

MR. SPEAKER STEVENSON.

Just before the House of Representatives adjourned, on the 26th ult. the speaker rose and said:

Gentlemen: I avail myself of this moment of separation, to express my deep sense of gratitude and obligation, to those who have borne such kind and distinguished testimony to my official conduct, as the presiding officer of this House; and I should indeed be unworthy of it, if I did not frankly say, that I feel both gratified and flattered, at the manner and circumstances under which it has been done.

Next to the consciousness of an upright discharge of any public duties, and the confidence of my country in the wisdom and approbation of this House; and I hope I may be permitted to say, without vanity, that I have endeavored to merit it by unwearied zeal and assiduity and a devotion of my time and talents to its service.

This station, high and exalted as it is, has, at no time, been without its embarrassments and trials. Throughout this long and protracted session, it has been one continued source of severe responsibility, and unexampled labor. Aware of the difficulty, perhaps of the temerity, of attempting to please every one, I determined to pursue, fearlessly, what I believed to be the path of duty, regardless of consequences.

I came to this Chair, to gratify no private friendships; to indulge no personal or political antipathies; and I feel proudly conscious that its arduous duties have been discharged, with a single eye to the great interests of the nation; the character and dignity of this House, and my own honor.

With kind and flattering vote or approbation, assures me that my efforts have not been wholly unavailing; and candor requires me to say, that amidst all the difficulties and embarrassments of the Chair, it has experienced, in an unexampled manner, your kindness, confidence, and support. If, gentlemen, in the course of this long and laborious session, the peace and harmony of our deliberations have been threatened, and our councils divided, under the influence of momentary excitements of passion or party, I trust they have now happily passed away, and that we shall separate in the spirit of peace and good will.

Here, or elsewhere, it is to be hoped, we have all but one object at heart—the good of our common country. Let me admonish you, gentlemen, that this country stands as a mighty land and sea mark in the map of the world. It is the beacon on the margin of the main, which serves as an example to other nations, whilst it denotes the proud pre-eminence of our own. Its future destinies and the blessings which we enjoy must vitally depend upon the character and deliberations of this House. The surest means of preserving these blessings and our Union unimpaired, is in a sacred and inviolable regard for the character of our liberties, and in a system of legislation, founded upon the principles of an honest policy, and dictated by the spirit of an enlightened and diffusive patriotism. Let us do nothing then which shall shake these solid foundations of our Union and liberty, or impair the confidence of the people in our free institutions; but let our proceedings be marked with mutual forbearance, moderation, and wisdom. You will carry with you in your retirement, gentlemen, my best wishes for your health and happiness, and I ardently pray to Almighty God, that when we again re-assemble, we may find our country flourishing, united, and happy.

In performing this last act of duty, and pronouncing the adjournment of this House to the first Monday in December, I bid you all an affectionate farewell.

Truth and fair argument against falsehood and sophistry.

We announce to the public, that we have now in the press, and shall shortly publish "The case of the six Militia men fairly stated, with an appendix of public documents and other papers," a pamphlet prepared by order of the Central Jackson Committee. This publication is calculated we think, to expose the falsehood and misrepresentation of the "Official Record," as a certain pamphlet lately issued at the office of the Raleigh Register is strangely misnamed. We invite the attention of all fair and impartial men to this subject, and fear not that they will be entirely satisfied, by the perusal of the pamphlet we are about to publish, that General Jackson has been, in relation to the transaction in question, most foully calumniated, a most wicked attempt made to impose upon the understandings of the good people of this State.

Our friends from a distance can be supplied with any number of this publication, if orders are promptly forwarded, at the rate of eight dollars per hundred copies.

Old Wine.—A demi-john containing 5 gallons of old Madeira wine, imported in 1815, was sold at Savannah on the 22d ult. at auction, for \$70; and another of like size, having about one gallon out, for \$50.

THE LIVERWORT.

The National Intelligencer contains the following letter from Dr. Physick to Dr. G. B. Taylor, of Washington, in answer to an inquiry from that gentleman respecting the medical properties of the Liverwort.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1828.

DEAR SIR: My experience in the use of the Liverwort is so very limited, that I do not feel authorized to offer an opinion respecting its medical powers. In the few instances in which I have consented to a trial of it, not the smallest benefit has resulted from its use. I am much pleased to find you so determined to resist quackery. In the present state of my information, I should by no means depend on the supposed efficacy of the Liverwort as a preventive or cure of phthisis, because it might take the place of other more appropriate and efficacious remedies.

I remain, dear sir, very respectfully, your faithful servant,

P. H. PHYSICK.

Geo. B. Taylor, M. D.

[We are slow to put faith in the above opinion, for it is well known that the professors in our Medical Colleges are in the habit of decrying every specific, which is recommended without first receiving their sanction. That valuable medicine, Swain's Panacea, having been pronounced by the Professors in Philadelphia, (among whom we find this same Dr. Physick) a quack nostrum, Mr. Swain immediately produced a number of cases of cures by his medicine, which had been pronounced incurable by these very learned Professors. The fact is, we should distrust their judgment in matters that conflict with their spirit of monopoly in all things pertaining to medical science.] Ed. Carolinian.

Additional Evidence.—John Johnston Esq. U. S. Indian Agent at Piqua, Ohio, writes to the editor of the Gazette of that place, under date of 23d April, to this effect:

"As much has been written and published of late, on the properties of liverwort in the cure of consumption, it may be gratifying to the public to know, that among the Shawnee Indians, from time immemorial, this plant has been used in diseases of the lungs, pleuritis and colds, and that it has been found efficacious in cases of the cholera. They also apply it by way of poultice to bruises and swelled joints.

The genuine liverwort grows plentifully in the woods near this place. It is at this time showing itself above the ground; first appearance covered with down, like hoar-frost. In the month of June it is in perfection, to gather for preserving.

The stalk is at all times downy, and this is characteristic of the general plant. There are three kinds of it. It is held in high estimation by the Indians. Your obt. servant, JOHN JOHNSTON, Indian agent.

Liverwort Tea.—As a cure for the consumption, this tea continues to be highly recommended.—Take a double handful of the plant, wash it clean, and pour half a gallon of boiling water upon it, and let it simmer an hour and a half. When cool it may be drunk several times a day.—The leaves and stems only should be used—not the roots.

Piqua Gaz.

Contingencies.—Uncle Sam's pockets are made to sweat prodigiously!—The Ithica Journal has the following humorous remarks on the contingencies of the last session of Congress:—Among the items we observe \$28 lbs sealing wax, \$396 75—nearly two pounds to a man: '20,650 quills and pens, \$695.50; two-thirds of which must have been used for tooth picks! '202 1-2 doz. penknives; \$423.25—a very convenient way of pocketing the people's money!—A little further on, are 'five razors, hone, soap and bowl, bought for the express purpose of shaving Uncle Sam; and the very moderate charge of \$322.22 cents for soda water, to restore the tone of his stomach, and \$56 worth of towels to wipe the sweat from the old gentleman's face! Five hundred and twenty eight pounds of sealing wax! My eyes! as they say in the play, what could Congress do with such a quantity? A thought has struck us; we have it—A part of it was used to stick the unprincipled opposition more firmly together, and the remainder was given to Mr. Wright of Ohio, to seal 'coalition circulars.'

But the last item 'beats the Dutch,' \$32.22 worth of 'soda water.' My conscience! O! Uncle Sam, what a dry old fellow you are! The printers would call you a wet soul!

A recent discovery has been made in the interior of South Carolina: the one and two dollar bills of the bank of the State of Georgia have been altered to represent 50, 20, and \$100 bills.

PSALMODY.

At the late session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the following proceedings took place in relation to the book of Psalms and Hymns:

The Committee to whom was referred the report on Psalmody, reported the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D., Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D., Rev. Luther Halsey, Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, D. D., Rev. James Carnahan, D. D., be a committee to receive the report and the papers of the Committee on this subject; and that they be authorized to make such a revision and alteration in the selection of hymns, as they may deem necessary, secure the copy right, and publish the whole, or a part of the selection made by said Committee, provided that the publication can be made without pledging the funds of the General Assembly.

TO THE REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS.

Agree.—The surviving officers of the Revolutionary army, who received commutation certificates, and the surviving non commissioned officers and soldiers of that army, (not on the pension list) who received certificates for the promised reward of eighty dollars, for enlisting for the war, and continuing in the service until its termination, are requested, respectively, as soon as may be possibly convenient, to send their names, and the names of the places where their nearest post-offices are kept, by letter (under cover to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to Colonel Aaron Ogden, at the City of Washington, who will be there ready to receive them. This will supersede the necessity of appointing agents to transact the business at the Treasury Department, from whence, by this means, the proper papers will be sent, free from expense, to each individual, showing his right to the benefit of the act of Congress, lately passed in favor of the persons of the above description.

N. B.—Editors throughout the United States, are requested to give two insertions to the above notice. 121

MEDICAL PRIZE.

The Editors of the American Medical Recorder have offered a premium of Fifty dollars, or a silver Cup of that value, for the best Essay on the medical subject to be named by the New Jersey Medical Society, who have also been requested to appoint a committee to examine the essays and award the premium. It will be seen, from the following resolutions, passed by that society, at their annual meeting in May, 1828, that they have undertaken the office.

Resolved, That the following subject be proposed for a prize essay to be published in the Medical Recorder, for which the Editors offer a premium of \$50. viz: The Prophylactic powers of the kine pox—the causes of its failing to prevent the small pox.—The nature of Varioloid—under what circumstances it may be communicated—whether it is a species or milder form of the variola, and whether it can be communicated to the same system more than once.

Resolved, That Doctors Augustus R. Taylor, Gilbert S. Woodhull, and William Van Deusen, be a committee to examine the essays and award the premium, agreeably to the tenor of the proposition made to the society by the editors of the Medical Recorder.

Dissertations offered for the premium must be delivered, free of expense, at the office of the Am. Med. Recorder, Philadelphia, on or before the first day of October next. The unsuccessful essays will be returned on application.

In the official journal of Don Miguel's party in Portugal, *la Trombeta Final*, or the last Trumpet, has been published a laboured defence and recommendation of the Inquisition, or Holy Office. To the influence of the infernal engine of persecution is particularly ascribed "the tranquillity and happiness enjoyed by Spain and Portugal, for the last three centuries, above all the other countries of Europe."

Austrian armies are now concentrated on the Turco-Austrian frontier, and the Austrian troops in Italy are on their way to Delmatia.

Austria, which is the most immediately concerned in the war which threatens to break upon its frontiers, is taking all necessary measures in the expectation of this contingency.

Coal Mine.—In sinking a well a short time since near Marion, in Twiggs county, Georgia, the digger penetrated a bed of Coal between four and five feet in depth. The Milledgeville Statesman says that "this coal ignites readily and possesses the properties common to the coal of England."

Geese.—One of these birds was hatching on a hill in our neighborhood, during the late snow storm. The winds blew and the snow descended and drifted around her, but she hung on like the tooth ache, until every part and parcel of her was covered, except her head: when the benefit of a removal occurred to her. She then "rose, reported progress," and we believe has had "leave to sit again." Taunton (Massachusetts) Repor.

MR. ADAMS' ECONOMY.

As the friends of Mr. Adams have boldly asserted that his Administration has been "the most economical, that ever was in the country," we will institute a very brief comparison between the expenses of the three first years of his Administration and the three last years of Mr. Monroe's Administration.

MONROE.	ADAMS.
Current expenditures, exclusive of Military pensions and the payments of the Public Debt.	Current expenditures, exclusive of Military pensions and the payments of the Public Debt.
1822 --- \$7,379,444 11	1825 --- \$10,507,767 18
1823 --- 8,003,366 02	1826 --- 11,503,722 44
1824 --- 8,309,449 56	1827 --- 12,503,722 44
Total \$24,522,459 74	Total \$33,507,767 18
Deduct Monroe's from Adams', 24,522,459 74	
	\$8,985,307 44

Thus it appears, that Mr. Adams in the first three years of his administration has expended more than Mr. Monroe did in the three last years of his administration, by more than EIGHT MILLIONS AND A HALF of dollars. These statements come from the books of the Departments at Washington—they come from the Records of the Government, and cannot be denied.

What has been the cause of this enormous increase of expenditures? Both of the periods during which they occurred, were in times of peace. In what way has Mr. Adams spent in three years, EIGHT MILLIONS six hundred and eighty five thousand dollars more than Mr. Monroe did, in the same space of time? The people of this country will be curious to hear this question answered. Will any friend of the present "economical" administration answer it? He would if he could.

Mr. Clay's speech.—In speaking of Mr. Clay's late speech at Baltimore, the Republican of that city, says: "There is surely something in the atmosphere of the city of Baltimore unfriendly to demagogues—something that acts like a spell upon them—depriving them of all their electioneering tact." Mr. Adams came here last year, and his adherents here flattered themselves that his visit would gain them 500 votes; but before he was done with his "Ebony and Topaz," his cold "How do you do, Sirs!" and his pump handle shake of the hand, we believe the worthy managers who got up the affair, and indeed the whole party, were sick enough of him, and found they had gained a loss. Mr. Clay now comes here, and known to be the most finished demagogue of the age, much is expected by the party from his visit—the matter is so managed as to give him an opportunity to make a speech. And such a speech! His friends, if they too, had not, in the violence of their party feeling, lost their discretion, would surely never have allowed it to be published. A speech in which, while he is professing devotion to liberty and republican government, while he is complaining of persecution, he wishes his country to be visited with War, with Pestilence and with Famine sooner than Gen. Jackson shall be elected President!! A speech which exceeds in violence and abuse any thing that the pensioned Binns has cast before the public!

Shameful.—On looking over the Adams Black Book, or report of the Re-employment Committee, there is one item which is disgraceful. Page 31.

"Paid for boot and shoe Blacking, for Indians, \$215

There must be some roguesy about this. Indians wear Moccasins, we never saw one with boots and shoes; and then what a sum for a Cabinet to pay, which boasts that they expend the people's money "with an eye to the strictest economy."

"Secret Service Money.—In the eight years of Mr. Monroe's administration, he spent in "secret service money," that is, there was paid at the Treasury upon his certificate without specification, the sum of \$6,230 35. Mr. Adams has, in three years, spent in "secret service money" \$12,334 67!

We have had no war in the three last years—where was the necessity of employing secret agents, or of corrupting the servants of foreign courts?—Or was this money given to some Favorite?"

The Master's written instruction to John Wright, to spell write right.

I hold a right to write to you, John Wright, that you do not write write-right, when you write it right. You must not write write, neither must you write it right—nor even should you write it right. To write write right, you must write it right. If you are a good Wright, you will write write write, which will be right, you will write write write, which will be right, you will write write write, which will be right. The sense of the word write, right, I will give you an example, John Wright: I write, you are right, he is a right, we have a right, they have a right. I have here spelt all right. Now, John Wright, write right right. Newbury Gazette.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the United States, has subscribed for ten thousand shares of Stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Company, amounting to one million of dollars, and has paid the first instalment.

Salisbury:

JUNE 24, 1828.

4th of July.—The citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, are requested to meet at the Court-House, on Tuesday, (24th June) at the ringing of the bell, to enter into some suitable arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence.

The Remon Auxiliary Colonization Society, will meet at the Court House in Salisbury, on Monday, the 4th day of July. Members, and all others friendly to the objects of the society, are particularly requested to attend, on Monday in the forenoon. It is expected an address will be delivered. T. G. POLK, President. June 23d, 1828.

Fuggetank county has been set down by the Adams presses as decided for the administration: Proof.—At the last session of the county court of that county, an election for county solicitor took place, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of J. L. Baily, Esq.; the line was drawn, and the contest decided on presidential grounds:

Jackson, Adams.
E. A. MacNally, 10. C. R. Kinney, 4
W. Beckwith, 2

This is said to be a fair test of the strength of parties in that county. Isaac N. Lamb is the Adams Electoral candidate in the district of which Pasquotank forms a part, and so confident have been the Raleigh Register, and some other papers of the same kidney, that the district was decided for the Administration, that they have familiarly spoken of it as "the district belonging to Isaac N. Lamb." But they will soon learn, if they are not already convinced of the fact, that Mr. Lamb has not a fee simple to the district—a bona fide title to the premises.

Distressing casualty.—Martin Shelly, son of John Shelly, of Guilford county, in this state, was struck dead by lightning, while in his father's house, during a thunder-storm on the 10th inst. Young Shelly was up stairs, endeavoring to fasten a window near the chimney at which the rain beat in, when the house was struck: his sister was near him; she was considerably shocked, and fell, but soon recovered: another person in the room, was uninjured.

The splendid Vases presented to Gov. Clinton by the merchants of New-York, for his great exertions in the cause of Internal Improvement, and which originally cost about \$3000, have been sold by the sheriff of Albany, to satisfy in part a debt of \$6000, for the sum of \$600: the purchaser has offered to restore them to the family on receiving the amount for which they were bid off at: and it is probable there is still patriotic feeling enough among the New-Yorkers to raise the money by public subscription, and redeem this part of the property especially, if none other.

Wolves are so numerous and troublesome about Wilmington, in this state, that the plotters in the neighborhood turned out, en masse, on the 31st ult. for the purpose of hunting them. We have not heard the result of their encounter with the enemy—of sheep.

Ex-Presidents.—Our readers will have seen an article in our last, relative to the passage of ex-president Monroe through the city of Washington, accompanied by his lady, on their way to New-York to visit their daughter, Mrs. Gouverneur: we have since seen it stated, in connection with this circumstance, that this is the first visit of an Ex-President of the United States to that city, since it became the seat of Government. If a fact, it is rather a singular circumstance. Mr. Jefferson went out of office in 1804, Mr. Madison in 1816, and Mr. Monroe in 1824; all of whom reside within less than 100 miles of Washington; and that none of them should have visited the seat of government till now, is a strange coincidence.

Domestic Association.—A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Guilford county, Virginia, was held on the 19th ult. for the purpose of forming an association to encourage the wearing of clothing manufactured in their own families, and for the promotion of domestic economy. A good plan: this is a much better way of resisting the oppression of the tariff, than menaces to dissolve the Union: it appears to be more in the spirit of our Republican institutions, and will be more likely to counteract the ruinous effects of the tariff on us, than angry threats to secede from the confederacy, and give ourselves up a prey to the inconceivable horrors of civil commotion and anarchy.

An honest man.—A Mr. Heber Stone, of Albany, New-York, lately purchased, as he thought, a quarter of a lottery ticket, which he gave to his son: in a short time the ticket of which this was a share, was drawn, and he found that the share which he had given to his son, it proved to be the half of a ticket, and would have entitled him to half the high prize: Such, however, was the high sense of honesty which actuated this man, that he went to the lottery office, made a true statement of the case, and would receive only the quarter of the prize. Mr. Stone is in indigent circumstances; and had he been disposed to take advantage of the mistake, he might have enriched himself thereby, and have done it legally, too. Such integrity deserves its reward.