THEOMAS J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

TERMES-Scoregering, three dellars personen-half

witnutthe State willbe re-

must of the year's sul FADVERTISING

(ant excelling 16 linesthis size east aul-quest

is of Clerks and Sheriffs will er seat higher and a deduction o

to the Editory aver our be past-paid.

#### NEW SPRING AND UMMER GOODS # FENTRESS, Merchant Tailor a m Fayetteville St., two doors south of N. C.

Book Story.

THE SUBJECT SHEET of pairs this method of an-meaning, its his investment of the pathle generally, that is fast just remained from New York, by the Subsemer Magnerst, a large and subsential and beneti-ial securities of Spring and Summer Goods, which he will be carrenarily happy to flowink in those who may choose to extend to him their parameter, on the anti restanding happy to flowink in those who yay choose to extend to him their parameter, on the anti restanding happy to flowing his disk may be found the following articles.

Rep'r	rud-dyn	f Londu	Bruwn	-		
4	light	and der	& Blue	CLOTHS.		
		Contine	toreen j	at one for from		

us of every variety. 40 40 do du Dor Skin 쁥

re, Gumbenos Satis London Drilling Fauer do do do North Velwet, Ching Silks, Light Silks, White Sat

in suit white Group'd Sain Yemings and Marseilles of every other Engether with a righ and varied assortment of Fan-

Togetter with a risk and varied associated of Pan-er articles, composing man's kait Silk and Gotton Ministand Brawawa, Mohain Saarfa and Paney Silk and Sein Granzey, Mohain Saarfa and Paney Silk and Sein Granzey, black and whote Haskin Gloves; Sidk and Ligness Combris Handkershiefe; Sammer Stacks-Shiet Collars, Bosman and Saspenders The chemrelser is unseering tandfar for the kind and theral measure in which he has been enstained by the politic, and he takes this opportunity of as-woring his contervous friends and enstances, that he is at discost at their service, ready and anxious to meet a conservation of their support and patrooge. He togets at all times to be discusterized by patro-dire, intege ity and paromyticade, and he knows of no ality, taken ity and promptitude, and he knows of no muniformian which could induce him to swerve for

When his remoth and path in which an open and homowive humans sught to be conducted When his friends and contineers fover him with a soft, be will tell them himself, what reduction has economic in his primes, and he believes he happens weeking when he area had both his ficols and his prime will be and as to please the most fastifious. The subscriber also deems it expedient to close his semistic by Note or Cash. He would most re-

apentially realized his customers that he does busi ness upon a credit of aix months in most instances and that the sime allusted, has, in respect to a goo-mant, explored. He hopes the cull for a settlemer off he general, for he wishes, in order to do full mine to all his containers, to know presidely the counties of his feasiness.

T & FENTRESS. N B A Plate of Spring Pashions just received Baleigh, April 11, 1842 16 2m

A Real Blessing to Mothers. m. Erans" American soothing Syrup f

Propared	l by	Dr. I	E-at	in, li	-	lha	tham	st.	
2.5					N.		STI		
	100					Ap	othe	onry	Su

ry Store 13 IL Raisigh, March 25, 1982.

Op Opifer per Orbem dicor. () DOCTOR EVANS' MINISTERS TO THE DIS-TTESSED.

Evans' Camonic Pills. This tonin Medicine is for nervous complaints general debility, indigestion and its consequences, a wast of appetite, distension of the stomach, seidity, want of appender, distension of the stomach, solidity wordcaunt table in the mouth, new vota symptom longure when the mind becomes irritable, despon-eng, thoughtful, melancholy and dejected. Hype nitul, melancholy and dejveted. Hypo-un, consumption, dianaus of sight, deliri-tother persons division ng. produce a sale and permanent cure. Prepared by Da Evana, 100 Chatham at. New pared by Da at and for sale in this place at N. L. STITH'S Apothecary Store, 13 tf. Raleigh, Maruh 25, 1842.



"NORTH CAROLINA-Bergerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources-the land of our sires, and the home of our affections." Vol. XXXIII

## RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1842.

Living and Ornomental Fences .- At a 2,900,000 pounds Missouri lead; 1,700,- ] "What have yon to say to these charges?" | Congress; (I say given, because, although "I never stole half the articles read over in legal f rm it was but a deposite for cusmeeting of the Botanical Society of 000 do pearl ash; 170,000 do. nitre; 3000 Mr. D. Cooper gave an account of tons silex; 18,000 do. coal; 15,500 curds by you!" was the response. living fence, formed by planting of wood.

young frees in a slanting position, every Besides all these immense sums are paid tiser. tree leaning the opposite way, so that they for clav, iron, manganese, arsenic, hoops,

will cross each other, and then at the parts staves, brass trimmings. &c. which come in contact, take of from each The whole amount of Missouri I ad con-

tree into its neighbor, and forms in a few Cotton Goods. years a living fence, with diamond-shaped openings. The plan is an excellent one for ornamental ferrees. NEW MODE OF GRAFTING.

Mr. Downing of Newberg, has lately manufacturer. Calicoes are manufactured and printed practiced with success, a new mode of grafting, the object being to test the quality of dred and fifty millions of yards perannum. fruit raised from seeds in a shorter period. than would be possible by permittings uch

cottons was, in 1840, \$3.549,000. There are over two millions spindles in use in the United States.

diameter, and cut them in a slanting manner clear through, so as to detach about four manufactures of the United States, is \$15,- very far exceeded, its revenues. By an inches of the top from the rest, making the 765.124, employing \$1.342 hands. There official document from the Treasury Deline of the angle about an inch-the stock are 19,311,374 sheep in the country, pro- partment now before me, it is plainly debeing cut in the same manner. The backs ducing 35,802,114 pounds of wool .- There monstrated that, in four years, from the 1st are then to be carefully united, and bound are 2585 fulling mills, and 1420 woollen of January, 1837, to the 1st of January, up with yarn, covering the whole wich graft- manufactories, producing goods valued at 1841, the expenditures were above one \$20,696,999.

of failure. - Horticultural Mag. Sugar,

\$4,900,000, per annum, costing Leaving for profits,

The refining of coarse imported sugars, chiefly for the East Indies, is a very profitable business to the country. But at business amounts to \$3,700,000.

Cordage.

teen manufactories, with an aggregate cap- half. ital of \$671,700, producing annually 4759

Puper.

of black-add if convenient a wild turnip grated; turn it down and move it lively. If it is an obstinance case, repeat the does, and he is well in either wind, bloat or grine tot complete, but so far as ascertained, beyond their income from revenue, that terials and 1, bor is estimated at

tudy, in substance and intention, at least A general laugh attested to the ludicrous-ness of the scene.-Rochrater Daily Adver- the act of Congress to which I refer, the

A.L.E.I.G. 11 S.T.

Speech of Hon. Wm. A. Graham, OF NORTH CAROLINA. On the Loan Bill, delivered in the Senate of the

# United States, April 13, 1842.

On the 13th of April, 1842, the loan bill being under consideration-Mr. GRAHAM addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: In the division of the labors of this body it has not fallen to my in this country, to the amount of one hun- lot to have any especial charge of the fi nances and expenditures of the Govern-The capital required for manufacturing the ment. But, being called upon to vote for duty bonds by an act of that session, and \$17,500,000 an additional toan, for the public service, 7,500,000 I have felt myself constrained to exam- the amounts due from them to Governine whether it was deman led by necessity; ment; and that these measures were to be The experts of American manufactured and being now satisfied that such necessity exists, I must bespeak the patience of the Senate while I endeavor to show its and the banks paid up what they owed syct existence, and the causes by which it has the fourth instalment was never paid to the been produced.

For more than five years past the expenhundred and twelve millions of dollars, More than hall of the woollen manufac- whilst, in the same time, the aggregate inmillions of dollars in round numbers, be-

ing an average annual expenditure of twen-The sugar business of the country appears to ty eight millions, with an annual revenue of be rained by the present tariff. Louisana pro- but twentry-one millions of dollars. I omit duces nearly all manufactured from cane in the the fractions of millions to simplify the United States. On 691 estates, \$52,000,000 statement. It thus appears that, during are invested, producing in sugar and molasses, that space of time. expenditure exceeded \$2,900,000 revenue by twenty-eight millions of dollars. (See appendix.)

In the four years from the 4th of March, 1837, to the 4th of March, 1841, the prefitable business to the sand drawbacks, cise period of art. I a penditure over refrom us. The investment in the refining ted to more than thirty-one millions of venue is still more surprising. It amoundollars being an average annual excess of expense over income of near eight millions

We have no statement of the amount of per year-an expenditure greater in four cordage made and used in the United years than would have been yielded from States. In Massachusetts, there are nine- the average revenues in five years and a

Such having been the condition of our For Cholic, put into a bottle three gills tons of cordage, and using 6490 barrels of monetary affairs during the past Administration, the wonder is, not that we are

> there are 457 manufactories, running 1500 would natural be expected to be the a-engines two hundred and eighty days mount of debt which they left to their suc-each year. Capital, \$16,500 000, using cessors on the 4th of March, 1841, instead one hundred and eighty-nine millions of five and a half millions, which they alpounds of rags, (twenty millions of which mit. Such would have been the amoun are imported,) which at three cents and a of debt left by them upon the country, had half per pound, amount to \$6,615,000, u- they, like other Administrations, had no sing two million pounds of bleaching puw. other means to expend but such as they ders, and other articles amounting to sever. themselves raised. But, sir, it was their al millions of dollars-enploying 8250 good fortune to inherit a full Treasury, in adults. The whole expenditures in ma- ready money, and to have falling into it, at convenient periods during their term, millions upon millions of capital stock,

No 20. transfer, is merely post poned until the 1st of January, 1839, but a repeal of the gift is avoided. This was the first movement of Congress under' that Administration, and the second is like unto it, that is, an act to borrow ten millions of doltars by the issue of Treasury notes. By deductions equally fair with those of the honorable Senator, it is shown that, not in thirteen months, but in seven months after coming into power, the Administration of Mr. Van Buren borrowed nineteen millions of dollars. This was alleged at the time to be indispensably necessary, because of the indulgence given to merchants on the failure of the deposite banks to pay merely temporary until those means could be realized. But, although the merchants States, of whom it was borrowed, and

Treasury notes were kept affoat by issuing and redeeming again and again, leaving five and a half millions outstanding when that Administration closed. [Mr. Woopnuny would remark to the

Senator that there was yet due \$100,000 or \$200.000 from the banks of Mississip. and he believed \$80,000 from the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Evans: No, the last has been paid. The Mississippi banks are all who have not paid.

Mr. GRAHAM resumed. That is too trifling an amount to constitute the slightest apology for failing to pay the fourth instalment and redeem all the Treasury notes issued. It bears no proportion to the nine millions of the former, and the five and a half millions of the latter. It now distinctly appears that the States lost the fourth instalment which had been promised them, and a permanent debt of five and a half millions was fixed on the country, not by reason of the detalcations of "the merchants and the banks," which, for some time, were represented as the sources of all the ills which befell the Gov. erament, but because the expenditures during the last Administration were raised to an annual average amount of twenty-eight millions of dollars per year. With a revenue admitted to be deficient by their

very first acts of legislation, and which, by regulation of the compromise act of 1833 was to decline materially during their compelled to borrow now, but how they a- continuance in authority, a system of exthe earnings of previous years, but super-added a national debt besides. A guardian who should thus manage the estate of his ward, would find no just cause for wonder in his removal from office. We are now told however, that, although the average rate of expenditure was large the graduation was downward; and it has been repeatedly a matter of boast, that, in the last year of Mr. Van Buren, the whole amount expended was but twentytwo and a half millions of dollars. And it is vehemently contended, that the experience of that year shows that sum tobe the amplest amount for annual expenses and, indeed, that it should fall below it. Sir, I hope it will be found to be enough for the yearly support of Government. If we can avoid war, I hope to see the annual expenses reduced to twenty million. But a very casual examination of the legisla-tion of 1859-'40 will show that the reason the United States, principally, almost wholly, for the sales of its stock in the late was, that the Administration had no more why no more than twenty-two and a half Bank of the Uinted States, at \$115 per share. Adding these together, you have twentry six millions of dollars of extraor-the nine millions of debts which they had dinary means, over and above the revenue, espended by the late Administration. corrent revenues; and a Presidential election being on hand, it was not deemed prudeat at that moment to resort to the laxing power to raise new supplies. The perennial fountain of Treasury notes, it is true, in all more than thirty one millions of extraordinary means. Recollect, too, that this was during a period when they had a tariff of duties, on all the principal articles vielding revenue, averaging forty per ceat. Yet, sir, we who teel bound to vote for this visit was adopted to bring down expen-Yet, sir, we who teel bound to vote for the ioan are taunted by the adherents of the late Administration by bring told that we are running the nation in debt. This re-which yearly cost the Government money proof, if deserved at all, would come with examined, and those struck off and disproof, if deserved at all, would come with better grace from those who could show a better administration of the finances while in their charge. The distinguished and able Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Bu-onanaxax) proclaimed in this discussion the so usual in all branches of expenditure; other day that a Whig Administration, in the short space of thirteen months, was, by this bill, about to consummate a public were still to receive the patronage of Govdebt of seventee n millions of dollars, in addition to that of five and a half millions of dollars, which he admits was contracted President of the United States 'to postat the Court of Sessions the other day. A session of the part of

it furnishes surely no occasion for the authors of that reduction to beast of their economy, nor to a cuse their successors of extravagance in completing the works which they had begun. In the military establishment, the expenditure was searly a million less in 1840 than in 1839. Why? Because, under the authority of these provisions in the acts of Congress, the President could arrest the operations of the mechanic and labor : on the public works with his hammer or trowel in hand atmidday, and whilst his contract was yet unexpired, though the walls of the barracks or quarters in which they labored were but half finished, with an assurance, however. that the works were not abandoned, but only suspended until Congress should provide additional means for carrying them on, meanwhile the Presidential election wil be over. In like manner, seven or eight hundred thousand dollars are saved by suspending the works un fortifications and leaving the half finished walls of your fortresses to wind and weather, until the Treasury should be replenished. Mr. President, this course of temporary reduction, to make a fair showing in the arithmetic of expenditure, so tar from being economy was neglect of duty. Either the military establishment and the system of fortifications-the number of men in the army, and their barracks and quarters: the armories, arsenals, forts, &c - should have been permanently lessened, or ade-quate reveaues should have been provided o support and carry them on efficiently. The policy which was adopted necessarily exposed the public property to dilapida-tion, expressly interded no permanent reduction in expense, and threw over upon the year 1841 many of the pecuniary bur-

expenditures were reduced in 1840 to

twenty two and a half millions of dollars,

dens which properly belonged to 1840. Mr. President, in tracing the causes of the enormous average expenditure of twenty-eight millions per year during the last Administration, I believe it will be found to have been chiefly owing to their having had a redundant Treasury, which they had not been obliged to provide for themselves-as the heir of fortune is generally a prodigal, while the son of industrious poverty, who must needs accumulate for himself, is economical from habit and necessity. In my humble opinion, the first and prolific source of that system of expenditure, as well as of many of the other evils under which the country new labors, was in withholding the fourth initialment from the States. It deprived the States of a boon which they had a just right to expect, under the provisions of the act of 1836—a boon which was held out to them as a sure resource for more than twelve months; upon the reasonable expec-tation of which, they had commenced pub-lic enterprises and incurred debts, and which, though taken from their grasp almost at the very moment when they were about to clutch it, was still suspended over their heads, like the bow of promise in the heavens, until the turbid and overlowing waters of public expenditure were raised high enough to absorb it. That many of the States would have become deeply embarrassed, independently of the ac-tion of this Government in this particular, I do not doubt; but that the embarrassments of many of them have been hastened and increased by the loss of the fourth in-stalment, I believe, is equally certain. To them, in their peculiar condition, it was every thing; to us, I fear, it has been worse than nothing. With it, the last Administration expended in their four years one hundred and eleven or one hunfred and twelve millions of dollars. Without it, they would still have had one hundred and two, or one hundred and three millions, giving for average annual expenses near twenty-six millions per year-enough for all reasonable purposesenough, the country will say nay, has determined, for all the good that was accomplished. By yielding this to the States, one of wo results must have happened, either of which would have had a happy effect, in mitigating the severity of our present em-barrassments-either a material reduction of expenditure, to correspond in some degree with the rate of income, or a timely provision of means for sopport, by reason of which the suddenness of our present difficulties would have been avoided. I listened on yesterday with much pleasure. to many of the remarks of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. CALHOTN) on the dangers of allowing expenditure to ex-ceed income, and the tendency of an overflowing Treasury to produce extravagance. And I could but regret, that those maxims, so true in themselves, had not been applied in 1837, and the 4th instalment allowed to go to the States instead of being retaken into the Treasury of this Govern-ment, thereby affording the means for extravagance. [Mr. CALHOUN said the Senator was not here, and of course could not know the reasons which had induced him to vote withholding the 4th instalment from the States. He was opposed to collecting moneys for distribution, and went for distributing in the first instance only because there was a surplus on hand. When it was needed, he voted to restore it to the Treasury. But he had uniformly voted against extravagant appropriations.] Mr. GRAHAM said he had not been examining the votes of the Senator for purposes of sensure, but was calling his attention, and that of the Senate, to what I conceive to have been an unfortunate mistake, in giving to the Government temporary means so far to exceed its regular income in its expenditures, and to carry them to a height, from which the present state of our finances would demand so abrupt and hasty a descent. As it is, a service now costing you twenty old mil-lions of dollars per year is suddenly let down upon means not exceeding thirteen and a half millions; and its weight is accumulated by a public debt of five and a half millions, left by last Administration, bearing an annual interest of 330,000

a piece of bark and tie close together, cov-ering the part with clay. This grafts each try, is \$7,000,000.

The British compete with us in the South American market in coarse cotton goods, which they make of Surat cotton, and stamp with the name of some American

seedlings to stand until their time of bear- above is

Capital for printing, The method is, to put the top of a shoot from a seedling tree, or a new variety, when it is desirable to produce a specimen

\$25,000,000

Woollens.

The capital invested in the woollens ditures of this Government have exceeded,

ing wax, to exclude the air- By this mode, fruit may be obtained in a short period, so as to test its value at an early day; the op- turers, during the period of nineteen come from revenue was but eighty-four eration being simple, with scarcely a fear years, have become bankrupt.

Cure for Founder in Horses .- Take a large kettle of water and make it boil .--Lead the horse to the kettle, if he be able to walk; if not take the water to the stable. Commence with a swab and wash the fetlocks before, then the fetlocks behind, then wash the legs in the same manner, then the shouldders and body, rub the horse dry, and he will be well it a few hours. There is no danger of scalding the horse if the above directions, be parsued. This remedy is on the authority of one of the best farmers in this place, and is worth to every farmer double the price of his subscription to this

of the fruit immediately, upon the top of a

thrifty shoot of a middling aged and bearing

tree: the process being simply to take

thrifty shoots about a quarter of an inch in

Bots in Horses .- Apply spirits of tur-pentine to the hollow of the breast, warm it in with a hot shovel, it will rout them immediately.

paper.

of spirits, say whiskey; 1 spoonful gun-|tar, and employing 676 hands. powder; 1 spoonful cayenne pepper, or 2 of black-add if convenient a wild turnip and he is well in either wind, bloat or gripe colie in short metre.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber having constantly on hand, in Petersburg and Richmond, a large and well se-lected stock (nearly thirty in number) of the ve-ry best PIANO-FORTES made in this country. ry best PIANO-FORTES made in this country, and being disposed to sell them upon the most interal terms that could possibly be asked by any too, even the most suspicious, he begs leave to suggist to those in want of Pianos the importance of giving him at least a trial, before purchasing the where, since there is no possibility of their issing and a strong probability that they would be greatly the gainers; in fact, it would be but a postponement of a positive purchase, for a short three one instrument whatever, notil they The of any instrument whatever, until they readed have an opportunity of testing the quality of those of mine, which are unsurpassed, if e-quality in England or America. I have sold overly three hundred of these Piznos in a few to early linve hundred of these Planos in a few years, without selling a had one, and I hold my-self bound to take back or exchange any instru-ment which, perclance, might prove defective. Holding, as I have ever done, the opinion, that the sale of a single bad Plano would occasion such a lass of conducence as could not be after-

ndred goo wards repaired by the sale of a hu ones, it may well be expected that I shall be pa ticular as to what sort of instruments I send off.

E. P. NASH, Petersburg, Va. T My Pianos are to be found in great variety at J. W. RANDOLPH & CO'S, in Richme E. P. N. Aug 18-

A repost in the harem .- "The evening repast is generally taken in the harem. The waves serve their sidi (master) with a refinement of cares and attentions, which would be considered base and servile in the West. they are so contrary to our manners. The Orientals, who eat with their fingers, always wash their hands before and after the meal, among the rich, three slaves bring the water hasin and towels. It is the wives who perform this duty in the harem; one of them arrives first with a richly embroidered napkin, which she holds closely folded in her hands, and then, bending down with her knee on the ground, she throws it unfolded on the knees of the master. Another carries the water basin and a vase to receive the water; kneels before him, holding the basin within his reach, and pours the water a drop at a time on his hands. A third afterwards presents him with a napkin to dry himself, and sometimes sprinkles rosewater on his beard. The master sits alone, or with one or two of his wives whom he chooses to invite; whilst the others use their best endeavors to divert and annise him, by singing or playing on some instruments. The Mussalman ladies of a certain rank disdain to dance, production. and leave that exercise, which they consider ignoble, to the almcas, who make a trade of

The Worms .- When a horse loses his appetite, and his coat looks bad, he probably has worms. Give one ounce of fine aloes in a half pint of whiskey. . Miss one day, and give half this quantity and he will eat like an Indian.

NOTES FROM MR. SALTONSTALL'S REPORT.

We are indebted to the Hon. G. W. Toland, and other friends in Washington, for copies of public documents, for which we find use in our own labors and which serve to aid the calculations of many citizens. In looking over Mr. Saltonstall's repert upon the Tariff, we find much that is interesting and instructive in the tables, returned by various committees, on the subject of the manufactures and produce of the country, glances at which may be annually, and emplying 100,000 persons. useful, as they will show where further

Massachusetts alone produces \$18,000,-000 worth of boots, shoes, and leather, information may be obtained. From 1854 to 1840 inclusive, the importations in specie and merchandize, free employing upon them 40,000 persons, of of duties, after deducting exportations, whom 15,000 are f. males. The statistics are not so near complete nounted to \$194,908,074, as follows: in this branch as could be wished, but for-Merchandize, \$139,903,886 \$6,856,671

eign countries are now obtained the mar-55,004,188 In the article of Sail Cloths, the English

Foreign material.

Domestic materials,

Annual expenditure,

Labor and tran-portation

Shoe and Leather Business.

Tobacco.

have now all the advantage. \$194,908,074

In 1839, the excess of exportation of specie, over the importation, was \$1,425,-

48,147,517

Bullion,

Specie,

729. The whole amount of merchandize imported from 1854 to 1840 inclusive, liable to 20 per cent. duty, was \$659,162 -747, being an average of \$94,166,107 per annum.

Of Iron manufactured in the United States. ted by the Affghans, formed part of Gen. Amount of cepital employed directly in the Packenham's army at the battle of New anufacture of iron, is \$20,432,131 00 Octave it was then under Col Mullens and Orleans; it was then under Col. Mullens, and \$20,432,131 00 Annually paid for labor for 49 .was disgraced there for not bringing up the fascines in time, and to this circumstance \$18,762,990 00 01 persons,

Glass. Glass. There is no estimate of the aggregate The regiment then lost their colors, and nount manufactured or imported. It is stated that enough of bottles, carboys, and cut glass, may be manufactured at exis ting establishments for all the demands of the country.

In a blast for making 7200 boxes of window glass, the cost is for labor, \$15,610 40

sumption of materials in eighteen furnaces, enormous catalogue was gone through with, row nine millions of dollars which had ished.

\$1,230,000 (not current revennes.) which had been laid up by the Government from the contri-7.035.000 3,210,000 butions of the people in previous years The surplus in the Tressury was seven-teen millions of dollars, nine of which had \$11,475,500

been directed to be transferred to the States, as the fourth instalment under the This is the largest manufactaring interdeposite act of 1836. Nine millions more were received by them from debts due to est of the country, producing commodities which amount to more than \$50,000,000 expanded by the late Administration. Yet, in addition to this, they borrowed five and a half millions of dollars by the issue of Treasury notes, which were outstanding at the end of their term, making. in all more than thirty one millions of On upwards of nine millions of dollars worth of tobacco shipped from this country, the European Governments levy duties of about thirty-three millions of dallars!! The Path to Glory .- The forty-fourth British regiment, which has been annihila-

were sent to India to regain them. Pleading to an Indictment. - There was a rather laughable circumstance transpired at the Court of Sessions the other day. A

U. S. Gaz.

prarly all the materials are of American the items were being read over, the culprit session of the Government? The very subjects of appropriation, though suspen-production. stood with expanded eyes, the very picture first act of Congress, at t'e called session ded momentarily for the want of money, In 1832, an estimate is given of the con- of surprise and astonishment. After the under Mr. Van Buren, was an act to bor- are all, thereafter, to be resumed and fin-

making the rich flint glass, as follows, the attorney addressing the girl, asked been given to the States by the bounty of If, by such resorts as these, the public