ing his hogs by weeds and other vegetable substitutes, will enable him to pay the shoe-maker,—Keeping his door and linen yards, clear rains and showers, will clothe his boy. His poultry well attended, will pay his maid. His calves will pay his tailor, and some part of his hired labour, if proper care be taken of them. In fine, let a farmer who possesses only fifty acres of good land—who oversees none, and has a prospective blessing on the labors of his hands, strictly attend to the management of his affairs, live a life of patient industry, and practise agreeable to the principles of economy, and I think he may live well—may be exempt the hardest of labour; leave his hoe and spade to the next generation, by the time he has seen fifty years, when most men begin to think of comfort, ease and independence.

MORAL DEPARTMENT.

OF ADAPTING FEMALE EDUCATION TO THE PECULIAR HABITUDES OF THE SEX,

"Nor less shall thy fair eyes to glory succeed,
And genius and beauty in harmony blend;
The graces of form shall awake pure desire,
And the charms of the soul ever cherish the fire:
Their sweetness unmingled, their manners refined,
And Virtue's bright image engraved on their mind,
With peace, and soft rapture, shall teach life to glow,
And light up a smile in the aspect of woe."

Dr. Dwight.

Montesquieu, speaking of the influence of the female sex on public morals and manners, says, "The safety of a state depends on the virtues of the women."

The truth of this sentiment might be evinced and illustrated by adverting to the history of some of the most famous of the ancient nations, and particularly of those whose forms of government were of the republican kind. The most shining periods of their history were those in which the modesty, fidelity, economy, and various other domestic virtues of the female sex inspired the men with noble sentiments, and prompted them to noble deeds; and, on the other hand, the fatal harbinger of their fall and destruction was the declension of female virtue.

Women are the guides of infancy and childhood. From them are received the first, and the most indelible impressions; and their influence in society ever increases with the increase of civilization and social refinement. Through the benign influence of christianity, and by means of the general diffusion of knowledge and the superior refinement of taste and sentiment, Woman is now risen to a very important rank in social life. It is seen that she has a *mind*, as well as a *form*; her capacity for intellectual improvements, and her right, in common with that of the other sex, to a participation of intellectual enjoyments, are freely acknowledged. In the mean time the importance of female education is become a trite theme, on which the tongues and the pens of the learned and the ingenious have frequently descanted. Any attempt, therefore, to add to the numerous arguments in support of a sentiment already too obvious to be disputed, would be alike difficult and useless. But the question respecting the best modes and most useful objects of female education, both in regard to individual happiness, and the interests of the public, is well worthy of discussion.

Admitting—whatever be the real fact—that the sexes are equal as to mental powers, it is evident that their destinations are different. The female form, while more graceful, is inferior in point of strength, and of course less adapted to the rugged and perilous occupations and boisterous scenes of life. Female children are commonly less roving in their dispositions, and less turbulent and obstinate in their tempers:—they are more docile and more domestic, than those of the other sex.—Hence it plainly appears to be the ordination of nature, (I mean *the Eternal Wisdom*) that woman should be employed chiefly in the various business of the domestic kind. And, as the designs of nature are never thwarted with impunity, so, those women, who, disdaining the feminine sphere, usurp the business and ape the manners of men, are punished for this usurpation by the loss of their attractions. The spectacle of a Hercules plying at the distaff, or that of a venerable judge taking his seat in a female dishabille, would scarcely be more absurd and ridiculous, than that of a woman affecting the air, the manners, and the peculiar pursuits of the other sex.

Now, as the business of education is not to thwart, but to assist the designs of nature, it is clear that the general scheme of female instruction should be appropriate to the female character and sphere of action.

A zealous advocate for the rights of woman, who is accustomed to follow theory rather than the track of nature, might allege, that, as their capacities are competent to the profoundest investigations and disquisitions, any limitation to their pursuits in literature or the sciences, is an abridgement of those intellectual privileges and enjoyments, which they ought to possess, in common with men. But without calling in question the strength of female intellect, or attempting to abridge its charter of rights, I would offer for consideration the following queries:—Are not they the *happiest* among women, who are contented within the circle of such enjoyments, pursuits, and amusements, as are principally of the domestic kind?—Does woman ever appear so graceful and lovely, as in the domestic characters and relations of a dutiful daughter and affectionate sister—of a loving and faithful wife—of an excellent mother, rearing up her offspring and guiding them in wisdom's ways—of a discreet mistress of a family, combining prudent economy with hospitality?—Finally, would not any man of sense and correct taste, choose to be connected in marriage with a woman of a plainly cultivated understanding, an obliging temper, domestic in her habits, and capable and disposed to guide his household affairs with discretion, rather than with a *Mary Wolstoncraft*, who handed wine to a gentleman visitant, *in a broken tea cup*—excusing herself, that she was too much occupied in literary matters to pay any attention to the furnishing of her room?

One of the brightest ornaments of her sex and of human nature, Hannah More, remarks:—"The profession of women, to which the bent of their instruction should be turned, is that of daughters, wives, mothers and mistresses of families. They should therefore be trained with a view to these several conditions, and be furnished with a stock of ideas, and principles, and qualifications and habits, ready to be applied and appropriated, as occasion may demand, to each of their respective situations"—And again, when speaking of embellishments, or the showy and ornamental parts of female education, she observes:—"Though the arts which merely embellish life must claim admiration; yet what a train of ills ensue to many, if it be a companion whom he wants, and not an artist. It is not merely a creature who can paint, and play, and dance; it is nothing who can comfort and counsel him; one who can reason, and reflect, and feel, and judge, and act, and discourse, and discriminate; one who can assist him in his affairs, lighten his cares, exalt his sorrows, purify his joys, strengthen his principles, and educate his children."

It is for the *Daughters* of our America to co-operate in supporting and perpetuating the independence, and the many inestimable privileges, which her *Sons* have achieved by their valour, and with their blood. On the purity of *their* morals, and the prudence and propriety of *their* conduct, the *permanence* and the weal of this great republic, and the hopes of generations to *come*, essentially depend.

Nor was there ever perhaps a crisis so urgently demanding their aid, or so auspicious to their exertions, as the one that now presents itself. The unexampled events of a late series of years have occasioned, in this young republic, a direful revolution; a revolution from uncostly simplicity to boundless extravagance, and not only producing unnecessarie embarrassment and distress, but threatening the destruction of morals and the extinction of liberty. This deadly disorder, which is corrupting the stamina of the American public, which no laws can reach and the physical strength of no arm of flesh can remove, is removable by *moral force*. The great *desideratum* is to bring into fashion the industry and frugality of former ages. This would open again upon our horizon the prospects that have been so frightfully blasted. And who can accomplish it but the respectable females of our country? Their voice unitedly raised in this holy cause, like the sound of the harp of the son of Jesse, might dispossess the evil spirit that has hurried, and is now hurrying so many to ruin, and would be the harbinger of a political millennium. In every thing relating to fashion their influence is unbounded. Would they frown upon the idle and foppish and bestow their smiles upon the industrious and frugal, they might effectually check the thoughtless extravagance of the other sex; with all the better part of which, this kind of *restrictive* system from the female court of fashion would be as a law written in the heart. Would they form themselves into societies—than which none could be more deserving the name of *Benevolent and Benificent*—for the purpose of promoting industry and frugal economy, and make their practice correspond with their professions, it might change the face of things from sad to joyous. "Recorded honors would thicken round them," and generations now unborn would do homage to their memories.

POLITICAL.

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN,

Of South Carolina, in reply to Mr. Webster, on the Currency. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, March 22, 1838.

[*Continued from our last.*]

We all remember what followed. The Government prepared to assert by force its usurped powers. The Proclamation was issued, and the War Message and Force Bill followed, and the State armed to maintain her constitutional rights. How, now, I ask, did the Senator act in this fearful crisis; he who had, but a short time before, pronounced the system to be unconstitutional, unequal, unjust, and oppressive! Did he feel any sympathy for those who felt and thought as he did but a brief period before? Did he make any allowance for their falling into the same errors (if such he then considered them) into which he himself had fallen? Did he show that ardent devotion to preserve the brotherly love between the members of the Union he now so boastingly professes? Did he, who calls himself the defender of the Constitution, feel any compunction in resorting to force, to execute laws which he had pronounced to be in violation of the Constitution!—Did he, who manifested such deep distrust of those in power, who had been foremost in proclaiming their usurpations, and calling on the patriotic of all parties to oppose them, show any dread in consigning to them unlimited power to crush one-of the members of the Union, and which, after accomplishing that, might be so readily turned to crush the liberty of all? Quite the reverse. A sudden thought again struck him.—He again, in a twinkling, forgot the past, and rushed over into the arms of power; and took his position in the front rank, as the champion of the most violent measures to enforce laws at the point of the bayonet, which he had pronounced unconstitutional, unjust, and oppressive! And this too at the hazard of civil war, and the manifest danger of subverting the Constitution and liberties of the country; refusing all terms of adjustment, and resisting to the last with violence the bill which compromised and settled the conflict! And yet, with all this fresh in the recollection of himself and all present, he can rise in his place and proclaim himself the universal patriot; the defender of the Constitution, and benefactor of every portion of the Union; the man who has done every thing to preserve brotherly love between its members, and who is ready to make every sacrifice to make it beneficial to all the parties!

But what is more extraordinary, what is truly wonderful and astonishing, is while these words were on his tongue, he, in the same breath, with a full knowledge of all the disasterous consequences which have and must necessarily follow the renewal of the protective system, should declare that he anticipates the speedy arrival of the time when he will again undertake to revive the system! More cannot be added. The contrast between the Senator's course and the character which he ascribes to himself cannot be rendered more striking. I shall not add another instance, as many of them as are at my command. A volume could not more conclusively prove how unfounded are his pretensions to that lofty, universal, and ardent patriotism which he claims for himself, and how strong the delusion under which he is in regard to his true character.

Let us now turn and inquire what has been my course; I whom he represents as sectional, whose course he pronounces to be unfriendly to the Union, because I now call the protective system unconstitutional and oppressive; who, he intimates, desires to unite the South for no patriotic purpose, and represents as going off under the State rights banner. And here, Mr. President, let me say, I put in no claim to the lofty destiny to which the Senator says he was born. Instead of coming here, like the Senator, as the representative of the whole People, I appear in the more humble character of the representative of one of the States of this Union, sent here to watch over her particular interests and to promote the general interest of all, as far as the Constitution has conferred power upon us and as it can be done without oppression to the parts. These are my conceptions of my representative character, with the trust confided to me, and the duties attached to it, which I endeavor to discharge with industry, fidelity, and all the abilities which it has pleased my Creator to confer on me. Instead of falling short of what I profess, I trust my public life, if examined with candor, will show that I have ever so interpreted my duty to my State as to permit it in no instance to interfere with the just claims of the Union. It is my good fortune to represent a State which holds her character far above her interest, and which claims the first place, when a sacrifice is to be made for the safety and happiness of all, and would hold me to strict account, if, in representing her interest, I should forget what is due to her character among her confederates. All her acts prove that she is as liberal in making concessions, when demanded by the common good, as she is prompt and resolute to resist aggression to promote the interest of others at her expense. Acting in the same spirit, as her representative, I have never failed to meet and repel aggressions, while I trust, I have on no occasion been unmindful of her honor and the general interests of the whole Union. Having made these remarks, I shall now proceed to show that, as humble as my pretensions are, and as sectional and unpatriotic as he has thought proper to represent me, my course for liberality and a just regard to the interest of every portion of the Union will not suffer in comparison with his, as lofty as are his pretensions.

In making the inquiry I have into the course of the Senator in relation to the section to which I belong, I called on him to point out a single instance, with all his boasted patriotism, in which he had given a vote to promote its interests, or done an act to defend its rights; but now, when the inquiry is into my course in relation to his section, I propose to reverse the question, and to apply to myself a much more severe test than I did to him. I ask, then, from what measure, calculated to promote the interests of his section, have I ever withheld my support, except, indeed, the protective tariff, and certain appropriations, which, according to my mode of construing the Constitution, I regard as unconstitutional, and would of course be bound to oppose wherever the benefit should fall? I call on the Senator to point out a single instance, and, if he desires it, I will yield him the floor in order to give him an opportunity to do so. Will the Senator call, on his part, for instances in which I have supported the interest of his section? I can point to numerous; to my early and constant support of the Navy; to my resistance to the system of embargoes, non-importation and non-intercourse acts; to my generous course in support of manufactures that sprung up during the war, in which my friends think I went too far; to the liberal terms on which the tariff controversy was settled, and the fidelity with which I have adhered to it; and to the system of fortifications for the defence of our harbors, which I projected and commenced, and which is so important to the two great interests of commerce and navigation, in which his section has so deep a stake. To which I might add many more; but these are sufficient for one, represented as so sectional, against the blank list of the Senator in relation to my section, with all his claim to ardent and universal patriotism. If we turn to the West, my course will, at least, bear comparison with his for liberality towards that great and growing section of our country. To pass over other instances, I ask him what measure of his can be compared with the cession I have proposed of the public lands to the new States on the liberal conditions proposed? It is a measure above all others calculated to promote their interest, to elevate their character, to terminate their political dependence, and to raise them to a complete equality with the old States for the mutual benefit of us and them, but which, sectional, as I am represented to be, proved too liberal for the Senator, with all his wide-extended and ardent attachment to the whole Union.

But it seems that I mean something very sinister in my call on the South to unite, and the Senator very significantly asks me what is meant. I have nothing to disguise, and will readily answer. If he would look at home, and open his eyes to the systematic and incessant attacks made on our peace and quiet by his constituents; if he would reflect on his threat to renew the system of oppression from which we have freed ourselves with such difficulty and danger, and bear in mind that we are the weaker section, and, without union among ourselves, we cannot resist the danger that surrounds us, he will see that there is neither mystery nor danger in the call. I go farther. Our Union is not only necessary to our safety and protection, but is also to the successful operation of our system. We constitute the check to its over-action; and, as experience proves, the only power through which, when disordered, reformation can be peaceably effected. Our Union is dangerous to none, and salutary to all. The machine never works well when the South is divided, nor badly when it is united.

The Senator next tells us that I declared I would march off under the State Rights banner, which he seized on to impugn my patriotism and to boast of his own. It is an easy task, by misstating or garbling, to distort the most elevated or correct sentiment. In this case the Senator, by selecting a single member of the sentence, and throwing a strong emphasis on "off," gave a meaning directly the opposite of mine, representing me as abandoning the cause of the Constitution and country, and himself as being their champion, which it seems was sufficient for his purpose. The declaration is taken from my opening speech at the extra session; and, that the Senate may judge for itself, I shall give the entire passage:

"We are about to take a fresh start. I move off under the State Rights banner, and go in the direction in which I have been so long moving. I seize the opportunity thoroughly to reform the Government; to bring it back to its original principles; to retrench, economize, and rigidly to enforce accountability. I shall oppose strenuously all attempts to originate a new debt, to create a National Bank, to re-unite the political and money power, (more dangerous than Church and State,) in any form or shape."

This is what I did declare, and which the Senator represents as deserting the Constitution and country; and this is the way I am usually answered. I know not whether I have greater cause to complain or rejoice at the fact that there is scarcely an argument or sentiment of mine, which is attempted to be met, that is not garbled, or misstated. If I have reason to complain of the injustice, I have, at the same, the pleasure to reflect that it is a high implied compliment to the truth and correctness of what I say.

There still remains an important chapter to complete the comparison between the public character of the Senator and myself; I mean the part which we took in the late war between Great Britain and this country. I intended at one time to enter on it, and to trace the rise and progress of the war, with its various vicissitudes of disasters and victories, and the part which the Senator and his political associates acted at that important period; but these are by-gone events, belonging to the historian, in whose hands I am content to leave them, and shall not recur to them, unless the Senator should provoke me hereafter by a renewal of his attack.

Having now despatched the personalities of the Senator, I turn next to his argument, which, as I have stated, consists of three parts; the preliminary discourse on credit and banks; the discussion of the question at issue; and the reply to my remarks at this and the extra session. I shall consider each, as I have begun, in the reverse order. The argument of the Senator is indeed so miscellaneous and loosely connected, that it is a matter of but little importance in what order it is considered.

When he announced his intention to reply to my remarks, both at this and the extra session, I anticipated that they would be met fully, if not satisfactorily, point by point. Guess, then, my surprise, on finding him pass by, without even attempting an answer to the numerous objections which I made to the union of the political and money power, as affecting the morals, the politics, the currency, the industry, and prosperity of the country, which, if the fourth part be true, is decisive of the question, and noticing but two out of the long list, in his reply. If we may judge of the strength of those which he has passed over by his inconclusive answer (as I shall presently show) to the two which he selected; my argument may be pronounced to be impregnable. I shall begin with his reply to my remarks at the present session.

It will be remembered, among other objections against the connexion with the banks, I urged that the Government had no right to make a general deposite in bank, or receive the notes of banks in the public dues. I placed the first on the ground, that when public money was placed in deposite in banks and passed to the credit of the Government, it was, *if ever*, in the Treasury: and that it could not be drawn out and used for any purpose, unless under an appropriation made by law, without violating an express provision of the Constitution, which provides that no money should be drawn out of the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriation by law. I then urged, that to place money in general deposite in banks, with the implied understanding always attached to such transactions, that they should have the right to draw it out and use it as they please, till called for by the Government, was a manifest violation of this provision of the Constitution.

In support of the other objection against receiving of bank notes in the public dues, I laid down the known and fundamental rule of construction on all questions touching the powers of this Government, that it had no right to exercise any but such as are expressly given by the Constitution, or that may be necessary to carry into effect the granted powers. I then insisted that no such power was granted, nor was its exercise necessary to carry any granted power into effect, and concluded, that the power could not be exercised unless comprehended under one or the other head. To which I added the further objection, that if we had the right to receive the notes of State Banks in our dues as cash, it would necessarily involve the right of taking them under our control and regulation, which would bring this Government necessarily into conflict with the reserved rights of the States; and to this I added, that the receipt of bank notes by the Government tended to expel gold and silver from circulation, and depreciate and render their value more fluctuating, and, of course, could not be reconciled with the object of the express power given to Congress to coin money, and regulate the value thereof, to which it is as repugnant in its effects, as the debasing or the clipping the current coin would be. I, at the same time, conceded that the practice of the Government had been the opposite from its commencement. Such are my reasons, and how have they been met?

The Senator commenced by stating, that he would consider the two objections together, as they were connected; but, instead of that, he never uttered another word in relation to the right of making a general deposite. That was surrendered without an attempt to meet my objections, which at least proved his discretion. He next undertook to show that precedents were in favor of receiving bank notes, which I had conceded, and no one disputed. Among other things, he stated, I was the first to authorize the receiving of bank notes by law, and, in proof, referred to my amendment to the joint resolution of 1816, which authorizes the receipt of the notes of specie paying banks in the dues of the Government. He stated, that the resolution, as proposed by himself, provided that nothing but gold and silver and the notes of the United States Bank should be received, and that my amendment extended it to the notes of State banks. This is all true, but is not the whole truth. He forgot to inform the Senate that, at the time, the notes of non-specie-paying banks, as well as specie-paying, were received in the dues of the Government, and that my amendment limited, instead of enlarging, the existing practice. He also forgot to state that, without my amendment, the notes of the United States Bank would have been exclusively received in the public dues, and that I was unwilling to bestow a monopoly of such immense value on that institution, which would have been worth ten times the amount of the bonus it gave for its charter.

After bestowing much time to establish what none denied, the Senator at length came to the argument; and what do you suppose were the convincing reasons he urged against my positions? Why, simply, that he had no time to reply to them! with which, and the erroneous assertion that I had denied that the Government could exercise any incidental power, he passed over all the weighty objections I had urged against the constitutionality of receiving and treating bank notes as cash in the public dues. It was thus he met the only argument he attempted to answer of the many and strong ones which I have urged in support of my opinion on this important question, and to which he proposed to make a formal reply.

I shall next notice the reply he attempted to my remarks at the late session. And here, again, he selected a single argument, and to which his answer was not less inconclusive and unsatisfactory than to that which I have just considered. Among other objections to the union of the Government with the banks, I stated that it would tend to centralize the circulation and exchanges of the country; to sustain which, I showed that no small portion of the credit and circulation of the banks depended on the public deposites, and the fact that the Government received and treated their notes as cash in its dues. I then showed that it was that portion which pre-eminently gave a control over the circulation and exchanges of the country. In illustration, I asked if the Government, when it first went into operation, had selected a merchant of New York, and entered into a contract with him that he should have the free use of the public revenue from the time it was collected till it was disbursed, and that nothing but his promissory notes, except gold and silver, should be received in the public dues, whether it would not give him a great and decided control over the circulation and exchanges of the county, accompanied with advantages to the port where he resided over all others? I next asked whether the location of a Bank of the United States at the same place, with the same privileges, would not give equal control and advantages? Nay, much greater, as, in addition, it would concentrate at the same place an immense amount of capital collected from every portion of the country.

Such was my argument, which the Senator, months after it was delivered, undertakes to controvert; but, I must say, for my life, I could not understand his reasons. He lost his usual clearness, and became vague and obscure, as any one must who attempts to refute what is so perfectly evident. To escape from his difficulty, he, with his usual address, confounded what I had said on another subject, with another point, which he thought more easily answered, and against which he directed his attack. He stated that I proposed a Government paper, and that my notion is, that all the paper that circulates should be Government paper; and then insisted that it would be the union of the political and money power, and would do more to centralize the currency and exchanges than the connection of the Government with the banks.

[*To be continued.*]

From the Washington Chronicle.

MR. CALHOUN AND THE PRESIDENCY.

We find the following paragraphs in the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle:

"We extract the following from a letter published in the Charleston Mercury of yesterday morning, dated Washington City, 11th June. We publish it as one of the signs of the times. What shall we look for next? Is this put forth as a feeler to ascertain how far the State Rights party of the South will suffer themselves to be sold and transferred to Van Buren? Are we to have a coalition between the "great Nullifier" of the South and the "great Magician" of the North, between gallant, chivalrous Carolina, and double faced, hypocritical Kinderhook? The annunciation twelve months ago, that South Carolina would be ready at this day to embrace Van Buren, Benton, Kendall, and Blair, would have been pronounced false by a thousand tongues from every hill, from the Great Pedee to the Savannah!

We shall await further developements, and in the meantime caution our readers not to be astonished at any thing they may hear. There is no dependence to be placed in politicians."

"The political elements here are in a state of great agitation. The great and but lately overpowering Whig party, is breaking up. The seeds of disunion are plentifully scattered among those who have been distinguished as "*Nationals*." Those who have been known as uniform and consistent "*Democrats*" in contradistinction to *Federalists* and *Nationals*, are also shaken and divided. There are elements of dissolution in that party which will soon work its division or change of its men and measures, and I am prepared to witness a movement which will have for its object the more complete union of Southern interests, and the consequent elevation of J. C. Calhoun to the Presidency. There is a movement in the public mind towards this object. I witnessed it during the past year in Pennsylvania, the State which gave Mr. Calhoun an early and strong support as a candidate for the Presidency, and which has never withdrawn her affection from him, notwithstanding all the struggles and collisions which arose from the high tariff system. The politicians, following in the wake of public sentiment, are here and there, in conversation and in the press, indicating Mr. Calhoun as the candidate of the Democratic party."

We do not know who is the correspondent of the Charleston Mercury—and cannot, therefore, speak of the motive which may have prompted his remarks;—but the object of the new convert of the Chronicle is too manifested to escape detection.—Be the motive of the writer, however, what it may—whether conceived in friendship or covert enmity, we are persuaded that neither Mr. Calhoun nor his friends here give any countenance to the views expressed. The State Rights party are engaged in the great effort to raise up and re-establish the doctrines of the old Republican party of '98—and to purify the Government in its political and fiscal action, as the only means of advancing the prosperity and securing the institutions of the South. In this noble struggle they cannot look to office. To them the Presidency is comparatively nothing—and we are persuaded that neither Mr. Calhoun nor his friends contemplate any movement that looks to it. His patriotism is more expanded, and his objects more worthy of his fame. He will leave the Presidential office to be struggled for by those who regard it as the sole object of their ambition. His aims are higher and nobler; and it is obvious from the use made of this letter, how serious the *new converts* are to draw suspicions upon him—and by thus weakning his influence, co-operate with their associates, the *old Federalist*, in not only destroying the *man*, but the *principles of the party* which he is laboring to build up. This being done, *Federalism* blooms again in the black and blue colors of '98. But we tell the Chronicle and its compeers the Columbia Telescope, Southern Recorder &c. &c, that these shallow devices of themselves and their prompters, are destined to speedy exposure, defeat and contempt. The State Rights party values too highly its own character to be led off from its duty by hopes of office. They will pursue their high and patriotic course, and leave it to those of weaker virtue and looser principles to make the best bargain they can with those who hope to obtain office by their aid.

CONGRESS.

Congress has fixed upon next Monday, the 9th of this month, as the time when they will adjourn.

Excepting the extract from their proceedings, which we give, nothing of interest has been transacted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, June 29, 1838.

STEAM ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Sergeant, on leave, submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to collect and report to Congress, at the first day of the next session, all the information that can be obtained as to the use of steam engines in the United States, and the accidents and loss of life or property which has attended their use; and especially that he ascertain and report;

1. The whole number of steam engines in the United States, and by whom they were constructed, where they are used, how long they have been used, their capacity and power respectively, and the purposes or uses to which applied, and whether high or low pressure.

2. The explosions or other disasters which have happened to such engines, when and where, with as many of the circumstances attending the same as can be collected.

3. The causes, as far as they can be ascertained, of such explosions, or other disasters.

4. The loss of life or property, or injury to persons or property, which has ensued in each case, distinguishing the mode of injury, by burning, scalding, wounding, drowning, or otherwise.

5. The disasters to steamboats, when, where, and how they have occured, by explosion, collision, fire, or otherwise; the size, capacity, or burthen of the boats; their age, and where and by whom built.

6. How such steamboats were manned, and whether intoxicating liquor was served out to, or permitted to be used by, the hands and persons employed on board the same.

7. The names of the owners and masters or commanders of the boats to which such disasters have happened, and of the officers and crews thereof.

8. In case of boats to which no disasters have happened, the burthen and size of the same; when, where, and by whom built; and the names of the owners masters, or commanders and engineers.

For Sale.—The Office of the Alabama Intelligencer is for sale. In order to enable the Proprietor to devote more of his time and attention to the collection of the large number of debts due the office, half or the whole establishment would be sold at a very reasonable price, either for cash, or on time for satisfactory paper.

The office has an extensive patronage; and for the last two and a half years, has yielded a profit of about $5,000 per annum.

Tuscaloosa, Ala. June 18, 1838.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present. The subscription list about EIGHT HUNDRED, *and on the increase*, and the Job Printing and Advertising good for at least FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS a year. A gentleman of talents and a sound will shall have the paper on *the most liberal terms*. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested

H. C. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor

Salisbury, June 23, 1838.