

THE DISTRIBUTION "BIBBERY BILL"

We have lately met with a passage in Greek literature which impressed us so forcibly as being strikingly analogous to the case of the Land revenue, and the Distribution bill, that we consider an apology necessary for laying it before our readers as a remarkable illustration, showing that the events of today are "but the same rehearsal of the past," and that the political maneuvering of designing men of the present age, to corrupt the people and undermine the principles of true Democracy, for their selfish ends, are such as have been practiced before, and with better success than we have any apprehensions will attend the attempt now here is the passage to which we refer:

"When the Athenians, at the end of the war with Persia, had concluded a thirty years' peace with the Lacedaemonians, they resolved to put into their Treasury, by way of reserve, 1,000 talents every year;—at the same time prohibiting any person, upon pain of death, to mention the employing any part of it, except for repelling an enemy who should invade Attica. This was first observed with the warmth and fervor which men have for all new institutions. Afterwards, Pericles, in order to make his court to the people, proposed to distribute among them in times of peace, the 1,000 talents, and to apply it in giving to each citizen two oboli at the public shows, upon condition however that they might resume this fund in time of war. But as all concessions of this kind degenerate one time or other into license, the Athenians were on highly suspicious with this distribution (called by Demosthenes the *bid-time* by which the Athenians would be caught) that they would not suffer it to be retrenched on any account. The abuse was carried to such a height, that Epulones, one of the heads of the faction which opposed Demosthenes, made a decree to be passed, prohibiting any person, upon pain of death, from so much as proposing to restore, for the service of the people, those lands which Pericles had transferred to the people and public shows. Apollodorus was even punished for declaring himself of a contrary opinion and for insisting upon it."

Let us trace the analogy in this to the history of our Land revenue from the date of its grant by the States to the General Government up to the present time:

"The Athenians, says the history, at the end of the war with Persia, resolved to put into the Treasury, by way of reserve, 1,000 talents every year;—at the same time prohibiting any person, upon pain of death, to mention the employing any part of it, except for repelling an enemy who should invade Attica."

The States of this confederacy, at the close of the last war, ceded to the General Government, the Public Lands, their common property, to pay by their proceeds the public debt contracted during the war, and to defray the expenses of Government, so that there might be no necessity for the taxation of the people to raise a sufficient revenue. The purpose and intention of this grant were observed, and fulfilled, first in paying off the public debt, and since then in defraying the necessary expenses of the Government up to the time when the term of Mr. Van Buren expired and the Federal party came into power.

The prohibition to touch the reserved treasure was strictly observed by the Athenians, says the history, but afterwards, Pericles in order to make his court to the people, proposed to distribute among them, in times of peace, the 1,000 talents, and to apply it, giving to each citizen two oboli at the public shows, upon condition however, that they might resume this fund in time of war."

After the Democratic party went out of power, Mr. Clay, in order to make his court to the people, proposed to distribute among the States, in times of peace, the land revenue, "on condition that the Government might resume it in time of war." So far, the analogy is perfect, but here it stops at the present, and here we have, it will altogether stop. The exempt Athenian populace were caught by the "bid-time" as one of the orators called it, and approved the proposal, although their law had prohibited it on pain of death. So much were they pleased with the distribution, that they would by no means suffer it to be retrenched, and we are told, the abuse was carried to such a height, that a decree was passed prohibiting any person, upon pain of death, from even proposing to restore it for the service of war.

The insulting attempt made by Mr. Clay and his party to seduce the people of the States into the support of Federal measures by base bribes has not been so successful as the similar effort of Pericles before it.

The American people are not an ignorant and degraded populace to be bribed with their own money;—if they were the result would be as it was in Athens;—no restriction would ever be made for the service of war.

The fate of Athens and the other Republics, which have flourished but to fall, in time past, stands as a warning to admonish us to beware of the first footsteps of corruption. None of them all were overthrown by force, but each one sunk under the debasing influence of designing demagogues who sought by specious arts, and plausible pretenses to attain their own selfish ends which always resulted in the oriental ruin of their country.

We have to guard our institutions, by eternal vigilance, from the like insidious attacks of ambitious, reckless, and designing men. This is the lesson taught by the records of the past, and the experience of our own age.

The Editor of the Raleigh Register seems to think that the "Whig party" was never stronger than at present, and he flatters himself, and tries to persuade his readers, that when they get Mr. Clay out for the Presidency, and some great man, he hints at, but does not venture to name, for the Vice Presidency, they will do wonders and sweep all before them. Really, we are almost tempted to suspect that our worthy friend perpetrated that boast immediately after his return from the "Badger dinner," while his lips still glistened with the sparkling Champagne, and his ears still tingled with President Manly's song of "Honey and Mustard." For how else can we account for such an extraordinary, bold, and whimsical idea? Is it possible that our brother Editor has not heard of the elections that have taken place during the last fall in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan. If his reading is confined to the Whig papers, he would not in truth have heard much of them, but does not the Editor know, that in all these States the Whigs have been defeated by thousands and tens of thousands—yes defeated, and utterly routed everywhere? And yet the Register protests that the Whig party was never before stronger or in better condition. Strange indeed that our contemporary of the metropolis had not heard of these things. We can only account for this wonder by conjecture. Perhaps, like old Rip Van Winkle, he fell asleep in the log cabin shortly after the last year's campaign, and never waked up until about the time of the Badger dinner, and of course, had heard nothing of the last elections. If this be so, we have a strong suspicion that he will begin to discover something about the matter next summer, when the elections in this State take place. Unless we greatly mistake the "signs of the times" the popular voice will then arouse him from his slumber of hope, and let him know how the land lies.

The remarks below by the Lynchburg Virginian are in our view, very sensible and quite correct. We agree with the Editor in strongly doubting the policy of allowing only stated and insufficient salaries to the State Officers. It is miserable economy, to say the least of it, and worse liberality. The disparity between the compensation allowed by the State and General Governments is certainly a serious evil greatly needing correction, for the evident reason mentioned here by the Virginian:

"Georgia—Reduction of Salaries of State Officers.—By a bill now pending in the Legislature of Georgia, it is proposed to reduce the salaries of the Governor, the Judges, the members of the Legislature, and other officers. Economy is certainly a commendable virtue, in public and in private life; but we exceedingly doubt the policy of this measure. We sometimes hear complaints made that even the Governors of our States are seduced into the service of the General Government, to fill some of its most subordinate offices by the more liberal compensation paid by the latter. How can we expect it to be otherwise? Men in public life are like men in private stations. They will go, as a general rule, where their labors are most liberally remunerated; and hence, we see a Governor of a State, and the representative of its sovereignty, consenting to abandon that high and dignified position, for the purpose of taking from the General Government some petty but well-salaried office—as a collector of the customs, a receiver at a land office, or a postmaster? What reason have we to complain that the General Government is the sum of our political system, drawing to its service the best talents of the State by its immense patronage, if, instead of concentrating that patronage by such salaries as are adequate to remunerate the labors of their public servants, the States stint their officers, and barely allow them money enough to pay for bread and a decent suit of clothes? If we would elevate the character of our State Governments if we would diminish the overshadowing influence of the Central system—if we would throw an effectual guarantee around State Rights—we must discard the niggardly and unwise policy. We must pay our public officers so liberally as to command, for the State councils, the best talents of her most distinguished citizens. We do not mean to say that they ought to be paid insignificantly,—but liberally. Our Judges especially, ought to be well paid; so that the most distinguished members of the bar, who are best qualified by their abilities and legal learning to hold the scales of justice with a firm and even balance, may be induced to exchange the bar for the bench. Various considerations might be urged in favor of liberal State salaries, and a reduction of those of the General Governments; but we have barely time to throw together these hurried reflections."

South Carolina.—The late Message of Gov. Richardson to the Legislature of South Carolina is an able and interesting document; we regret much our inability, in consequence of a press of other matter, to make from it copious extracts. The great questions of political interest at present, are handled in a plain and forcible manner, well calculated to elucidate, and convince. The following short extract contains some just reflections on a confession that ought to arrest the attention, and to be impressed on the recollection of every man in the country.

"It was an honest confession of one of the ablest presiding officers of the late United States Bank, before a Committee appointed by Congress to investigate its affairs, that it was at any time within its power to crush state and local institutions! What an appalling fact for the contemplation of the Sovereign States of the Union! What a prophetic warning to the institutions chartered by their authority! The institutions of the country to be uprooted and erased, at the bidding of a creature, soulless, cent per cent calculating corporation! The rights of the States, and the liberties of the people, to be subjected to the dominion of a sordid money Autocracy! And yet, such is the supremacy of law, liberty, and the Constitution, to which such an institution would inevitably have attained. Encroachments upon the liberties of the people in other times and nations, were to be apprehended from the swords of conquerors, and the usurpations of ambitious rulers; but experience has shown that in our own age and country, the strongest contest to maintain constitutional and civil liberties, have been waged against an insidious money power, in all its various forms of Bank monopolies, and protective Tariffs. Well, therefore, may we congratulate the country on having escaped the ambitious pretensions of an institution which, after impudently violating the humiliating duty to the Federal Executive, of violating his constitutional obligations, now threatens, through the vengeance of a disappointed party, the rash and iniquitous distribution of abolishing the most useful and conservative of all the prerogatives of his department."

Georgia Banks.—It appears from late reports, that the Banks of Georgia have notes in circulation to the amount of three millions of dollars; this is a much smaller amount than we had supposed, from the number of Banks in that State, and their general bad standing. It also appears that the people of Georgia are indebted to the Banks about 9 millions of dollars. This is an immense debt. We have had times in North Carolina, but if the people of our sister State have to pay this amount soon, we fear they will have much worse than there.

We noticed in our Streets, a few days ago, a load of fish and oysters all the way from New River in Onslow County. We suspect our friends in that part of the State, feel the whig "batter times" pretty much after the same sort that we do in these higher regions.

By the Census of the present year, 1841, it appears that the population of Great Britain and Ireland amounts to upwards of 27,000,000.

The English papers of October last, state the remarkable fact, that—"some excellent grain, (wheat) has been grown from a germ taken out of a mummy when it had been enclosed two thousand years ago." Seeing this, we were reminded of a similar fact, the finding of beans in the ruins of Pompeii, a few years ago, which vegetated as freely as if perfectly fresh.

Tobacco in Missouri.—The growing of Tobacco is rapidly extending in Missouri. The erection of an inspection warehouse in St. Louis has lately been under consideration, and probably resolved on. The Tobacco crop of that State for the year 1842 is estimated at 20,000 hogsheds.

Wm. Smith (Dem.) has been elected to Congress, in Virginia, in the Culpepper district, in place of Hon. Loan Banks also democratic, late representative.

Mississippi Elections.—The Democratic victory in the late elections in Mississippi is overwhelming.—The Democratic candidate for Governor having beat his opponent Shattuck over three thousand votes. The Legislature is Democratic by a very large majority in both branches.

The Sugar crop of Louisiana.—The Donaldsonville Banner published in the centre of the Sugar District, says that the sugar crop of Louisiana will fall short by one third this year. This, it true, will probably occasion a slight rise in the price of that article.

A New State Proposed.—Several writers in the Knoxville papers, have proposed a division of the State of Tennessee, and the erection of East Tennessee into a separate sovereignty under the name of "Prunkland."

Ontario Indians.—The remnant of this tribe of Indians in York District, South Carolina, we learn from the Charleston Mercury, according to the report of the Indian Agent to the Legislature, "has dwindled to 51 individuals, of whom 9 only are men, the rest being women and children. The Agent proposes that a tract of 500 acres of land in York District be bought for them."

Jewish Synagogues.—A Philadelphia paper states the number of Jewish synagogues in the United States to be in all fifty-nine, of which four are in this State;—the number of Jews in the United States are estimated at upwards of 50,000. In the year 1800, there were only five synagogues, and about 4,500 Jews in the United States.

Of the victims to the Yellow Fever in New Orleans last season, it is stated, that 289 were natives of the United States; 1,055 natives of foreign countries, and 298, country not known;—making in all 1,642. Of the foreigners nearly all were of Germany and Ireland, the most from the latter country.

Red River Raft.—A contract has been made with the Government, to remove for the sum of \$64,000 the Red River raft, and keep the channel open for five years.

Hon. Henry Black, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania elected in place of Mr. Ogles deceased, has lately died.

The challenge of Boston to Fashion for a match race, four mile heats, Twenty Thousand Dollars aside, one fourth forfeit,—has been accepted by the friends of Fashion, and the 2d Tuesday, (10th) May next, named as the day for the race;—place—the Union Course, Long Island.

The notorious vagabond McLeod is now in jail in Canada, the papers say, being unable to give bail on a civil process.

The Production of sugar in the world is estimated at about 15,000,000 cwt.

The population of the District of Columbia according to the Census of 1841, is 43,712 souls—an increase of 2,935 since 1830.

CONGRESS

Met on the 6th. Owing to the failure of the last Northern mail, we have no news of their proceedings, after the first day when nothing of interest, occurred more than usual.

The Legislature of Alabama have elected Ex Gov. Boaz U. S. Senator from that State in place of the Hon. C. C. Clay resigned.

The rail-roads in Massachusetts, according to their reports, pay an average annual dividend of seven and a third per cent on \$17,255,033, the whole amount of capital invested in them.

DISTRIBUTION BILL

The following is Judge Hovea's Bill as it passed the Senate of South Carolina.

A Bill Relative to an Act of Congress, passed on the 4th day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, entitled "An Act to appropriate the proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands, and to grant Pre-emption rights."

Whereas, in the aforesaid Act, Congress have undertaken, after providing for certain claims and expenses, to divide the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the twenty-six States of the Union, and the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Florida, according to their respective federal representative population as ascertained by the last census, to be applied by the Legislatures of the said States, to such purposes as the said Legislatures may direct:

And, whereas, there is no warrant for this proceeding in the Constitution of the United States, and from the history of the Government it could not have been one of the purposes for which it was formed: And whereas, if the Federal Government has the right to subsidize at the States, it has the right to subsidize one or more; and if the States can be induced to take subsidies from the Federal Government, they may be taught to take them from other Governments.

And whereas, the Federal Government cannot justify this proceeding, from the excess in their Treasury, as they contemporaneously increased the taxes, and passed an Act for borrowing twelve millions of dollars: And whereas, it is best to confine the Federal Government within the limits prescribed in the Constitution, and to leave the States to manage their own affairs in their own way.

Be it therefore enacted, By the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That no person shall be appointed to receive any part of the said subsidy, for this State.

STATE LANDS

His Excellency, Gov. MOREHEAD, and Mr. GALE, one of the Directors of the Literary Fund, arrived in town on Saturday night last on their return from a visit to the State Swamp Lands, in the County of Hyde. The lands were exposed for sale at the Pungo Canal on Tuesday, and again at Lynchville on the ensuing day, but no sales were made. Very few persons were in attendance, except from the immediate neighborhood, and the highest price bid by any substantial bidder was \$5 per acre for the timbered, and \$3 for the Prairie lands, on which were below the minimum values set them by the board. The land most sold at an average price of \$4 per acre, to reimburse the State her outlay. Though we regret the ill success of the attempt at sales, we cannot say that we are surprised at it. A number of causes concur to produce it, among which may be enumerated the scarcity of money, which, though the lands were offered on a credit, represses enterprise, and the ignorance of people abroad of the extent and value of this territory. If the lands are sold, it must be to persons from elsewhere. We in this section of country already own more swamp lands than we want—the supply is greater than the demand. That no sales were made to individuals in this section furnishes, therefore, no inference that we are indifferent to the fate of the enterprises, or distrustful of its ultimate profit to the State. With our hands already full of swamps, it would be folly to buy more. We repeat, and it is well that it should be known, that purchasers must be found abroad. While we highly commend the spirit and diligence with which the Board have carried out this measure, and approve of what seems to be their general policy, we think that the term of credit allowed is far too short if intended to induce purchases by actual settlers, who may pay for the land from the profits of it. If a farmer can support himself for the first three years after his settlement on wild land, he does well. If the

terms of credit were extended to 7 years, on condition of paying interest, and proper means were taken to set forth its advantages to emigrants and residents in the old thickly settled States, we do not doubt that numbers would prefer seeking a home in N. Carolina, to going to the "far West." Thus the State would be benefited, not only by being ultimately paid for her lands, but by the introduction within her borders of a numerous body of hardy and industrious settlers. The State wants people more than money. It is not that constitutes the wealth of States. We are not aware what plan the Board have now resolved to pursue, but we respectfully offer these suggestions. We were not previously aware that Mr. Gales had been appointed a member of the Board. We are not among those who would proscribe Editors from office, and we know no one better entitled to it than the good humored, courteous, and sensible Editor of the Raleigh Register.—Washington (N. C.) Republician.

From the Journal of Commerce. ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA. FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamer Acadia arrived at Boston last evening just as the train of cars was leaving. The only papers that have reached this city, as yet, were received at the offices of the American and Sun, which furnish the following intelligence.

The dates from Liverpool are to November 16, and London to the evening of the 18th.

There is intelligence from China to August 29th, being near a month later than the advices by the Ann McKim.

The all absorbing subject of excitement and exultation in England is the birth of a Prince. The Queen was safely delivered of a son on Tuesday, the 9th of November. The King that is to be, was welcomed into the world with a mighty consumption of gun powder, which, according to the London papers, has not yet ceased to burn, nor will it until there has been a general firing all over the globe. Both mother and boy were doing well, and out of danger when the steamer left.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be of a very gloomy nature, without any immediate prospects of relief.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Nov. 9. BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Nov. 9.

This morning, at 12 minutes before 11, the Queen was happily delivered of a Prince. His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Kent, several Lords of her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and the Ladies of her Majesty's Bed-chamber, being present.

This great and important news was immediately made known to the town by the firing of the Park and Tower guns; and the Privy Council being assembled as soon as possible thereupon, at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, it was ordered that a Form of Thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a Prince be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed, on Sunday, the 14th of November, or the Sunday after the respective ministers shall receive the same.

Her Majesty and the infant Prince are, God be praised, both doing well.

Immediately after the birth of the child, says the Court Chronicle, "the sex of the royal infant was ascertained by the attendance of the highest group of distinguished personages assembled in the royal chamber, and subsequently to those collected in the ante-room, exciting in every bosom unexpressed emotions of joy and gratitude." Prince Albert received the congratulations appropriate on the occasion with graceful affability.

It is worthy of historical record, that her Majesty is the only Queen Regnant who has given birth to a male heir apparent to the British Throne.

Loss of the Steamer Savannah, and probable loss of life.—According to the Charleston Courier, the Steamer Savannah, Captain CRANE, which left New York on the 20th ult., bound to New Orleans, (intended as a regular trader between that place and Texas,) was wrecked on the day after, and the passengers and crew were compelled to take to the small boats. Their situation is represented as very perilous, by Capt. WOOSTER of the Schooner Warren, belonging to Hancock, (Me.) who fell in with one of the boats containing several persons, and rescued them from a watery grave. The Courier of the 7th instant says—"We had no further intelligence yesterday as to the fate of the unfortunate individuals who were in the other boats." A son of Mr. Wm. HARTH of Charleston, was among the passengers.

TRUST SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed on the 9th of May, 1841, by Wm. D. Crawford, to pay certain debts therein mentioned, I will sell, at public venue, on Thursday, the 30th day of December, instant, at the dwelling house of said William D. Crawford, all his property of every description whatever, contained in said Trust, among which are

EIGHT HEAD OF HORSES, Two Waggon and Gear, a number of CATTLE AND SHEEP.



a number of hogs fit for killing, and a large lot of STOCK HOGS,

also, Farming implements of all sorts, and House hold and kitchen furniture.

ALSO, his interest, whatever it may be, in TWELVE LIKELY NEGROES, and his interest in all the lands inherited from Thomas Mull, which includes the Mull plantation two miles from Salisbury, and the Cline place a mile further. These plantations are in excellent order.

Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, which will positively take place as advertised above. JOHN I. SHAVER, Trustee. December 17, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A first-rate New Cooking Stove on cheap terms. Apply at this Office. December 17, 1841.

Mantua-Making. They feel confident that any work done by them, will be equal, if not superior to any done in this country, in point of style, and workmanship. P. S. Their residence is in the white lotus, next door to Mr. West's brick building. Salisbury, Dec. 17, 1841.

Notice. WILL be hired at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on the first day of January, 1842, for the term of one year, several SLAVES; the property of Julius M. Love, minor. R. W. LONG, Guardian. Salisbury, Dec. 17, 1841.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1822-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and compact—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 10 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number, usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 20 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the great number of pages, and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any detail of its contents, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech in full.

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

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 5,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell these for \$1 each; that is, \$1 for the Congressional Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cents each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and moral system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is \$10, the Semi-weekly Globe \$5 per annum, in advance. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, \$1. For the Congressional Globe for the next session, \$1 per copy. For the Appendix for the next session, \$1 per copy. Five copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5, twelve copies for \$10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par. To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES, Washington City, October 25, 1841.

JOB PRINTING, Neatly and expeditiously executed, at this office.

Blanks For Sale Here.