount of money had been caried off, as there had not been time to remove the rubbish of the building, which was burnt to the ground.

Federal Court-This Court commences it Spring Term to-morrow, in this City. Three Prisoners, charged with mutinous conduct on board he Steamer Wilmington, were placed in our Jail, on Saturday evening, to answer at this Term.

Raleigh Register, May 11.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF CONGRESS.—" erved with General Washington in the legislaare of Virginia before the Revolution, and with them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but to the main point which was to decide the question. They laid their shoulders to the great points, knowing that the little ones would follow of themselves. If the present Congress errs in too much talking, how can it be otherwise in a body to which People send men who question every thing, yield nothing, and talk by the hour?"

Speaker of the next House of Representatives .-The National Intelligencer states, that the names of the following gentlemen have been mentioned in connexion with this distinguished post :--- Geo. N. Briggs, of Massachusetts, John M. Botts, of Virginia; Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts; Wm. C. Dawson, of Georgia; Millard Fillmore, of N. York; Thomas W. Gilmer, of Virginia; William Cost Johnson, of Maryland; Joseph Lawrence, of Pennsylvania; John White of Kentucky, and Henry A Wise, of Virginia.

A Western paper says a rumor is affoat that Joe newspapers. Smith, the Mormon Prophet and High Priest, lately took a ride with Rigdon, his second in command and having returned without his Lieutenant, the citizens of Nanvos enquired what had become of him, and Joe replied that Rigdon had been translated to Heaven.-Star.

Dismemberment of Mexico.—The latest intelli-gence we have from Tampico and Matamoras intimates that a plan is now on foot, and about to be executed, by which all the Northern States of Mexico will be erected into a separate government at the head of which Gen. Arista will be placed.

N. O. Courier

Western Wit .- A Hoosier sold a neighbor a dog, which he recommended as first rate for raccoon huning. Shortly after, the purchaser met his neigh-

"I say, friend, this ere dog don't know a coon from a sheep."

"Youv'e tried him, ha?"

"Yes, and he ain't worth a curse." "Well, I didn't know exactly how that was; but as he was'nt good for nothing else, I thought he and the Planters and Merchants Bank of Mobile. | must be the very devil after coons."

Wesleyan Methodists.—A late English paper says that the Wesleyan Methodists have no less than 160 foreign missionary stations, they employ 220 missionaries, and in the schools under the supervision of those missionaries there are 40,000 children. The contributions to the missionary funds within the last year were nearly £90,000.—Raleigh Star.

## THE MARKINGS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., MAY 13, 1841.

	Cents.	Cents.
Bacon, per lb.,	8 a 101	Pork, per lb., 7 a 10
Butter,	a 37½	Mclasses, gal. 35 a 45
Beef,	8 a 121	Lard, 10 a 14
Cotton,	8 a 10	Peas, 56 a 624
Corn,	70 a 75	Sugar, loaf, 18 a 22
Fowls, each,	12 a 20	do brown, 15 a 16
Flour, barrel,	650 a 750	Tea, hys., lb. 100 a 125
Rice, bush.,	300 a 350	do gunp. 125 a 150
	-	The state of the s

CAMDEN, S. C., MAY 12, 1841.

Onnibian, S. C., Mili 1 15, 1641.				
Beef, in market, 5		Corn, bushel,	50	
Bacon, from wag., 7 a 8		Flour, barrel,	\$6 50	
Butter,		Feathers,	37 a 45	
Beeswax,	13 a 25	Iron,	5 a 8	
Bagging,	24	Lard,	10 a 12	
Bale Rope,	10	Oil, currier's,	75 a 100	
Coffee,	14 a 16	Molasses,	45 a 56	
Cotton.	83 a 111	Salt, per sack	250	

#### Died,

In this County, on the 11th instant, of Dropsy, Mrs. Harriet Todd, consort of Mr. Samuel H. Todd, aged about 35 years, leaving a bereaved husband and 6 children to mourn the loss of their most tender and affectionate earthly friend.

### PROSPECTUS.

The publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers-to which a seventh is about to be addedpublished at Washington-all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of government tell with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in the Senate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of \$40,000 in preparation to do the Congressional work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers whose contract was violated,) and by having this whole work of defamation and rain accomplished by the judgment of the Senate of the Union to give it the sanction of the highest tribunal known to our country. The work was done by a caucus packed majority of Federalists, and the Editors of the patronage they may recieve from political friends for the papers they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of lumping contribution by which the banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. It such of our Democratic friends whose circumstances do not justify a sub-Extra Globe—the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix—we shall be enabled to maintain as heretofore, our corps of Congressional Reporters at the cost of \$3,000 per annum, and to draw to our aid some of the ablest pens in our country. We trust, under these circumstaces, and at a time when the greatest interests of the country, and its future destiny, are put at stake upon the events with which nant, that no individual who has the cause of Democracy at heart, will hesitate to meet this appeal, when at the same time he will feel assured that this trifling tax for his own advantage, will sustain in triumph at Washington the long-tried and faithful

press of his party.

THE EXTRA GLOBE will be published weekly for six months, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th May, and ending on the 19th November next, making twenty-six numbers, the last of which will contain an index. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages. It will contain principally political matter. The political aspect and bearing of the measures before Congress during the special session will be fully developed, and when the pro-ceedings are considered of much interest to the public, they will be given at length.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and AP-PENDIX will begin with the extra session of Congress, to commence on Monday, the 31st of May next, and will be continued during the session. The Congressional Globe will give an impartial history of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and the Appendix will contain all the speeches on both sides of important subjects, at full length, as written out or revised by the members themselves. They will be printed as fast as the business of the two Houses furnishes matter for a number. It is certain that we will publish more numbers of each than there will be weeks in the sesson. They will be issued in the same form as the Extra Globe, and a copious index to each. Nothing but the proceedings and speeches of Congress will be admitted into the Congressional Globe or Appendix.

These works being printed in a suitable form for binding, with copious indexes, will form a vauable, indeed, a necessary, appendage to the library of the statesman and politician, giving, as they do, at an extremely moderate price, a complete epitome of the political and legislative history of the period.

Subscriptions for the EXTRA GLOBE should be here by the 26th May, and for the Congressional GLOBE and APPENDIX by the 6th June next, to insure all the numbers.

For I copy of the Extra Globe " 6 copies " 12 do And so on in proportion for a greater number. For 1 copy of the Congressional Globe, or Appendix 50 cents.

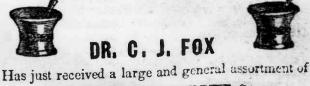
" 6 copies of either " 12 do do And so on in proportion for a greater number. Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By the regulations of the Post Office Department, postmasters are authorized to

frank letters containing money for subscriptions to The notes of any bank, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be recieved

by us at par.

No attention will be paid to any order unless

the money accompasies it. BLAIR & RIVES WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1841.



MEDICINES. Drugs, paints, Oils,

# Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for

medical use,

Surgical instrumibats, And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for cash. Charlotte, April 27, 1840.