whom was referred the resolution pro-cing to divide among the states amu-lly a portion of the revenues of the easted government, for the purposes f education and internal improvement, sade the following REPORT.

IREPORT.

That the committee, from as cereful an examination of the subject as a due attention to their other duties would parant them to make, have once to the declarer, that great advantages weakl escult to the United States from an emunal distibution smong thing, by some equitable ratio, of a portion of our tational revenue; for the purposes of education and internal improvement, or for such other purposes as the state government, any respectively deem most to their idvantage. Whether the United States shall devote the whole of their revenues beyond what are required for the small aspenditures of the government, domestic and foreign, quil, seitinry, and saval, to the reduction of our public debt, until the whole of it shall be estinguished; or whether they shall apply a portion of those revenues as proposed, for the most important purposes, and thereby cause a more gradual reduction of the public debt, resolves itself into a question of existings.

t semiline for congress to determine which of is courses will most effectually promote the sout as well as future prosperity of the coun-

There can be no doubt that money distributed among the states as proposed, would be invested in a way to give them much greater profit, than the interest on such money would yield at the car four and a hulf, or even five per cent. which are the rates of interest now paid upon the greater part of our public debt.

As a large portion of this debt is payable to persums in Europei to discharge it as fast as an annual content of the content o

ne in Europe; to discharge it as fast as our mean multipermit, would be to send from the country ner than necessary, funds that are wanted at se; the inconvenience of which would be sen-y felt in the present embarused state of our

slidy felt in the present embarraned make of our monied market, and most probably for several spears to come.

Many distributed as proposed, would give new estivity to industry and enterprise in all the states, and that equely and simultaneously.

It would create a vigilance on the part of the chais overaments over the expenditures of the general government, and thereby prevent the waste of money and the adoption of extravaguat thesaures that might diminish the amount of the manual dividends.

manal dividends.

It would secure impartial justice to all the status in the distribution of the expenditures of our reject of loud and just complaint.

It would relieve the general government of the

which, if not provided for in the manner proposed, or by a reduction of our revenue, will im pair the most impurant principles of our co

It would relieve the two houses of congress of large portion of legislation now devoted to the legislation of the legislation of the worst kind, calculated to produce combinations sectional feelings, injustice, and waste of the

public treasure.

It would transfer to the states the regulation of the expenditures for internal improvements by roads and canals, which, if retained and exercised by the general government, contrary, as is Velleved by many, to the spirit and letter of our constitution, will, in time, so far decrease the powers of the state governments, and increase those of the United States government, as to destroy the federative principle of our Union, and convert our system of confederated republics into

obavert our system of confederated republics into a consolidated enterther to the exercise of the right claims i on the part of the United States of sisking reads and canals through the different states of the union.

It would enable the general government to keep in operation an efficient system of finance and revenue with advantage to the states. And should the stigencles of the country require the usual content of all our means to some subject competed with our national peace and prosperity, those means could soon be brought into speration by suspending for a time the dividends to the states. By this our treasury would be filled without addences of the country addences to new taxes, which might be oppressive to agriculture, and which might crate much inconvenience by interrupting the purtuits and industry of our citizens.

Money collected from the sources which now give us our revenues, and distributed among the

give us our revenues, and distributed among the states as proposed, would produce a rapid and peofitable circuistion of our funds, from the canter to the extremities of the union, and thus add to the force of the movied capital of the coun

to the force of the mount of the force of the following calculation, it will appear that on the let day of January, 1831, the six per cent. debt may be extinguished; twenty millions of dollars divided among the states, and more than a million gad a half of dollars left, in the treasury, and that thirdeen millions of dollars might be annually divided among the states thereafter, should it be deemed expenient to leave the five near cent. and four and shalf per cent.

theresfler, should it be deemed expedient to jeave the five per cent, and four and it half, per cent, debt as well as three per cent, debt, unredeemed, The calculation, however, is continued under a presumption that it may be deemed expedient the extinguish the five and four and a helf per cent. debt in the reasonable time proposed.

On the lit day of January 1839, the whole of the 6 per cent. 5 per cent, and 44 per cent, debt may be estinguished, amounting to \$67,689,306 \$77; interest paid upon the same, and spon the 3 per cent, debt up to that date, to the amount of \$33,429,021 03; and that dividends may be made among the states in that time to the amount of \$89,666,734 48; in all \$180,764,067 78.

By this calculation it appears that the sum for

\$69,666,734 48; in all \$180,754,061 78.

By this calculation it appears that the sum for distribution on the 1st of January, 1338, falls short of the proposed amount of \$10,000,000 by \$333,965 52; and that there will remain chargeable to the annual assumed fand of fifteen millions of dollars, the interest on the 3 per cent. debt, amounting to \$398.866 94. These sums, however, may be provided for from retrenchments to be made before the state of the state of the state. ments to be made before the year 1838, in the expenditures for the navy and fortifications; and ten millions of dollars instead of the sum stated

expenditures for the navy, and fortifications; and tan millions of dollars instead of the sun stated, may be divided among the states on the 1st of January in that year, and fifteen millions of dollars annually therestief.

In 1827, the appropriation of half a million of dollars a year for the gratinal inference for the navy, is to cease; and as our most expensive tertifications are nearly completed, there will some to a considerable reduction of expensive unleg that head; and it is believed that important radiations may be made in other subjects of expenditure, by which the charges above stated may not only be provided for, but large additions made to the sums provided for, but large additions made to the sums provided for distribution.

By making payments on the public debt quarter-party, there would be a realection of its amount of interest not subraced in this calculation.

As this plan, if adopted, will be an experimentable distant operation of which cannot be forest, the committee do not think it advisably to provide, in the first instance, by law, formating

the divideads proposed beyond the year 1631, by which time they believe that twenty millions of deliars may be divided among the states; and for that purpose they beg leave to submit a bill.

Indera plan, to distribute among the states a portion of our entional revenue, and at the same lims to provide for the gradual reduction of the public debt, it is proposed to divide annually, after the year 1927, one half the amount approprieted for the sinking fund, to witt five million of deliars, among the several states, by some equitable ratio, until the funded debt bearing 6 per cent, interest shall be extinguished;—after that, to divide among the states ten millions of deliars annually, until the funded debt bearing four and a half per cent, interest shall be extinguished;—and after that, to divide among the states afteen millions of deliars annually;—leaving the residue of the funded debt, bearing three per cent, interest, to be redeemed at some distant period.

By the report, it appairs, that of the revenues of 1825, after paying the expenditures at she year, including the interest on the public debt, to the 21st day of January, 1826, there would remain fa the treasury the sum of 35,284,061 78, of which \$3,600,000 ere subject to former appropriations, and one million of unavailable funds, leaving for the year 1826, the sum of \$794,061 78; and by estimate, in that report, of the receipts and espenditures of the year 1826, after applying the amount of the sinking fund, ten millions of dollars, to the discharge of the interest and principal of the public debt, there will remain in the treasury on the 31st of December, 1826, a bulance of \$4,915,269 98, applicable to the same purpose, if deemed expedient.

Although it is in contemplation to reduce the duties on tea, onfice, and some other articles, this measure if adopted, will not produce a correspondent reduction of the revenues—for there will be an increase of such reduction of the articles, in consequence of such reduction of the duties—while the revenue will be gr

collected.
It is, therefore, believed that there will be at It is, therefore, believed that there will be an increase, rather than a decrease of public revenue, for many years to come, and it may be sifely usumed that the two sams mentioned, to will the amount of the sinking fund of ten millions of itolars, and the batalice of \$4,910,269 fund, which may be paid the dividuals projosed to be made; with interest on the public dibbt; and the hums needed by the gradual reduction and final the increase of the six percents, five per estil and four and a helisper cent debt; will be which debt; except such pertion of its a re not yet there may be disobarged at such times; and in such portupit, as may suit the convenience of the general giveas any suit the convenience of the general givernment—and the loans not yet due, may be discharged in like manner, as they fall due, the last of which will be in the year 1825.

of which will be in the year 1825.

Upon this basis, the committee of ways and means of the House of Representatives in their report of the 6th February last have stated, that the debt bearing six per cent. interest, may be extinguished on the 1st day of July, 1829, provided-the whole of the proposed fund, except what may be necessary for discharging the interest on the public debt, should be applied to that purpose. Upon the fund thus assumed, the following calculations are made—

The amount of the balance of 1825, applicable to the year 1826, as before stated — \$734,001, 78. The sum appropriated to the sinking fund — 10,000,000 00. Balance in Treasury on 31st.

Balance in Treasury on 31st. - December, 1826, \$4,915,-

263 98-assumed at 5,000,000 00

\$15,000,000 00

IMPRE-SMENT OF SEAMEN.

States be requested to cause to be laid before this House any information in his possession touching the impressment of scamen from on board of American vessels on the high seas, or elsewhere, by the commanders of British or other toreign vessels or ship of war, since the 18th of February, 1815.

Mr. Forsyth moved to amend the resolution, by

Mr. Forsyth moved to amend the resolution, by inserting the following words:

"Together with any correspondence on the subject with any Foreign Government."

Mr. Everett rose to make a single suggestion to the gentleman from Georgia. Mr. Evhad not the slightest objection to the object which that gentleman had in view. Whenever a proper time for such a disclosure should serive, he wished the whole proceedings of the government, on this subject, to come before the house. But although the resolution of the gentleman from Maryland was couched in general terms, the House doubtless understood it to refer to recent dwart, of which intelligence had been rearredly two weeks in the country. Short as the time was, Mr. E. had no doubt (although he had no particular information on the point) that the subject had received due attention from the executive government. But as it was not possible that after the lange of so short a period, an answer could have been received from any foreign government, to any remonstrance made by our own, Mr. E. emmitted to the gentlemen from Heorgia, whether it might not be premature to press his amends ment. ment

ment,

Mr. Condict, of New Jersey, suggested, that as
the information called for by the resolution could
not at my rate be submitted to Congress before
its next session, the objection arged by the gentleman from Massachusetts did not apply—as abundant time would elapse in the mean while for the
answers to be received from foreign governments,
and the information can then be communicated.

Mr. C. expressed his satisfaction that such
a resolution has been offered. He thought such
a practice as that alluded to, could not foo soon
be inquired into; it ought to be checked in the
bud.

Mr. Forsyth said, that if the form of the resolu Mr. Forsyth said, that if the form of the resolu-tion had been specific, applying only to a single government, the objection of the gentleman from Masachusetts might have weight—but the resolu-tion is general in its form, and embraces any and every other government that may have been con-cerned in like practices; and if, as he had good reason to beliefe, a similar occurrence had hap-pened under the altedged orders of any other pow-er, the corespondence may have already taken place. He altuded to the otombian Cgovern-ment.

place. He alluded to the otombian Government.

Mr. Little said he had two objects in view in offering this resolution—first; to establish this fact, for we have it only as now spaper information, and because I believe it true that impressments have been under a believe it true that impressments have been under a believe it true that the provide that this government does not look on such acts with indifference. The revolution is general son this subject the American people view aligo vernments and nations slike. It was my lot, about four-teen years ago, in this hall, to autroduce a similar resolution of enquiry. Impressments had then constituted a principal item among the other causes, which led to the war in which we were last engaged. I will only add, I do not see how it is possible that we can submit to the practice, either as an independent nation or as living under us officient government. To allow the practice, either as an independent nation or as living under us officient government. To allow the practice, either the interest of the present that its primary end, which I consider to be far the puttual protection of our personal liberty and

this point their can be no question of doubt—I secopt the modification offered if I am permitted to do so.

Air. Everett said, he consured most heartily with the gratiemen from Blaryland; he was very glad that the subject was thus promptly presented to the notice of the house. Reither was he object of the gentleman from Genegia. Mr. Everett did not indeed dooin it expedient to force, at this time, the communication of any proceedings on the part of this government, relative to the late depurement, on the count of Africa, although he was perunded they were overy thing the house of the country prompted, But as to any case of Columbian improvement, of which he owned he was informed, the metalication of any dominant is the possession of the government. In inches, the resonable the until the stainment of the object of the gentleman from Georgia with an orderly course in relation to recent crusts, Mr. Everett would suggest to the gouldeman to insert the usual provise: "As far as the communication of the same is consistent with the public service."

Mr. Forsyth accepted the modification; In this form the resolution was agreed to.

Among the most impriant of the private bills which were acted on, was that for the relief of Mr. Mource, late president of the United States. His claim for arrears due to him was about \$15,000. As this was due fifteen or exteen years use, the committee which reported the till, added the interest to the appropriation. The item of interest was stricken out on motion of Mr. Whittlessey, of Ohio; and the bill passed without it. The scenate amended the bill, by interting an additional sum of about \$14,000 nearly equivalent to the interest, making the aggregate amount of appropriation somewhat more than \$29,000—The house insisted on its own bills and the senate manded to on the aggregate amount of appropriation on the own bills and the senate manded to on the aggregate amount.

The house insisted on its own bill: and the senate unshied on the amendment, and siked a conference. The house relaxed to recede, and granted a synference. The committee of conference in a synference. The committee of conference in a synference. The committee of conference in a synference in a synfere

journed, that he should this morning move for a call of the house; and Mr. Weems, of Maryland, also gave notice that he should move to record on the Journal, the names of all the members who have drawn, their full pay, and absented themselves without leave of the house.

During the evening session of Saturday, on motion of Mr. Everett, the rule prohibiting the sending of bills to the President for signature on the inst day of the session, was suspended, so as to show bills to he sent to him this day; and the sense concurred in the resolution.

The situation in which the billumking appropriation for the public buildings is placed, is singular. After passing the house, this bill was unintended in senate, by adding to it an appropriation of \$39,000 for the Cumberland coal. The house refused to adopt this amendment; and at a lete hour on Saturday sight sent back the bill to the senate. A perhaptory order was issued to obtain a quorum; and between three and four o'clock yesterday morning, the senate receded from its amendments. The speaker i was then shout to sign the bill, when Mr. Houston of Tenture and the sign the bill, when Mr. Houston of Tenture and the sign the bill, when Mr. Houston of Tenture and the sign the bill, when Mr. Houston of Tenture and the sign the bill, when Mr. Houston of Tenture and the sign the bill, when Mr. Houston of Tenture and the sign the bill, when Mr. Houston of the senate of the

FOREIGN BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

We proceed tofulfit our promise of giving some more detailed account of Mr. Verplanch sels borate report of this subject. After establishing the point that congress have the right to regulate this species of southest, Mr. Verplanck states very foreibly the cvils which grow out of the present condition of local laws and usages. These laws and usages differ in many of the states, and are the source of much inconvenience, said some injustice.—
The drainager allowed on protested bills, are not the same in a mount, are calculated on the same principle throughout the several states. The result of fill this is great uncertainty, both at home and abreed, as to the value of this species of commercial interestory.

out shrind, as to the value of this species of commercial this variety.

"A bill on London for £1,000, when exchange is the 'yies' degrt, advance, costs, in the United States, sheet £4,868. It is dishonored, and the anticicions piertles are all solvent, but the value to the holder depends upon the part of America its which is depends upon the part of America its which is depended upon the part of America its which is which depends upon the part of America its which is with farews or registred. If he has to took this Trivitions of cachange, get what his bill drighting out him, and no more; but, if to one at New York, his till is worth \$5,606, as a fifth story may your is other places and other states of efficiency. This irregularity alone is no small theory may your is other places and other states of efficiency. This irregularity alone is no small theory may your is other places and other states of efficiency. This irregularity alone is no small theory may now it when it is considered how bills past from him to hand, and from city to city, in the willtiffarious concerns of our internal and foreign take.

"But, finishes this, there may arise, and there have actually arhen, within the last tour years, amony chasts at positive injustice and hardship,—It is a general principle of law, recognized be the local smutes, and by the courts, that the least foreign take.

"But, finishes, where it was endersed, governs the computation and allowance of damages on bills, and to such assessment in not a simple transfer, but a new and substantive contract, to which the law of the state where it was endersed governs the computation and allowance of damages on bills, and to such assessment in the such past it is not a significant value, as against each vaccessive should be a substantive contract, to which the law of the state where it was endersed into attached all the legal consequences of its particular legislation. (See Sforus v Penicroy & Cranch Rep. 30.). "Hence, a foreign bill, which has passed from law of the life was to f ercial thrency.
"A bill on London for £1,000, when exch-

w of Addachusett egal interest of his laim \$4,000, with i

Other becongruities and hardships arising from the present acts of the law, are mentioned in the report, and demand the application of some efficient remedy. This remedy Mr. Vegplanck asserts (and we agree with him) to be evidently not within the power of the state legislature to afford. It is utterly impossible for 26 independent jurisdictions to come to any identical or even consistent legislation on the subject. Whatever enact ments are made, to be sublisfactory, must be made by one superior tribunal. Mr. Verplanck, greposes, therefore, that congress should establish throughout the United State, a rule conformable with the general usages and policy of the rest of the communical world.

A When a merchant in New York desires a bid delay in a merchant in New York desires.

with the general unages may policy of the rest of the commercial world.

A When's merchant in New York draws on his debtor in Londau, or on's merchant there with whom he has mutual dealings, a bill in favor of machine porson for a certain sum in pounds steriling, and receives for this bill-its current value in dollars; the object of the buyer of the bill is to receive this sum in sterling currency in London, and the denwer and every subsequent endorses is responsible to the last holder, that if he uses diligence it shall be so paid. Whenever, it happens that such a bill is refuted payment, the actual loss sustained is not the mere face of the bill calculated in dollars at the nominal pay, but what would be the value of the amount of its contests in London, if paid when at maturity. If that value be made good to him, the holder can have no rebace to complain, since he is not exposed to suffer any damages, direct or indirect. If, then, the law authorizer and enables him to replace the sum which he expected to receive for his bill, and

the law authorizes and enables him to replace the sum which he expected to receive for his bill, upon the spot, and without delay, by the sale of another bill upon New York, drawn on those liable to him as the drawers, or prior endorsers there, he can have no ground of complaint.

"For instance: If we have paid \$400 at New York for £1,000, payable in London, and if, on the dishouor of the bill, he can immediately raise his £1,000, with all other expenses attending the protest, by redrawing a bill for \$4,400, on the drawer or some well known endorser of the original bill in New York, and by selling this bill in London, the agreement is substantially executed whenever the redrawn bill is paid in America.

"If, however, it should not suit the conven responsible upon it, a sua sufficient to the party actually to redraw, which it very frequently may not be in his power to do, then, on the same principle, it appears perfectly just that he should be entitled to receive for his dishonored bill, from those persons who may be responsible upon it, a sua sufficient to have made responsible upon it, a sum sufficient to have made it good at the time and place of payment, with all necessary charges; that is to say, he ought to receive on demand the amount for which he might

receive on demand the amount for which he might have redrawn.

"This rule is founded in the strictest equity, and it has the sanction of long and (with the exception of the present and former colonies of Great Britain) universal commercial usage. It does appear to us that this is the only principle which, under all the sircumstances and fluctuations of exclusinge, can secure any thing like a fair compensation for the loss sustained by the holder of a dishonered bill, without the hexard of one party being sometimes but partially paid, or the other oppressed with the payment of unequal and rulnous damages. It is sanctioned by the successful experience of the continevals nations of Europe for two centuries.

To check, however the practice of drawing bills, without funds, for the nure purpose of tannaceur accommendations the mother operation of the consequents. This allowance of damages, he would give only in fraudulent cases, and not on bous lide transactions, throwing the burden of proof of fraudulent fatent, when such damages are claimed, on the tolder or plaintiff. In bean-fide cases, the damages, if any, are to be considered as a fixed domain theory pointment; and "should not," says hir. Verplands, "exceed five per cent."

We have touched only on the leading passages of the report. Its statements and argument, in detail, are very important, and the whole confers great honer on the knowledge, prudence and

detail, are very important, and argument, in detail, are very important, and the whole con-fers great honor on the knowledge, prudence and accuracy of its author.

To the Editors of the Enguirer

After the report made by Mr. Martindale was published, I as a member of the committee, considered it my duty to disclaim: the doctrine contained in that report, which I did in the house by submitting a resolution to recommit the senate's, bill and the report of the house, with instructions. This resolution was adopted, the instructions permitted the committee to report the 'bill, from the senate with the evidence," they did not permit the committee again to return to the house with the report of Mr. Martindale. This I considered a rejection not only of the report but of the doctrines it contained.

I considered a rejection not only of the report but of, the doctrines it contained.

And it gives me glessure to say that I believe that not only the rouse of sepresentatives are opposed to this doctrine as indicated by the resolution above mentioned, but that the committee of claims do not seasotion it. This is due to me and this should be known to the nation lest the expressions in Governor Tyler's letter to Mr. Tagewell should fix upon individuals opinions which they have never entertained—the expressions alluded to are, "but Mr. Martindale and his committee in their notion of men and moral agents have made a new and wholly unforces—en discovery." I as one of the committee wholly disclaim any portion of the good or evit that is to result from this "discovery," I not having contributed any thing to effect it.

But I agree most heartly with the governor, that the slave holding states should "watch with the deepest interest" all and every attempt to break down the barriers of the constitution, by which alone we can maintain our rights.

Your paper is of extensive circulation, and so far as the condemnation of this report has been circulated by it, I wish my disclaimer to circulate.

Very respectively, your most obedient servant.

G. W. OWEN.

Lebanon, Penn. April 11.—We inadvertently emitted to: notice, is our last-paper, a singular frenk of fortions which recently occurred in the vicinity of this place. The facts, as we learn, are briefly these—One of the labourers on the Union canal, some time previous to the drawing of the union canal tottery, came to this borough and purchased of Messrs. J. & S. Barnott some shares of lottery teletas. On the evening after the drawing, as chang would have it, and probably despairing of success in obtaining privace, he offered to dispose of them. Onk of his tellow labourers, who was then repairing us old pistol, offered to exchange it for a quarter toket; and, after some alterestion, the lottler of the ticket wanting an eleven-pumy litt to boot, and the other refusing to give it, an even unchange was made. This, it will be recollected, wherein the avening after the drawing of

For more than four hours the confusion was very greet, and the noise for extended, we pregume, any ever heard in Bediam. Demodistions, curses and threats, were delt out with a liberal measure; and notwithsthanding it was every assessed any pected that there would be a general coulder, yet a disinterested spectative could not refusit from sometimes tudolging in hearly isaughter at the odd expressions of these well meeting, though enraged navigators of the canal. "I am the Wolf of the North," said one, and may thunder artice me if a give up my chance to pass into the leak!" "I am the Young Lyon of the West," said another, "and I can eat up all the wolves which ever drank of the waters of Champlain or George, and may perditte failure, who had a load of whishy said pork; "I am the American Engle, and he who dares cop me chall feel my talons in his case," "Now Mr. Waters," and a sen of Eliberale, "some of your blarney, now, in pashing your boat belove mine, or I'll souse you in the caseast, and then there'll be a meeting of the waters." One man pushed this boat into the mouth of the lock, just are another was ready to come out, and thus altested, swore he would keep his boat there to oternity, unless he could be secured in what he called his right to pass through next; and in spile of force, entreaties, or threats, beld his position like the dog in the manger, for more that two hours, until some compromise was effected. Alberty D. Adv. in the manger, for more than two hours, until compromise was effected. Albany D. Adv.

Compromise was effected. About D. Adv.

Glorious uncertainty of the Line.—In the British House of Commons on the 16th of Feb. Mr. Peal stated that there existed in England no less than fifty different statutes applicable to the summioning qualifications and Summoning of juries, Dr. Lushington said.—

"He would appeal to any lawyer, he would appeal to the honorable and learned Solicitor General, whether in suits of law, cases were not cited by the counsel on both sides without end, and with equal carnestness and confidence, until the unfortunate judge was overwhelmed with contradictory decisions on the point before him. Not only was the law in many respects unknown to those whose duty it was to study it, but the community at large were wholly ignorant of it. Many were the persons who had been exceluted for acts which, before the commission of them, they did not know were capital affects."

ABATEMENT OF A NUISANCE.

ABATEMENT OF A NUISANCE.

Columbus, Ohio, April 27.—The citizens of the town of Columbus, during the fell menths, have for some years past been afflicted with biflious fevers. A great majority of the citizens, bond-dently believe that the mill dam immediately opposite the town, agravates the disease with which, ever since its erection, they have been afflicted. Mesars Jewett and Smith, proprietors of the mill, were, at the present April, term of the court of common pleas, indisted under the statute, which provides a remedy to abate stagnate pools that cause sickness. Mesars Jewett and Smith, a few days before the appointed time for trial, left the county, and are not to be found; consequently, the cause must accompile to the appoint of the August term of the appoint of the appoint of the August term of the august and are not to be found; consequently, the cause must accompile to the appoint of the august and are not to be found; consequently, the cause must accompile to the august and are not to be found; consequently, the cause must accompile to the august and are not to be found; consequently, the cause must accompile to the august and are not to be found; consequently, the cause must accompile to the august and are not to be august and are not to be found; consequently, the cause must accompile to the town and the country and are not to be accompiled to the country and are not to be accompiled to the country and are not to be accompiled to the country and are not to be accompiled to the country and are not to be accompiled to the country and are not to be accompiled to the country and are not to be accompiled to the country and are not to be accompiled to the country and are not to be accompiled to the country and are not to be accompiled to the country and are not to be accompiled to the country and are not to be accompiled to the country and are not to be accompiled to the country and are not to be accompi tinued their the Augest tarp of the tare. At any of the subsence by the process of the tare, and Messre. Jewelt and Smith inving reliand to rest the mill in the corporation on experiment. For a reasonable sum they proceeded, an the 24th instant quintity and precently to navigate the Scieto river. Finding, as they antiquipled and observation by Jewelt and Smith's dam, they proceeded to remove the river savigable, and to about the dam, as a public nuisance. Much us we wish to see the sulf pood removed, we cannot but regret that respectable efficants should feel themselves compelled, in the lawful athieurout of a public nuisance to set as originals that may missed those who have no barrier between the dictates of their passion, and their gratification, but the laws of the country.—State Jourual.

The following concise and whimsical faistory of the state of the cotton market for the last few months, is copied from one of the window chanters of the exchange near rooms, where it has been chronicled by some infortunate speciator; at various periods during these operations which have been the source of so much sagiety. For the information of the maintified we may state that the price of Bowed cotton at the commencement of the period first noticed, April 20, 1820, was about 18 to 19d and at the termination of it that is on the 1st February, 1825, it was 7.2-26, to pil. April 30, 1825.

a required:

June 17-August 8— do September 5— do February 1, 1826 do

Liverpool paper.

Price of honesty.—The archbishop of Rhelms, Le Telher, maintained that no one could be an honest man who had an income of test than ten them, and livres. One day that he was inquiring about some person's character, Boileau, who was acquainted with the prelate's tariff, gravely abserved, "My lord, he is four thousand livres, short of being an houest man."

Russian Stavery—By a law of the late emperor Alexander, slaves are forbridgen to be sold? To wade the law, a person advertises to lend, for suistance, his cook, for fifty years, for such a sum. Such advertisements are very numerous in the Russian journals.

The Eqting Classes—In Spain (same Biles) there is one clebryman to 50 inhabitance is Theples one to 50. In Sicily one to 23, in Particulations to 50. In Sicily one to 23, in Particulations to 60. In Sicily one to 23, in Particulations to 60. In Sicily one to 23, in Particulations one to 60 in Industrial one to 60 in Industrial one to 60; in Gatta-classification of 60 in Transplants one to 60; in Transplants one to 19! The propertion of nobility in Russia is large, being one to 96 inhabitants.

Notice.

JUST received, from Philadelphia, a had supply of BOLTING CLOTHS, and for a HUTCHINSUN & STEWART, Columbia HIRAM HUTCHINSON, New Surpey, O.