

er depositories. The Secretary did not concur in that opinion, and declined giving the necessary order and direction. So glaring were the abuses and corruptions of the Bank, so evident its fixed purpose to persevere in them, and so palpable its design, by its money and power, to control the Government and change its character, that I deemed it the imperative duty of the Executive authority, by the exertion of every power conferred to it by the constitution and laws, to check its career, and lessen its ability to do mischief, even in the painful alternative of dismissing the Head of one of the Departments. At the time the removal was made, other causes sufficient to justify it existed; but if they had not, the Secretary would have been dismissed for this cause only.

His place I supplied by one whose opinions were well known to me, and whose frank expression of them, in another situation, and whose generous sacrifices of interest and feeling, when unexpectedly called to the station he now occupies, ought forever to have shielded his motives from suspicion, and his character from reproach. In accordance with the opinions long before expressed by him, he proceeded, with my sanction, to make arrangements for depositing the moneys of the United States in other safe institutions.

The resolution of the Senate, as originally framed, and as passed if it refers to these acts, presupposes a right in that body to interfere with this exercise of Executive power. If the principle be once admitted, it is not difficult to perceive where it may end. If, by a mere denunciation like this resolution, the President should ever be induced to act, in a matter of official duty, contrary to the honest convictions of his own mind, in compliance with the wishes of the Senate, the constitutional independence of the Executive Department would be as effectually destroyed, and its power as effectually transferred to the Senate, as if that end had been accomplished by an amendment of the constitution. But if the Senate have a right to interfere with the Executive powers, they have also the right to make the interference effective; and if the assertion of the power implied in the resolution be silently acquiesced in, we may reasonably apprehend that it will be followed, at some future day, by an attempt at actual enforcement. The Senate may refuse, except on the condition that he will surrender his opinions to theirs and obey their will, to perform their own constitutional functions; to pass the necessary laws; to sanction appropriations proposed by the House of Representatives, and to confirm proper nominations made by the President. It has already been maintained (and it is not conceivable that the resolution of the Senate can be based on any other principle) that the Secretary of the Treasury is the officer of Congress, and independent of the President; that the President has no right to control him, and consequently none to remove him.—With the same propriety, and on similar grounds, may the Secretary of State, the Secretaries of War, and the Navy, and the Postmaster General, each in succession, be declared independent of the President, the subordinates of Congress, and removable only with the concurrence of the Senate. Followed to its consequences, this principle will be found effectually to destroy one co-ordinate Department of the Government, to concentrate in the hands of the Senate the whole Executive power, and to leave the President as powerless as he would be useless—the shadow of authority after the substance had departed.

The time and occasion which had called forth the resolution of the Senate, seem to impose upon me an additional obligation not to pass it over in silence. Nearly forty-five years had the President exercised, without a question as to his rightful authority, those powers for the recent assumption of which he is now denounced. The vicissitudes of peace and war had attended our Government; violent parties, watchful to take advantage of any seeming usurpation on the part of the Executive, had distracted our councils; frequent removals, or forced resignations, in every sense tantamount to removals, had been made of the Secretary and other officers of the Treasury; and yet, in no one instance is it known, that any man, whether patriot or partisan, had raised his voice against it as a violation of the Constitution. The expediency and justice of such changes, in reference to public officers of all grades, have frequently been the topics of discussion; but the constitutional right of the President to appoint, control, and remove the Head of the Treasury, as well as all other Departments, seems to have been universally conceded. And what is the occasion upon which other principles have been first officially asserted? The Bank of the United States, a great moneyed monopoly, had attempted to obtain a renewal of its charter, by controlling the elections of the People and the action of the Government. The use of its corporate funds and power in that attempt, was fully disclosed; and it was made known to the President that the corporation was putting in train the same course of measures with the view of making another vigorous effort, through an interference in the elections of the People, to control public opinion and force the government to yield to its demands. This, with its corruption of the press, its violation of its charter, its exclusion of the Government Directors from its proceedings, its neglect of duty, and arrogant pretensions, made it, in the opinion of the President, incompatible with the public interest and the safety of our institutions, that it should be longer employed as the fiscal agent of the Treasury. A Secretary of the Treasury, appointed in the recess of the Senate, who had not been confirmed by that body, and whom the President might or might not at his pleasure nominate to them, refused to do what his superior in the Executive Department considered the most imperative of his duties, and became in fact, however innocent his motives, the protector of the Bank. And on this occasion it is discovered, for the first time, that those who framed the constitution understood it; that the first congress and all its successors have been under a delusion; that the practice of nearly fifty years, is but a continued usurpation; that the Secretary of the Treasury is not responsible to the President; and that to remove him is a violation of the constitution and laws, for which the President deserves to stand forever dishonored on the journals of the Senate.

There are also some other circumstances connected with the discussion and passage of the resolution, to which I feel it to be, not only my right, but my duty, to refer. It appears by the journal of the Senate, that among the twenty-six Senators who voted for the resolution on its final passage, and who had supported it in debate, in its original form, were one of the Senators from the State of Maine, the two Senators from New Jersey, and one of the Senators from Ohio. It also appears by the same journal, and by the files of the Senate, that the Legislatures of these States had several times expressed their opinions in respect to the Executive proceedings drawn in question before the Senate.

The two branches of the Legislature of the State

of Maine, on the 25th of January, 1834, passed a preamble, and series of resolutions in the following words:

"Whereas, at an early period after the election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency, in accordance with the sentiments which he had uniformly expressed, the attention of Congress was called to the constitutionality and expediency of the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank; And whereas, the Bank has transcended its chartered limits in the management of its business transactions, and has abandoned the object of its creation, by engaging in political controversies, by wielding its power and influence to embarrass the administration of the General Government, and by bringing insolvency and distress upon the commercial community: And whereas, the public security from such an institution consists less in its present pecuniary capacity to discharge its liabilities, than in the fidelity with which the trusts reposed in it have been executed: And whereas, the abuse and misapplication of the powers conferred have destroyed the confidence of the public in the officers of the Bank, and demonstrated that such powers endanger the stability of republican institutions: Therefore, Resolved, That in the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, as well as in the manner of their removal, we recognize in the administration an adherence to constitutional rights, and the performance of a public duty."

"Resolved, That this Legislature entertain the same opinion as heretofore expressed by preceding Legislatures of this State, that the Bank of the United States ought not to be re-chartered."

"Resolved, That the Senators of this State in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and the Representatives requested, to oppose the restoration of the deposits, and the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank."

On the 11th of January, 1834, the House of Assembly and Council composing the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, passed a preamble and a series of resolutions in the following words:

"Whereas, The present crisis in our public affairs calls for a decided expression of the voice of the people of this State; and whereas, we consider it the undoubted right of the Legislature of the several States to instruct those who represent their interests in the councils of the nation, in all matters which intimately concern the public weal, and may affect the happiness or well-being of the people: Therefore,

"1. Be it resolved by the Council and General Assembly of this State, That while we acknowledge with feelings of devout gratitude, our obligations to the great Ruler of nations for his mercies to us as a people, that we have been preserved alike from foreign war, from the evils of internal commotions, and the machinations of designing and ambitious men who would prostrate the fair fabric of our Union; that we ought, nevertheless, to humble ourselves in His presence, and implore His aid for the perpetuation of our republican institutions, and for a continuance of that unexampled prosperity which our country has hitherto enjoyed;

"2. Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the integrity and firmness of the venerable patriot who now holds the distinguished post of Chief Magistrate of this nation, and whose purity of purpose and elevated motives, have so often received the unqualified approbation of a large majority of his fellow citizens;

"3. Resolved, That we view with agitation and alarm, the existence of a great moneyed incorporation, which threatens to embarrass the operations of the Government, and by means of its unbounded influence upon the currency of the country, to scatter distress and ruin throughout the community; and, that we, therefore, solemnly believe that the present Bank of the United States ought not to be re-chartered."

"4. Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our members of the House of Representatives be requested to sustain, by their votes and influence, the course adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Taney, in relation to the Bank of the United States, and the deposits of the Government moneys; believing as we do, the course of the Secretary to have been constitutional, and that the public good required its adoption."

"5. Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the above resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States."

On the 21st day of February last, the Legislature of the same State, reiterated the opinions and instructions before given, by joint resolutions, in the following words:

"Resolved by the Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That they do adhere to the resolutions passed by them on the 11th day of January last, relative to the President of the United States, the Bank of the United States, and the course of Mr. Taney in removing the Government deposits."

"Resolved, That the Legislature of New Jersey have not seen any reason to depart from such resolutions since the passage thereof; and it is their wish that they should receive from our Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, that attention and obedience which are due to the opinion of a sovereign State, openly expressed in its Legislative capacity."

On the 2d of January, 1834, the Senate and House of Representatives composing the Legislature of Ohio, passed a preamble and resolutions in the following words:

"Whereas, There is reason to believe that the Bank of the United States will attempt to obtain a renewal of its charter at the present session of Congress: And whereas, it is abundantly evident that said Bank has exercised powers derogatory to the spirit of our free institutions, and dangerous to the liberties of these United States: And whereas, there is just reason to doubt the constitutional power of congress to grant acts of incorporation for banking purposes out of the District of Columbia: And whereas, we believe the proper disposal of the public lands to be of the utmost importance to the people of these United States, and that honor and good faith require their equitable distribution: Therefore,

"Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That we consider the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States as required by the best interests of our country, and that a proper sense of public duty imperiously demanded that that institution should be no longer used as a depository of the public funds."

"Resolved, That we view, with decided disapprobation, the renewed attempts in Congress to secure the passage of the bill providing for the disposal of the public domain upon the principles proposed by Mr. Clay, inasmuch as we believe that such a law would be unequal in its operations, and unjust in its results."

"Resolved also, That we heartily approve of the principles set forth in the late veto message upon that subject, and,

"Resolved also, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their influence to prevent the re-chartering of the Bank of the United States; to sustain the administration in its removal of the public deposits; and to oppose the passage of a land bill containing the principles adopted in the act upon that subject, passed at the last session of Congress."

"Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives."

It is thus seen that four Senators have declared by their votes that the President, in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the revenue, had been guilty of the impeachable offence of "assuming up-

on himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both," whilst the Legislatures of their respective States had deliberately approved those very proceedings, as consistent with the constitution, and demanded by the public good. If these four votes had been given in accordance with the sentiments of the Legislatures, as above expressed, there would have been but twenty-two votes out of the forty-six for censuring the President, and the unprecedented record of his conviction, could not have been placed upon the journals of the Senate.

In thus referring to the resolutions and instructions of the State Legislatures, I disclaim and repudiate all authority or design to interfere with the responsibility due from members of the Senate to their own consciences, their constituents, and their country. The facts now stated, belong to the history of these proceedings, and are important to the just development of the principles and interests involved in them, as well as to the proper vindication of the Executive Department; and with that view, and that view only, are they here made the topic of remark.

The dangerous tendency of the doctrine which denies to the President the power of supervising, directing, and removing the Secretary of the Treasury, in like manner with the other Executive officers, would soon be manifest in practice, were the doctrine to be established. The President is the direct representative of the American people, but the Secretaries are not. If the Secretary of the Treasury be independent of the President in the execution of the laws, then is there no direct responsibility to the people in that important branch of this Government, to which is committed the care of the national finances. And it is in the power of the Bank of the United States, or any other corporation, body of men, or individuals, if a Secretary shall be found to accord with them in opinion, or can be induced in practice to promote their views, to control, through him, the whole action of the Government, (so far as it is exercised by his Department,) in defiance of the Chief Magistrate, elected by the people, and responsible to them.

But the evil tendency of the particular doctrine adverted to, though sufficiently serious, would be as nothing in comparison with the pernicious consequences which would inevitably flow from the practice by the Senate, of the unconstitutional power of arrogating and censuring the official conduct of the Executive, in the manner recently pursued. Such proceedings are eminently calculated to unsettle the foundations of the Government; to disturb the harmonious action of its different Departments; and to break down the checks and balances by which the wisdom of its framers sought to insure its stability and usefulness.

The honest differences of opinion which occasionally exist between the Senate and the President, in regard to matters in which both are obliged to participate, are sufficiently embarrassing. But if the course recently adopted by the Senate, shall hereafter be frequently pursued, it is not only obvious that the harmony of the relations between the President and the Senate, will be destroyed, but that other and greater effects will ultimately ensue. If the censures of the Senate be submitted to by the President, the confidence of the people in his ability and virtue, and the character and usefulness of his administration, will soon be at an end, and the real power of the Government will fall into the hands of a body, holding their offices for long terms, not elected by the people, and not to them directly responsible. If, on the other hand, the illegal censures of the Senate should be resisted by the President, collisions and angry controversies might ensue, creditable in their progress, and in the end compelling the people to adopt the conclusion, either that their Chief Magistrate was unworthy of their respect, or that the Senate was chargeable with calumny and injustice. Either of these results would impair public confidence in the perfection of the system, and lead to serious alterations of its frame work, or to the practical abandonment of some of its provisions.

The independence of such proceedings on the other Departments of the Government, and more especially on the States, could not fail to be extensively pernicious. When the judges in the last resort of official misconduct, themselves overlap the bounds of their authority, as prescribed by the Constitution, what general disregard of its provisions might not their example be expected to produce? And who does not perceive that such contempt of the Federal Constitution, by one of its most important Departments, would hold out the strongest temptation to resistance on the part of State sovereignties, whenever they shall suppose their just rights to have been invaded? Thus all the independent Departments of the Government, and the States which compose our confederated Union, instead of attending to their appropriate duties, and leaving those who may offend, to be reclaimed or punished in the manner pointed out in the constitution, would fall to mutual crimination and recrimination, and give to the people, confusion and anarchy, instead of order and law; until at length some form of aristocratic power would be established on the ruins of the constitution, or the States be broken into separate communities.

Far be it from me to charge, or to insinuate, that the present Senate of the United States intend, in the most distant way, to encourage such a result.—It is not of their motives or designs, but only of the tendency of their acts, that it is my duty to speak.—It is, if possible, to make Senators themselves sensible of the danger which lurks under the precedent set in their resolution; and at any rate to perform my duty, as the responsible Head of one of the coequal Departments of the Government, that I have been compelled to point out the consequences to which the discussion and passage of the resolution may lead, if the tendency of the measure be not checked in its inception.

It is due to the high trust with which I have been charged; to those who may be called to succeed me in it; to the Representatives of the people, whose constitutional prerogative has been unlawfully assumed; to the people, and to the States; and to the constitution they have established; that I should not permit its provisions to be broken down by such an attack on the Executive Department, without at least some effort "to preserve, protect, and defend" them. With this view, and for the reasons which have been stated, I do hereby solemnly protest against the aforementioned proceedings of the Senate, as unauthorized by the constitution; contrary to its spirit, and to several of its express provisions;—subversive of that distribution of the powers of government which it has ordained and established; destructive of the checks and safeguards by which those powers were intended, on the one hand, to be controlled, and on the other to be protected; and calculated by their immediate and collateral effects, by their character and tendency, to concentrate in the hands of a body not directly amenable to the people, a degree of influence and power dangerous to their liberties, and fatal to the constitution of their choice.

The resolution of the Senate contains an imputation upon my private as well as upon my public character, and as it must stand forever on their journals, I cannot close this substitute for that defence which I have not been allowed to present in the ordinary form, without remarking, that I have lived in vain, if it be necessary to enter into a formal vindication of my character and purposes from such an imputation. In vain do I bear upon my person, enduring memorials of that contest in which American liberty was purchased—in vain have I since periled property, fame, and life, in defence of the rights and privileges so dearly bought—in vain am I now, without a personal aspiration, or the hope of individual advantage, encountering responsibilities and dangers, from which, by mere inactivity in relation to a single point, I might have been exempt—if any serious doubt can be entertained as to the purity of my purposes and motives. If I had been ambitious, I should have sought an alliance with that powerful in-

stitution, which even now aspires to no divided empire. If I had been venal, I should have sold myself to its designs—had I preferred personal comfort and official ease to the performance of my arduous duty, I should have ceased to molest it. In the history of conquerors and usurpers, never, in the fire of youth, nor in the vigor of manhood, could I find an attraction to lure me from the path of my duty; and now I shall scarcely find an inducement to commence their career of ambition, when gray hairs and a decaying frame, instead of inviting to toil and battle, call me to the contemplation of other worlds, where conquerors cease to be honored, and usurpers expiate their crimes. The only ambition I can feel, is to acquit myself to Him to whom I must soon render an account of my stewardship, to serve my fellow-men, and live respected and honored in the history of my country. No—the ambition which leads me on, is an anxious desire and a fixed determination, to return to the people, unimpaired, the sacred trust they have confided to my charge—to heal the wounds of the constitution, and preserve it from further violation; to persuade my countrymen, so far as I may, that it is not in a splendid Government, supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratic establishments, that they will find happiness, or their liberty's protection, but in a plain system, void of pomp—protecting all, and granting favors to none—dispensing its blessings like the dews of Heaven, unseen and unfeigned, save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a Government that the genius of our people requires—such an one only under which our States may remain for ages to come, united, prosperous, and free. If the Almighty Being who has hitherto sustained and protected me, will but vouchsafe to make my feeble powers instrumental to such a result, I shall anticipate with pleasure, the place to be assigned me in the history of my country, and die contented with the belief, that I have contributed, in some small degree, to increase the value and prolong the duration of American Liberty.

To the end that the resolution of the Senate may not hereafter be drawn in precedent, with the authority of silent acquiescence on the part of the Executive Department; and to the end, also, that my motives and views in the Executive proceedings denounced in that resolution, may be known to my fellow-citizens, to the world, and to all posterity, I respectfully request that this Message and Protest may be entered at length on the Journals of the Senate.

ANDREW JACKSON.

April 15th, 1834.

The following Message from the President of the United States, was communicated to the Senate by his private Secretary, on the 21st ult.

To the Senate of the United States:

Having reason to believe that certain passages contained in my Message and Protest, transmitted to the Senate on the 17th instant, may be misunderstood, I think it proper to state that it was not my intention to deny, in the said Message, the power and right of the Legislative Department to provide by law for the custody, safe-keeping, and disposition of the public money and property of the United States.

Although I am well satisfied that such a construction is not warranted by any thing contained in that Message, yet aware, from experience, that detached passages of an argumentative document, when disconnected from their context, and considered without reference to previous limitations, and the particular positions they were intended to refute or to establish, may be made to bear a construction varying altogether from the sentiments really entertained and intended to be expressed; and deeply solicitous that my views on this point should not, either now or hereafter, be misapprehended, I have deemed it due to the gravity of the subject, to the great interest it involves, and to the Senate, as well as to myself, to embrace the earliest opportunity to make this communication.

I admit, without reserve, as I have before done, the constitutional power of the Legislature to provide by law the place or places in which the public money or other property is to be deposited, and to make such regulations concerning its custody, removal or disposition, as they may think proper to enact. Nor do I claim for the Executive any right to the possession or disposition of the public property or treasure, or any authority to interfere with the same, except when such possession, disposition, or authority, is given to him by law; nor do I claim the right in any manner to supervise or interfere with the person entrusted with such property or treasure, unless he be an officer whose appointment, under the Constitution and laws, is devolved upon the President alone, or in conjunction with the Senate, and for whose conduct he is constitutionally responsible.

As the Message and Protest referred to may appear on the Journal of the Senate and remain among the recorded documents of the nation, I am unwilling that opinions should be imputed to me, even through misconstruction, which are not contained in it; and more particularly am I solicitous that I may not be supposed to claim for myself, or my successors, any power or authority not clearly granted, by the Constitution and laws, to the President. I have, therefore, respectfully to request that this communication may be considered a part of that Message and that it may be entered there-with on the Journals of the Senate.

April 21, 1834. ANDREW JACKSON.

Georgetown, Ohio, April 9.

Destructive Fire. Mr. James Dunkinson, a peaceable and industrious farmer of this county, and long a resident of Clark township, met, on Saturday night last, with a severe misfortune. About ten o'clock in the evening, he discovered his barn to be on fire. The alarm was instantly given, and himself and family together with some neighbors, rushed to the rescue. But in vain. It was impossible to arrest the rapid progress of the devouring element. In two hours (says our informant,) after the fire was discovered, the barn together with all its contents, with the exception of one colt, lay a bed of ruin. In it was consumed, as near as can be estimated, seventy-five bushels of wheat, forty of oats, ten tons of hay, and three head of horses. Mr. Dunkinson himself, in trying to save his horses was considerably burned, and after all his exertions, was unable to rescue but one horse, which was in a shed adjacent to the barn, and a colt, which was so fortunate or rather unfortunate, as to escape after being much injured by the fire. The damage he has sustained is estimated at about eight hundred dollars, or the real value of the property lost, is thought was worth this sum. The fire originated, in the part of the barn where the horses were, and must have been communicated by human agency.—There was no possible chance for it to have caught accidentally. Some heart steeled with the most atrocious baseness, prompted beyond a doubt, this horrible deed, and some villain's hand applied the fatal torch. No discovery however, has yet been made to the detection of the one who committed this deed of darkness. Democrat.

Illinois. This state has a fund of \$2,000,000 which is to be exclusively applied to the purposes of public education. The sum is now bearing interest; and the difficulty now is in the adoption of a system best calculated to diffuse useful knowledge among every class of the community.

## Omnium-Gatherum.

Two gentlemen riding on horseback from St. Andrews to Cornwall, U. C., were thrown from their horses by a sudden flash of lightning, and rendered insensible for some time; the horses did not attempt to stir, being almost petrified with fear. One of the gentlemen continued unable to utter a word for some time.

Balloon Ascention. Mr. Mills made a beautiful ascention at Baltimore, with his cotton balloon, which, it is stated, is larger than Mr. Durant's. He went in a south-east direction, was in sight more than half an hour, and it was supposed he would land on the eastern shore. N. Y. Gaz.

The Legislature of New York has before it a bill to prohibit the issuing of bank notes of a small denomination. After six months, none for less than two dollars are to be issued—after one year none for less than three—after two years none for less than five.

Dr. Isral traces the derivation of the word *fudge*, back to 1700—and said it was the name of a Captain Fudge of London, who, whatever other cargo he brought back from foreign countries, always came well freighted with lies.

The Rose Hill Factory in Lancaster county, Pa. has been destroyed by fire, together with all its machinery, and goods to the amount of six thousand dollars, on which there was no insurance.

A dealer in horse flesh to the westward, advertising the arrival of a drove of horses, recommends them to customers, as being "uncommitted in politics, and each bearing his own certificate of qualification."

The Curate of Bayle, who lately died, declared it as his belief that he had been poisoned by some of the Carlists, because he was one of those who authenticated the birth of the illegitimate child of the Duchess of Berri.

Communication with the west. The rail road over the Allegheny mountains is now in operation, so that between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh there is no obstruction in the transportation of goods.

Major Eaton has been nominated by the President as Governor of Florida, vice Duvall who declines reappointment.

A correspondent of the Winchester Virginian says: Andrew Stewart, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania is spoken of to succeed Major Eaton as President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Hard times in Boston. A box ticket to enable the holder to witness Miss Kemble's last performance in the Boston Theatre on Friday last, sold at auction for \$50, and several others at from \$15 to 20.

New York, April 11.

A ship burnt. The fine packet ship Newark, owned by Messrs. Scott & Laidlow, with a full cargo of dry goods bound to New Orleans, whence she was to have sailed this morning, was, at 11 o'clock last night entirely destroyed by fire. The value of the ship and cargo is estimated at over \$100,000. Com. Adm.

Stocks rising.—Since the election of Cornelius W. Lawrence, stocks have risen rapidly. Some are 5 others 10 per cent. higher than before the election. The success of the party which sustains the rights of the people, is the signal of the restoration of confidence. N. Y. Post.

Error in Courtesy. A countryman, wishing to sympathize with his neighbor for the loss of his wife, said "I am sorry your poor woman is gone to heaven." "Thank you," replied the other, "may it be long before you get there!"

The Dardanelles are guarded by eleven forts, mounting 743 cannon. And these have been passed by the British fleet, with little comparative injury.

A German physician has published a medical tract, in which he maintains that ladies of weak nerves should not be permitted to sleep alone. It is said this book is in great demand.

A school has been established in the village of Kinderhook for the purpose of qualifying young men to become common school teachers.

The Mobile Register states that not less than 1500 families from the United States, have gone into the neighboring Mexican province of Texas, during the late winter, with the intention of settling there.—Baltimore American.

Heavy Rains. The Tallahassee Floridian states, that during the recent rains, a barrel standing in the open air, was filled with rain water in 48 hours. This occurred in three different places, twenty miles apart from each other.

A fashionable lady issued a short time since extensive cards for a grand rout, on each of which were the initials, R. S. V. P. which proved quite a puzzle. One gentleman said it meant Roast Sausages and Veal Pie. At last, a was observed it was *Rain or Shine Vont Postpone*. In fact, it was to say, *Responders, it's rains plain*. In other words, "the favor of an answer is requested."

Fresh butter is now selling in the Philadelphia market at from 28 to 31 cents per pound, and other articles of marketing in proportion.—The pressure does not seem to have extended to the farmers in that vicinity. The Philadelphia market is, ordinarily, one of the cheapest on this side of the Alleghenies. Pennsylvania paper.

"An old man" complains that the boys come to see his *darters*, but say nothing about marrying them—this he does not like—he says, "gals must get husbands while they are young, if ever they get them," and therefore, "those fellows who have no notion of being married had no business to take up the gals' time for nothing, and thereby keep better boys away."

The New York Star states that "notes enough were given for Verplanck to elect him, but a large number were rejected in consequence of a mis-spelling of his name." The best of this joke is, that the mis-spelling is so trifling—only CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE, instead of *Gaillard C. Verplanck*, that's all. A slight mistake truly. Boston Statesman.

The legislature of New York is discussing a bill to prevent what is called "botanic practice" or medicine.

The bill to create state stock to the amount of six millions of dollars, has passed the New York Assembly by a vote of 98 to 12.

Lieutenant Levy, of the United States Navy, has purchased Monticello, the seat of Mr. Jefferson.

The cities of Montreal and Quebec are much infested with rabid dogs. Numbers of persons have been attacked.