THE EXPENSES OF THE PAST AND | ment, the aggregate of new appropriations | PRESENT ADMINISTRATIONS CONTRASTED.

By a Committee of Congress.

The amount of expenditures in a government depends in part on its general policy, whether extravagant or economical, and in part on the exigencies of the times.

Looking to all these, it is manifest that the expenses under the administration of the whigs have been much higher and less justifi-Though our opponents assailed his adminisnoies--tion with many gross exaggerations on this In 1841 (a) topic, and made numerous pledges of reform, in 1842 it has turned out in this, as in many other In 1843 (b) matters, that all those pledges have been for- In 1544 (c) feited, and a deceived community can safely place no further confidence either in their whole amount of nominal expenditures, includsintements or promises.

A moment to the proof of this. The evig- two years of whig administration (1841-42) some : the overflowing revenue, and the bank appropriations than usual for the extinguish- \$1,936,703. ment of Indian titles; the clearing out of . rivers and harbors, the crection of public year. Three quarters ascertained-\$16,920,buildings, forts, and light-houses, and for sev- 193; add one quarter at some rate. eral other objects deeply interesting to many parts of the Union. Under such strong im- cal year. polses, the increased expenses of those objects were generally valed for by both whigs year; and the result will probably exceed that, and democrats, and could not be immediately juless the democratic party succeed in cutting stopped, though their reduction began the very down some of the large estimated expenses tirst year of Mr Van Buren's term, and was for 1541. This is almost tweive millions a again and again orged on the consideration vear greater than was promised before the again and again arged on the consideration year greater than was professed before the of Congress by the proper organ of the Trea-sary Department. It will be seen by the taba-ly than the average expenses under General har statement, shon given, that the actual ex- Jackson, and three or four millions more anpenditures were in this way lessened several millions every year during his term, till, in and Mr Van Buren's terms united. the last one, (1S40,) they equalled only about . twenty-two millions and a third.

As conclusive evidence of this reduction, here is an exhibit, officially given by the present Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report of December 6, 1813. It is the whole duce to about thirdeen teillious annually-but expendition for each year of Mr Van Buren's which, instead of lowering, they have actually administration, excluding only the debt of the increased, from twenty-two and a half mil-Treasury notes, as is usual in asconaining lions of his last year, to more than twenty-six the actual expenses 1

10.0	21		
18	338		
36	39		
3.5	949		
DO:	÷.	167	

other 1 ?

1454

1830

1531

1832

1833.

3534

1535

1830

1837

1638

1836

temperory.

22,351,147 true that, including appropriations added by was proposed under that adminis- | Congress, and large drawbacks of revenue tration to go much further, and in 1511 to not stopped, though requested, a small reduce the exact laures below twenty mil- deficiency occurred of about five and a hair tions; and in 1812, and afterwards, to reduce millious in the whole four years ; and, in conthem to only seventhen or eighteen millions. sequence of that, something like that sum had (See the annual Treasury reports in Decem- been added to the temporary debt on the 4th har 1833 and 15:10 of March, 1841, when Mr Van Buren went

Reduced as der expenses das appear to out of power. (See Mr Forward's report to have a "", it is also a fact that their amount the Schate, No. 41, January 10, 1842.) But would appear still lower, by many millions this was the whole of the faise forty million if the objective which were extraordinary and debt, created under him; while, as to the \$26,742,948-which, according to the last temperter were de lucied.

table, it appears, but from the commence. --- all of it, but that five or six millions, has ment of General Jarsson's first term to 1839, been created since, except about a quarter of 11. They were adopted by the Senate also, ment of treaster and the whole expending a million of the old debt, and a million and a by a large unjority, (though I am unable to vearly, was not or mallers of a permanent | foird assumed by Congress on account of the

equalled from five to six millious. It was for the election of spendthrifts like these for might perhaps succeed him." thus that the expenses of that year, instead of leaders ?- who keep the promise of frugality "John Mason, Jr., of Montgomery county, being kept down at nineteen or twenty mil- and retrenchment to the ear, but break it to was called and stated as follows: John Mason lions, wore swollen to twenty-six millions; the hopes-who prostrated the public credit at of Montgomery states, that before David

and have never since been reduced by our one time, in the close of 1841 and first half of Trimble went to Congress in 1824, (eay opponents, nor proposed to be reduced so 1842, so as not to be able to borrow a dollar September court, 1824,) he was contending low, within eight or ten millions, as had been at par, and never restored it till adopting dem- with witness that Mr Rowan ought not to be promised before the election. Not to rest any ocratic counsels and taking back the proceeds elected Senator to Congress, because he was of this on assertion, a table is annexed, com- of the public lands-and who became for an apostate federalist, and that he would be piled from the reports of their own officers .- months unable to meet their debts, and, if let surprised if witness voted for him. Witness See annual Treasury report, December, alone, woold have required a bankrupt law for said that the presidential election was coming 1843, pp. 30, 31, appendix.) Expenses in- the General Government itself, as ample as on, and, from the number of candidates, he able, than those under Mr Van Boren. dependent of the public debt and treasury that they passed to sponge out the private expected that the election would come before

> \$26,394,343 public officers! 23.921,057 22,560,224 Mr Boyd's Letter. 26,877,059 (a) As some persons might wish to see the

MR CLAY'S BARGAIN

We call the attention of our readers to the Adams had agreed to give up the navigation ing treasury notes and debt, we give the only following letter of Colonel Lina Boyd, a of the Mississippi river for whales and mackencies that affected the expenses of Mr Van which are complete, from the same report, and member of Congress from the first congress erel, and that he (Adams) had always been taken up for consideration. The amendment Buren's administration were numerous. A- the two which preceded them : 1839. \$36,- sional district of Kentucky, to Messrs Coles an enemy to the West. When witness heard mong them, the Florida war was very burden-117.176-1840, \$26,437,761-1841, \$32, and Hopkins, members of Congress from that Trimble had voted for Adams, he was is to make the postage on letters for every within a few past years, extensively engaged 092,721-1842, 852,398,9 6. This makes Virginia, and by them caused to be published surprised; and soon after his return, he had additional quarter of an ounce, over the half the attention of scientific men. That elect i expansions of 1835 and 1836, led to larger the two whig years the highest by the sum of, in the Richmond Enquirer, from which paper a conversation with him about his vale, in ounce chargeable with single postage, half as city and magnetism are intimately connected. we extract it t

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S. March 29, 1841.

Gendemen: Your letter of the 27th tast, is at hand. I fear I shall not be able to suswer ill your inquiries satisfactorily. Twenty recollection of many facts and circumstances without him."" connected with the memorable presidential contest of 1824. * * In 1824, the Clay electoral ticket, in Ken- is a specimen :

tucky might be given to Mr Adams, Mr no circumstances, would Gen. Jackson ap- Senate adjourned. Henry Crittenden, a brother to our present point our friend, Henry Clay, Secretary, of

Senator, introduced into the House of Repre- State. We ascertained that Mr Adoms would sentatives two resolutions, one requesting our appoint our friend, Henry Clay, Secretary of the choice of the people of Kentucisy. They would, appoint our friend Henry Clay Secrewere debated on the 31st of December, 1824, hary of State, if you expected me to vote for ing the resolutions, was, that Mr Clay might which I could not, and would not do.' not bo made Secretary of State to the exclusion of General Jackson for the Presi-

Mr Benjamin Hardio, then a prominent

vote for Mr Adams, and believed he would Justices of the peace, was duly certified, and get the vote of Kentucky, unless this House was published about that time in the papers df

the the blowing extract from an official annual report from the Treasury, now exists to 21, and that declaring that he was the choice with the election of 1824. give the precise vote,) and sent to Washing-

debts of many of their political friends and Congress, and said to Trimble, suppose that you vote for Mr Adams, who is also an apostate federalist. "Trimble replied, he knew Adams to be

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

an apostate federalist, and that if he ever voted for him, witness might call him a federalist as long as he lived. He also said, that

"Jacob Frizzle, Jesse Hannick, Henry Halbert, John Griffith, David C. Heath, Wm. Davis, Wm. C. Coffrin, Hez. Griffith, Richard Pell, Wm. Hamblin, John Hendrick, David Tonkry." (The above statement was sworp to before

Signed,

Very respectfully, Your ob't servant,

LINN BOYD. Messas W. Coles G. W. Hopkins.

What prudent citizen can rally to the polis whom for his Secretary; and that Mr Clay Mr Choate then took the floor on the subject | face of the water than it decomposed the water of the tariff, and vindicated the whig tariff of ter to unite with its oxygen, and the heat

1842. When he had concluded, the Senate free, ignited the hydrogen. It burned with a line white flame, and produced a beautifu edjourned till Monday. violet colored vapor.

In the House, a resolution was presented Soda is an article of much importance in from the Legislature of Maryland, requesting the asts, and is very similar in its nature their representatives in Congress to endeavor potassa. This is obtained from the ashes marine plants, and was formerly know to effect the passage of a law making it pancommerce by the name of berrillo. ishable by imprisonment, for suy oue to res- bined with oil, it forms hard soap, putasi cue from the master, a runaway slave. The soft scap; this, however, may be rented consideration of private bills occupied the hard by adding carbonate of sode internation table sait.) Sodium, or pure soda, is man balance of the day.

appropriations for the pay of the army was under consideration till adjournment.

April 15 .- In the Senate, to-day, the bill to reduce the rates of postage, to limit the use as a part of domestic education, vertent. and correct the abuse of the franking privilege, and for the prevention of frauds on the revenues of the Post Office Department, was proposed by Mr Woodbury, the effect of which which he gave as his reasons that We ascer- much more as the single postage, instead of and probably a mere modification of the same tained if Mr Adams was made President, Mr double as much more as provided by the bill, thing, is now regarded as more than a more Clay would be made Secretary of State; and was, after debate, agreed to by a vote of 17 to conjecture. What results may yet be deducthat if Gen. Jackson was made President, Mr 15. Various other unimportant amendments ed from this branch of science, it is impossi-Clay would not be made Secretary ; and that were disposed of. Mr Wright proposed ano- ble to predict ; but that these results will be it would be better for us to have Adams, with ther amendment, which remains unacted upon, great, important to science, and of extensive years have passed away, and with them the Mr Clay Secretary, than General Jackson to abolish the franking privilege enturely. application in the arts, in medicine, and in

Of the mass of testimony other than that ment of the bill, which he was opposed to pass. As a means of producing motion, of convertaken before the Senate, the following affidavit ing in its present objectionable form, against ing intelligence, of facilitating philosophical

tucky, received 17,331, and the Jackson tecket "We, the subscribers, certify on oath, that partment. He subsequently withdrew the of mony of the phenomena of nature, electro-6.455 votes. No other ricket was run; but we were severally present at the Lewis county motion at the solicitation of Mr Bachanan, magnetism promises to be of great utility. there were one or two volunteer candidates court, for October, 1825, and heard David who wished to see it the franking privilege Electro-magnetism, therefore, is a subject for Adams, who received, perhaps, a hundred T-imble make a speech, and he used the fel- could not be regulated. If it was to continue which every one, it he cannot know all, should votes. The public feeling of the Legislature, lowing language: "When we went on last as at present, a source of abuse offensive to 1 low something. As a matter of entertainas well as of the country, was overwhelming fall to the city of Washington, we found Mr the whole country, he would vote for the inde-in favor of General Jackson after Mr Clay; Crawford out of the question; the contest finite postponement of the bill. He was anxi-terest the inquirer, while it unlocks the storeand when, in the month of December, an im- was between General Jackson and John ous to perfect the bill if it could be done. Be- house of nature and developes many of her pression began to prevail that the vote of Ken- Quincy Adams. We ascertained, that, under fore disposing of the pending amendment, the secret treasures. It is, therefore, with previ-

Communications.

For the Carolujan. CHEMICAL LECTURE.

bers of Congress from Kentucky to vote for The limits of un ordinary letter preclude Mr Bayne: At the request of our friend O. in motion, as well as the general theory of Gen. Jackson, was adopted by a vote of 69 the presentation of further matter connected I will give to you, in his absence, in my im- Magnetism, its connection with Electricity. Mr Bayne: At the request of our friend O. I in motion, as well as the general theory of perfect way, a description of the lecture of and its operation on the magnetic needle, last Thursday night. The gases having were off well explained and illustrated. the been taken up and discussed, the alkalies were experiments on air and steam, for the illu-intaken as the next subject. These are, per- tion of which the Lacturer is formiched with

factured in a similar manner to potest and April 13 .- In the House, the bill making pure potash, except the ashes of marine are used instead of common word ash The experiments during this lecture, ex. ly of making soap, were very interest Yours, &c.

> For the North Caro my DR. FITSGIBBON'S LECTURES

Electro-unguetism is a subject which has Mr McDuffie moved the indefinite postpane. other concerns of life, is more than probable. the wishes of the head of the Pest Office De- inquiries, and as furnishing an explanation

har pleasure that we notice the become con-In the House, Mr Cranston obtained per- cently given in this place by Dr. Fazgibbon mission to present a protest from the Legisla- Locturer in the Lyceum of Norfolk, in Ve ture of Rhode Island against the interference ginia. This gentleman, during a recess in representatives in Congress to vote for Gen. State. Knowing this, then, fellow citizens, of the House of Representatives in the of his employment, has come into this State. Jackson, and the other declaring that he was that Gen. Jackson would not, and Mr Adams fairs of that State, which was ordered to be for the purpose of presenting, by lectures, sevprinted. After the disposal of that subject, eral subjects connected with philosophy he-Mr Burke presented the protect of the mi. fore any who may be disposed to attend. He nority of the Legislature of Rhode Island a. triugs with him an apparatus on electro-maggainst the protest of the majority. The Honse uction-splendid and complete. He has then reconsidered the vote by which the army every variety that has yet been constructed. appropriation bill was passed yesterday, for His explanations of this branch of science the purpose of again offering the amendment have been clear and full, and his experiments submitted by Mr Boyd; but the amendment have been not only extraordinary, but highly was again negatived, and the bill was passed instructive. The mode of constructing and through its final stages.

cess of carrying intelligence by the Electromagnetic Telegraph, now in process of construction between Baltin ore and Washington, by Professor Morse; the production of Renard motion, and the power of putting machinery

aps, as interesting and important as any of an excellent air pump and model engines

mually than the average of Generall Jackson's Another consideration connected with this subject, and I leave it for the present. Besides the reiterated charge of great expenditures in amount under Mr Van Burea,

which the whigs engaged to reform and revillions in one, and higher than that proposed \$33,505,274 in another year-they complained grievously 31,421,195 that the expenses under Mr Van Buren were and in that debate one reason given for adopt. General Jackson you expected are to do that 24,999,189 not met by the revenue of cach year. It is

member of the House, and in favor of the resolutions, and now a candidate on the Clay electoral ticket, said, the hnew that many of our members of Congress were inclined to

acted." The resolution requesting the mem. Keutucky.)

(b) Estimated one quarter of the calendar

maty che act, latt ou mose arising District of Columbia. Indeed, Mr Clay went ins, each as before at, so far, in words, as to pledge bimseli, and During the succeeding month it was the opinion of a non- caused his friends in the Searce to pledge confidently asserted in private conversations,

jurity of both particle on congress, justified the themselves, to appropriations, and left to the Executive, how- reckles ly plunged to.

laws, which he had sworn to see carried into [February, 1842 :) " Readyed. That it is the duty of the Gen-

Extract from Report to Senate, January 7, 1840. et al Government to provide un adequate revein time of peace, a deficiency of revenue, es-

to it.

(c) Estimated by the Secretary, for the fis-

This is, on an average, \$21,938,170 a

\$7,503,204 pecially during successive years, is unwise, tainly conveying the idea. and must lead to pernicious consequences." 7.624,827 Yet, in the face of this, he and his friends 7.679,412 have, every year since they came into power, for Mr Adams, was so great, and the charge and took up a bill for the improvement of har-5.527.095 solve. They began by giving away the reve-9.567,797 me from the public lands, and next failed en-9,157,490 tirely in providing what was adequate from 11,655,057 other sources. They have, every year after, 13.098.321 in a period of protound peace, resorted to the 13 837,594 shifts of new loaus or new Treasury notes. 13.325.800 And, after thus swelling the dobt to more than

hithesto effected-can be inferred from the

From this signal example let an intelligent

But if no reduction is made for extraordi- twenty-six millions, they contemplate an exnary and temperary objects, the expenses un- penditore this year and the next, which, unless der the democratic administration have been prevented by retreachment or new taxation shamefully exaggerated. on the people, will cause a further deficiency

The average expenditures, independent of and debt, which the Secretary of the Treasury me debt, were only about \$11,000,000 yearly estimates at \$8,577,059 more. At the end during them rol Jaciosan's terms, and, taking of next year, it things go on in this way, their his and Mr V o Bacen's opether, were only debt may reach \$33,000,000. How much about 521,000, 00; an this, including every- they will retreach in expenses, to obviate this, thing tempority and extraordinary. (See Mr unless forced into it by persevering formuess Ewing's report at the extra session, 1841, to on the part of democratic members-whose the House of Representatives, No. 31, making unflagging exertions have accomplished all the average out, \$21,199,251.)

This is the naked truth, as proved by the past. reports of whig Secretaries, instead of an ex-

In the Schate, where Mr Clay's majority penditure of forty millions annually, which has been decided during the whole period, was so often recipiesly charged in the can- numerous additions of appropriations and exvass of 1840. But our opponents held out penses have originated, rather than retrenchthat, under them, a reduction of the expenses ments ; and, among the former, that most unwas to be made, not merely to tventy and warrantable donation to whig printers of near eighteen millions, but of the teen millions of mily measured dollars. There, the reductions dollars, yearly; and this from a quarter, among attempted by democrats in the other House, many others, not likely to be gainsaid as not have also been thwarted in many cases, and authoritative with the whig party. " The and in others defeated. And there, last, but not and expenditure (said Mr Clay) may, is a least, in strong proof that the whig party, as a reasonable time, be brought down from its party, meditate no real real retrenchment in present amount of almost forty millions to expenses-there, where Clay whigs outnumucar one-third of that sum."-(Mr Clay's ber all opposed to them-the great leader himspeech at Hanover court house, in 1840, re- self: got up a committee of retreachment, and ported in the National Intelligencer of July had his colleague placed at the head of it. Bet, 15, 1840.) Having already shown the ground-incredible as it might seem, never, to the prelessness of that charge about forty minions, sent moment-never has a single report of let us see a moment how the deliberate ex- any kind come from that contraitice; never a pectations held out, accompanying it, have single dollar of retrenchment been proposed ; been disappointed. Instead of keeping down never a shifting tried to be said ' to the public the expenses of 1841 below eventy millions, treasury, nor "... jugle burden on the people which Mr Van Baren's administration propos- recommended to be lightened.

ed-lustead of economising as the exigencies of the times and their own pledges required, vermanry learn the after worthlessness of all even to threese millions - the whigs, as soon whig professions as to economy and retrenchas fully seated in power, convened an extra ment in the public expenses. seasion of Congress, and began forthwith to

vote away more money. They gave outright sion, the Clay whigs have had a decided masomething like twenty thousand dollars to Mrs jority in both Houses of Congress, over both Harrison. They added object after object, democrats and Tyler men; and have thus duce more to the interests of the West, than priating \$100,000 to commence with, was the fire, furnished the supporter of combustion, and scheme on scheme, without any exhapt-draary emergency, till, before their a form-well as recents.

that if Mr Adams was elected, Mr Clay would " network such a coorse ; but still be Secretary of State, placing him in a position which Mr Clay alterwards called the line

our members of Congress, advising them to disregard the resolutions of the Legislature. In the developements of 1827 and 1828, Aggregate account for permanent and ordi- nue within the year to meet the current ex- this rumor was traced directly to a letter or count of abjects either pairs educing or either by ions or by treasury notes, to supply, himself to some of his triends in Kentucky, not, perhaps, using the very words, but cer-

In 1826, the general excitement on ac- introduction, &c., after which the House count of the vote of Mr Clay and his friends resolved itself into committee of the whole, of a corrupt bargain between Mr Adams and Mr Chry was so pointed, and openly made, that the Senate of Kentucky was induced to

and papers were sent for, &c.; and of the from one of the whig books, "For Henry Clay, testimony given before that body, the following is a part :

and the House adjourned without taking any "John S. Hilt, of Bourbon, stated, among action on the bill. other things, that Gen. Metcalle told him, in

Washington city, about the 4th or 5th of Jan-April 10 .- After the usual presentation of uary, 1825, that the knew little more than petitions and memorials, and the passage of when he first arrived, or than witness : that some resolutions calling for information, Mr the friends of Jackson would come to us and say, we hear you are going to vote for Mr Colquitt occupied the Senate on the Tariff. Adams : and the friends of Adams would and spoke in reply to Mr Berrien. After Mr other salts, and forms the potash of commerce. come to us and say, we understand you are C, had concluded, the Senate took up the going to vote for Jackson; and so of the bill for establishing a dock-yard and caval friends of Crawford; that we stand uncom-Depot in the west, which was debuted till admitted, and we must know something about journment, without action. how the cabinet is to be filled.""

Hon. John T. Johnson, brother of Rich'd M. Johnson, and at that time a member of two gentlemen on a question of veracity, boiled in an excess of water for an hour or Congress, stated that "he was at Washington city in 1824, and at the time of the presiden. tial election in February, 1825. After the election, he and his brother (Col. Johnson) 1500 copies of engraved maps, shewing Mr for oxygen, that if exposed to the action of the tion of the whole vote. There are few blaces were in company with Gen. Metcalte, who Espy's theory of storms. An ineffectual at- atmosphere, the carbon of the potash will in the Union, we believe, but what might rake told them he had a letter from Kentucky, which stated that the people would be dissatistied with the result. His brother told the General have the bill before the House for the modifica-preserved by keeping it under napthe. There influence. So, in that State, at least, it is the that this voting for Mr Adams would be an ition of the tariff, postponed till December are two kinds of potash, known by the names freedom of opinion and the activity of the fauphill business in Kentucky. The General next. replied, 'I fear we have done too much for

our friend."" He was asked whether be did not hear Mr White, one of the members of lish a noval station at Memphis, was under Congress who voted for Mr Adams, say, a discussion. Mr Bayard, of Mass., advocated few days after the election, that he considered the bill at some length. Mr Walker advocat- a short time to the action of the air, it, by ab. called, named Green, is lecturing in St 1. when voting for Mr Adams, that he was vot- ed Natchez as the place. The bill was fiing for Mr Clay. This question was objectnally ordered to a third reading. ed to, and overruled, 14 to 19. In the House, also, the bill for the improve-

Mr McMillan, of the House of Representatives, stated, in reply to interrogatories, that ment of harbors and rivers was under disin Monroe county, after his retor a home, subsequently to the presidential election, where ie was asked how he came to vote for Mr. Adams. Mr Johnson auswered that he voted public speech. He said, Mr Adams for Pre-

28th Congress--1st Session. April 9 .- In the Senate, Mr Berrien took

In the House, an unsuccessful attenut was made to reconsider the vote by which the then sprung up, of no use to any body, about

gag laws, and who was responsible for their bors and rivers in the eastern States. Mr Payne took the floor and made a political its bulk of this gas ; the compound is called attending them.

take up and investigate the subject; persons speech. He had the Clerk to read a song liquid ammonia, or more familiarly, spirits of horrah, hurrah, burrah." 'The committee rose thecary it is an important article.

Potassa, continued Mr Colton, derives its name from its manufacture. The ley of vege-If this be exposed to the flames of a former pects which cannot fail to please. for a time, the foreign salts are partially driven off and the residuum forms the pearl ash of [commerce.

If one part of the carbonate of potassa be In the House, a discussion arose between mixed with two parts of good quick lime, and which seemed to be a sort of hair-splitting and the fluid course of the carbonic acid didate, we cannot but be struck with the weak businesss. A resolution was passed ordering will be pure potassa. So great is its affinity necticul-and at the troise made by the fine. tempt was made by Mr J. R. Ingersoil to unite with the oxygen of the air and form carbonate of potash; potassum may, however, be if the matter were left open for electroneering ing potassa in a portion of quick lime. It possess." is nearly coloriess, and will rapidly decomnose animal substances. If it be exposed for

Mr Francis Johnson was "at Tompkiusville, cussion. After some discussion of this bill, usually tested by the use of an egg; if it it was put by on motion of Mr McKay, and swims an egg, the loy is thought to be good. the pension bill was taken up and passed. dense or heavy, and not caustic. If it does April 12 .- In the Senate, purperous menot effervesce or boil up, when acid is put for Mr Adams to get Mr Ciay made Secretary morials were presented from the northern with it, more quick lime should be added. of State. He made this declaration repeated- States, praying that no alteration be made in it is too weak, and the egg sinks, the ley the existing tariff. The bill to establish a should be boned down. The experimenta of burning potassum by dropping it into water sident, and Mr Clay his Secretary, would con- naval depot at Memphis, Tenn., and appro- was beautiful. Water, instead of quenching

the subjects of chemical investigation. They were instructive, while the explanations were consist of ammonia, potassa, soda, and lithin; clear. The Lecturer will, we understand, the former is distinguished by the name of give one more lecture before he leaves this volatile alkali, potassa and soda, fixed alkalies place, and we cannot but hope that a generous the floor and gave his views on the Tariff. and lithia, a mineral alkali; the latter being public will patronise his exertions to diffuse ever differing to opinion or policy in some They united most harmonically in passing of "sme precedents," and on that ground nu-cases, no alternative except to execute the this resolution; (taken from the Journal in merous letters were procored to be written to hard and bet little worth and but little known, receives knowledge smoughts. The Locturer's of jeet

tice. Ammonia, continued the lecturer, is to instanct and improve the mind. it is, not found pure in usture, and when pure ex- therefore, with much orgici that we have some ists only as a gas. It derives its name from so few attending the beares. We cannot House refused to substitute the Drummond sal ammonia, or the muriate of ammonia; and but wish him success, and entertain the muria sary purposes, excluding population we by tension of the year, and that way expedient, letters, written early in January, by Mr Clay light for the oil lamp. A desultory debate this from the shore of Lybia, whence it was that the remaining because will be taily attended. first obtained. It is composed of hydrogen ed.

and nitrogen, and may be artificially found by MR BAYNE :- Your paper has commined hydrogen in its nacent state, meeting nino- occasional notices of a course of Chemnen gen. It may also be found by heating in an Loctures being delivered by our indelatingable iron retort, a portion of the bones and hard laborer in the cause of Science, the Rev. Mr. parts of animals, and even the borns and re- Colton. Mr C's locimes have been a senare inse of the slaughter house all sometimes used. quick interest to those of one officient who Water will absorb about seven hundred times have availed themselves of the opportunity of

Mr Colton has had an able conductor making hartshorn. This gas readily combines with noble and praiseworthy undertaking in the muriatic, sulphusic, carbonic, and nitric acid; person of Dr Fitsgibbon, of Natolk, Va. the latter is the material from which exhilarat- Dr F, has, by the novelty and variety of his ing gas is obtained. In the shop of the apo- experiments in Magnetism, Electricity, and the physical properties of air and steam, delighted and edified his audience.

Wo are gentified to learn that Dr. Fitsgihtable ashes is put into large pots called pot- bon has consented to remain a lew days longash kettles and boiled to hardness. The rest- er with us, and that, on Tuesday evening domn is carbonate of polash mixed with some rest, he will deliver a hotore on these intere-time subjects, and introduce analy other sale. ()

The Raleigh Independent, in non-ing the election in Connecticut, makes the following true remarks in relation to the abolitioniate : "In policing the vote for the abolition canand the fluid properly filtered and evaporated mass of that party proper, in the State of Conup as many uples for an ability in condidate,

of caustic and mild. The caustic known by natica that gives them a formidable appearthe name of lapis infernalis is made by meit- ance abroad, and not any actual strength they

GAMBLING .- A "referend gambler," st sorting a portion of carbonic acid, becomes on the subject of gaming. He has public nild. The most familiar examples of the use a volume wherein he exposes all the tric + of potash is in making soap, and the princi- the trade-the manner in which convey call ple cause of so many failures is, that the ley are made, and how a certain kind of cauis not sufficiently caustic. Its strength is called a "reflector" is manufactored and are nged. His disclosures are astounding. The southern gamesters have addressed a loug This is not always a sure test, for ley may be epistle to him, in which they avow their de termination to kill him when good opportunity offers. To this he replies in the papers at becoming a reformer of courage and state the "Anti-gaming" pledges have been gotten up under his direction, and formidable societies gathered together .- Pennsylvanian.

April 11 .-- In the Senate, the bill to estab-