

ARTICLE FIFTH. The State of New Jersey shall have and enjoy exclusive jurisdiction of and over all the waters of the sound between Staten Island and New Jersey lying south of Woodbridge creek, and of and over all the waters of Raritan Bay lying westward of a line drawn from the light-house at Prince's Bay to the mouth of Mattavan creek; subject to the following rights of property and of jurisdiction of the State of New York, that is to say:

1. The State of New York shall have the exclusive right of property in and to the land under water lying between the middle of the said waters and Staten Island.

2. The State of New York shall have the exclusive jurisdiction of and over the wharves, docks and improvements made and to be made on the shore of Staten Island, and of and over all vessels aground on said shore, or fastened to any such wharf or dock; except that the said vessels shall be subject to the quarantine or health laws, and laws in relation to passengers of the State of New Jersey, which now exist or which may hereafter be passed.

3. The State of New York shall have the exclusive right of regulating the fisheries between the shore of Staten Island and the middle of the said waters; Provided That the navigation of the said waters be not obstructed or hindered.

ARTICLE SIXTH. Criminal process under the authority of the State of New Jersey against any person accused of an offence committed within that State; or committed on board of any vessel being under the exclusive jurisdiction of that State as aforesaid; or committed against the regulations made or to be made by that State in relation to the fisheries mentioned in the third article; and also civil process issued under the authority of the State of New Jersey against any person domiciled in that State, or against property taken out of that State to evade the laws thereof; may be served upon any of the said waters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State of New York unless such person or property shall be on board a vessel aground upon, or fastened to, the shore of the State of New York, or fastened to a wharf adjoining thereto, or unless such person shall be under arrest, or such property shall be under seizure, by virtue of process or authority of the State of New York.

ARTICLE SEVENTH. Criminal process issued under the authority of the State of New York against any person accused of an offence committed within that State; or committed on board of any vessel being under the exclusive jurisdiction of that State as aforesaid; or committed against the regulations made or to be made by that State in relation to the fisheries mentioned in the fifth article; and also civil process issued under the authority of the State of New York against any person domiciled in that State, or against property taken out of that State, to evade the laws thereof, may be served upon any of the said waters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State of New Jersey, unless such person or property shall be on board a vessel aground upon or fastened to the shore of the State of New Jersey, or fastened to a wharf adjoining thereto or unless such person shall be under arrest or such property shall be under seizure, by virtue of process or authority of the State of New Jersey.

ARTICLE EIGHTH. This agreement shall become binding on the two States when confirmed by the Legislatures thereof, respectively, and when approved by the Congress of the United States.

Done in four parts (two of which are retained by the Commissioners of New York, to be delivered to the Governor of that State, and the other two of which are retained by the Commissioners of New Jersey, to be delivered to the Governor of that State) at the City of New York this sixteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, and of the independence of the U. States the fiftieth.

B. F. BUTLER
PETER AUGUSTUS JAY
HENRY SEYMOUR
THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN
JAMES PARKER
LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER

And whereas the said agreement has been confirmed by the Legislatures of the said States of New York and New Jersey, respectively,
Therefore
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of the Congress of the United States is hereby given to the said agreement, and to each and every part and article thereof, Provided, that nothing therein contained shall be construed to impair or in any manner affect, any right of jurisdiction of the United States in and over the islands or waters which form the subject of the said agreement

APPROVED, 28 June, 1834.

From Niles Register.

The steam carriage of col. Macerone, to run on the common roads in England, has been successfully tried in the vicinity of London. It travels five miles in 18 minutes, surmounting, with ease, considerable acclivities, and leaving in the distance all vehicles on the road. It can be immediately stopped and turned to a hair's breadth.

The mercury in Fahrenheit's Thermometer rose to 100, in the shade, on Tuesday week, at Boston. Several deaths occurred there that day from drinking cold

TRAVELLING.—On Saturday Providence rail road cars travelled between Boston and Ded- rate of thirty-three miles per hour too fast for safety.

following from the London Patriot, of the 13th inst:— arrived May 1st, schooner in Temperanceville, with of whiskey.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1834. TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—This evening we have closed one of the longest, most boisterous sessions of Congress since the formation of the government, in few, if any of which, has a less number of laws been enacted for the general good of the country.

A severe indisposition during part of the last week of the session prevented me, unless I could consent to remain longer from my family, from executing the purpose I had formed, of addressing you a circular letter, mentioning more in detail, the subjects that have received the action of Congress in which you are immediately interested.

The newspapers have informed you of the termination of the long and arduous struggle upon the bank of the United States.

Amongst the bills that have become laws, the most important to our State, is that reviving the pre-emption law of 1830 that authorizing the selection of lands granted for the construction of that part of our canal passing through the limits of the State of Ohio, the Cumberland road bill, and the bill providing for the construction of Light Houses.

The pre-emption law shields the poor from the grasp of the speculator and secures to him his improvements upon the public lands, with one hundred and sixty acres at the minimum price, and is in my opinion more important to the new States, and one calculated to diffuse more individual happiness, than any act passed during the present session. Mr. Clay's land bill had it passed, would have had a tendency to enhance the price of the public lands, and the graduation bill, if extended to fresh lands, would have reduced them below the point of speculation, when they would have been bought up by capitalists in large tracts and retained to the poor at prices far above their real value.

The law authorizing the selection of the Canal grant in Ohio, removes the last remaining obstacle to the certain and speedy completion by that State, of the portion of this great work that lies within her limits.

The Light House bill appropriates \$5000 for erecting a Light House at Michigan city, a very desirable object with one of the fairest portions of the State.

Laws have been passed, re-organizing the Indian Department, and regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes. Most of the Indian Agencies east of the Mississippi are shortly to be discontinued. The Indiana agencies, however, will be retained until the 31st of December, 2833.

A bill passed the Senate but failed in the House of Representatives, providing for the removal of the office of the Surveyor General of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan Territory, from Cincinnati to South Bend, Indiana.

No direct appropriation could be obtained for the survey of Trail creek, with a view to the construction of a harbor at its mouth, but I have received a letter from the Secretary of War, assuring me that an Engineer of the United States shall be instructed to make the necessary examinations this summer. Should this be done, which there is no reason to doubt, we may reasonably expect that this most desirable improvement of the only point in which our State touches upon Lake Michigan will soon be made.

A bill passed both houses of Congress appropriating money to improve the navigation of the Wabash river; but to this bill, so important to Indiana and Illinois, the President of the United States has seen fit to refuse his sanction. This extraordinary procedure is in my opinion irreconcilable with his approval of bills for improving the navigation of the Cumberland and the Hudson rivers, unless the advocates of this policy seek to shelter themselves by claiming more for rivers watering the states of Tennessee and N. York, than they are willing to allow to the rivers of Indiana and Illinois.

This is a subject that addresses itself to the sober senses of every man in the community who takes any interest in the growth and prosperity of the west. The people would do well upon all future occasions to pause before they lend a blind support to men of doubtful politics; for if we give up internal improvements, a protective tariff, and the regulation of the currency, what is left us worth contending for?

Had the bill for improving the Wabash become a law, we could truly have said, that more had been done for Indiana this year, than during any former session of Congress, excepting, perhaps, that of 1826-7, when the grant of land was obtained for our Canal. Its failure is in no wise attributable to inattention or want of exertion on the part of your delegation, and must be deeply deplored by every friend of the State.

Let us not despair however of ultimate success in our laudable undertaking to improve our country by constructing Canals and removing obstructions to the navigation of our rivers. We have commenced, and have a right to look for aid from the general government; and the opposition of no one individual, however elevated he may be, can long resist the will of the freemen of the west, when expressed through the ballot boxes.—Your most obedient servant,

JOHN TIPTON.

The following extract of a letter from Gov. Murphy, member of the House of Representatives from Alabama, deserves attention. Governor Murphy is one of the ablest but most retiring, unobtrusive men in Congress. Characterized as he is for moderation, benevolence, and patriotism—for a studious reserve in regard to participation in the violent party heats which have agitated the country, his opinions will command the highest respect where he is known.—Globe.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1834.

Dear Sir: The war still rages here, although every effort of the Bank and the panic makers have failed to depress business, or seriously to derange the currency.

It is really alarming to see with what recklessness and wicked intent the most barefaced falsehoods and misrepresentations are sent abroad to deceive the people. It is no wonder that the Bank, which cannot have a high opinion of any one but moneyed nabobs like themselves, should suppose that the people may be easily gulled, and blindly led into their own enlightened measures to secure themselves unlimited wealth and power; but one might think that the heterogeneous political junto associated with the Bank, might have learned from past experience, that all this trickery cannot pass upon the sound intelligence of the community.—They are using the best and only weapons which they have, so that the blame does not so much attach to their operations, (for what else can they do,) but to the iniquity of their ultimate objects. It is most apparent that the Nullifiers are on the side of the Bank. They do not yet come out openly, I speak of their leaders, for it is necessary first to ascertain whether there be not too much honest consistency in the mass of the party to acquiesce in such a palpable departure from the principles heretofore professed. The subterfuge is, that the real question is not Bank or no Bank, but the usurpation of power in the removal of the deposits, the restoration of them as an act of good faith on the part of the Government, and the relief of the People who have been distressed by the removal, as they allege. They have not, and cannot show, that there was the least usurpation of power, or any irregularity in the exercise of legal authority;—they must admit that if the deposits are restored, the Bank can and will produce such a state of things as will have no alternative but to recharter it—this is indeed what they want, and wish to bring about without alarming the jealousy of the people in relation to the danger of this institution, and the relief proposed, is to result as a necessary consequence from the permanent establishment of the Bank. Can the restoration of the deposits relieve the distress? How, unless the Bank itself has produced the distress (as is really the case) and can remove it whenever it becomes pacified by submission to all its claims. The Bank has produced the distress, but neither can immediately remove it, nor will in the least degree attempt to do so, until its charter is renewed, and the present administration trampled in the dust by Nicholas Biddle and Co., and their harmonious associates, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, & Co. Their objects will be promoted by continuing the distress, and can we imagine that they will act adversely to their own purposes?—The whole abiding calamity can still be charged to the "experiment" and harmonize delightfully in the ultimate design.—The Nullifiers will find out by degrees, that the Bank is necessary to the prosperity of the people, and that if they can get into power by it, and have it in their own hands, they can manage it very well, at least so as not to do any material injury; or the constitution must be changed to admit of such a Bank, a thing that will not be difficult at any time when unlimited power over the currency and business of the country is joined with political combinations, eager, and therefore ingenious, to prosecute their own ambitious aspirations. The Bank and its friends seem to be confident of success, and boast of the change which can be produced on the people. They say the people cannot bear the touching of their pockets. That in the nature of things, from the construction of civil society, wealth must and will rule; that it is essential and irresistible energy of which you cannot deprive it, that law cannot change it, and that the very source of all law will be practically forced to acknowledge it. Thus we have the bright prospect opened to our astonished view. Concentrated wealth will govern separate and individual wealth, and leave it in quiet, after it has paid to the lord paramount a satisfactory amount of contribution. This must be done with submission and without gainsaying, for who would expect such high power to endure the murmuring complaints of its vassals? Our condition would be infinitely worse than that of the Russian serf, sold with the soil which he cultivates, and attached to it as a chattel. There never was in this free country a crisis to be compared to the present. The Bank has shown its power, and boasts that one hundredth part of it has not yet been revealed. This is not the case, for the deposits were the most formidable engine of its power.—But enough is left to require the united energy of the people to resist it. It refuses to be examined, except in such a way as it may choose, being emboldened by the support of leading politicians to deny at the present moment what it had readily acceded to on every former occasion. The right to examine it is without restriction, the remedy for any malfeasance is, in chief, a proceeding against it for violation of its charter. It sets up to be a power independent of the government, and beyond its control in every thing which can affect its corrupt practices. In all this it is most zealously defended by those who agree in nothing else but this defence, and opposition to the administration. How strange it is that some of our Banks are averse to give the entire profits of banking business to the public, but advocate a course which will give the best of it to a corporation, having no identity of interest with us, and make themselves hewers of wood and drawers of water for its accommodation. Who can impartially regard this subject, and not perceive that we can do our own banking business, and by its profits relieve public burdens, and improve the surface of our State, as the garden of Eden, with natural and artificial rivers.

J. MURPHY.

Mr. George Stevenson, civil engineer, recently stated to a committee of the British House of Commons on the Great Western Railway, that by that rail, should it be completed, 10,000 soldiers might be conveyed from London to Bristol in four hours.

PREDICTIONS AND FACTS.

The Panic makers swore terrible hard, some months since, about the ruin which the removal of the Deposits would inevitably bring upon us. They said, by way of keeping up their own spirits, that wheat would not sell for more than 80 or 90 cents—and that then the good people of Virginia would en masse desert the Administration. But it turns out that our farmers have got, 110, 115, 125, and a few last week as high as 130 cents a bushel. No ruin here.

They predicted, that tobacco would sell at 30 to 50 cents reduction.—When lo! this great staple article commands an admirable price. And the tobacco district will stand fast against the Bank, in spite of the panic makers and the toasters of the village of Danville.

They predicted, that the State Banks were going to snap like pipe-stems.—And lo! our State Banks in Virginia are safe beyond the reach of the Monster itself—and even the most croaking crew of the opposition does not venture to deny, that our two Banks are as sound as the Bank of the United States itself.

There is every reason to believe, that the State Institutions elsewhere are also able to defy "the d—l and all his works." What is more, we have now to congratulate our readers, that the Patriotic Bank of Washington, which suspended specie payments three months ago, in the midst of the panic got up by Messrs. Clay and Co., has just given notice of its determination to resume specie payments forthwith. This is more than we bargained for; and it is one of the best signs of the times we have lately witnessed. No sooner has the Senate adjourned, than the Patriotic Bank revives! What a striking fact to illustrate Mr. Benton's remarks upon the Banks situated within view of the Capitol.

Mr. Webster predicted, that the New York Canals would sink indefinitely in their transports and profits—and lo! what is the fact? That they have never been so productive, as during the present summer. Thus we go.—Other men, it seems, have been lately as great Prophets as we were, when in a paragraph hastily penned upon our knee, some years ago, we predicted the cure. If, then, we cannot entirely transfer the bays of political inspiration, we will "divide the tree" with the modern prophets. What, for instance are we to think of the pretensions of him, who has figured both as a politician and a prophet—and who declared in January last, that in the course of the month the State Banks would be broken, and the Union itself would be dissolved, if the Deposits were not restored?—He has failed in restoring the deposits; yet the Banks and the Union still stand fast.—Rich. Eng.

From the Little Rock Gazette.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, from col. S. C. Stambough, Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for settling differences, &c. among the Indians, dated

Fort Gibson, July 4, 1834.

"Dear Sir: There has been two steamboat arrivals since I wrote you by the Cavalier. The Wm. Parsons, was chartered by the acting quarter-master, yesterday, to transport provisions to the new post about to be established at the mouth of the Red Fork of the Arkansas. In my letter giving you an account of the recent military movements at this place, I believe I mentioned that this post is to be garrisoned by two companies commanded by Major Birch.

He is now there with his command, erecting quarters, and the commissary here shipped a year's supplies in consequence of an indication of a fall in the river above. It was the first attempt to navigate the Arkansas by steam above the mouth of Grand river, and the Captain of the boat and the acting quarter-master, Lieut. Ross, who was aboard, did not like to incur the risk of proceeding to their destination. The new post is about 120 miles by water, above this place. Grand river, however, is still rising, and the Verdigris is at least 15 feet above low water mark, so I do not believe the main Arkansas will fall below steamboat navigation for two or three weeks. The steamboats have indeed had a trying time this season. The Senator, now in port, has been on the Arkansas river since the 5th of April. The board of survey is now inspecting the flour and pork bought on the Wm. Parsons and Senator—and they have condemned about two-thirds of the flour purchased by the United States agent Major Bailey, at Cincinnati. This may be owing to the length of time it has been confined on the river—but, be it so or not, I cannot help thinking that the best way of furnishing the army with provisions at these distant posts, is by contract. It will be a saving to the government, a benefit to the troops, and be of some service to the enterprising citizens.

We have not heard from the dragoons for some days. They crossed the main Canadian, at the mouth of Little river, ten days ago, on their march to Washita. Gen. Leavenworth and Col. Dodge left the main command at the Canadian, and proceeded with an escort to Fausse Washita, were Capt. Dean is now erecting barracks for two companies which are to be stationed there. The acting quarter-master, Lieut. Swords, Capt. T—, and Count Beyrick, Naturalist to the King of Prussia, and Professor of the University of Berlin, reached the post on the Canadian two days after the main body of the troops left that point. I believe I mentioned in my letter to you on this subject that Beyrick was accompanying the dragoon regiment on a botanical excursion, under the sanction of the President and Secretary of war.

An order has arrived from Gen. Leavenworth, for Lieut. Chandler to proceed to Washita, with a command and several pieces of artillery—one six pounder he is to leave at the post at the mouth of Little river. So you see we can supply Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillerists, from this post, as necessity requires. Lieut. C. will leave in a day or two, and I expect

to accompany him to the first post, and then overtake the dragoons by the nearest route. I intended to start with the regiment, but was prevented by official business here.

This is the 4th of July, the 58th Anniversary of the day which gave us a charter for liberty. The cannon of the Fort has just fired twenty-four rounds, and the troops paraded in honor of the day.—Col. Many commands here at present.

I write by the Senator, which is just ready to start—the last bell has rung."

Avalanche!—On Wednesday night last about a quarter of an acre of land on the eastern bank of the Kennebec river, near the house of Mr. Benjamin Durrill, in Kennebec port, slid into the river, carrying away half of the Kennebec bridge, (a draw bridge,) and nearly filling up the channel for a rod or more.—Where on Wednesday a ship of the largest size might have laid afloat, the river may now be forded without difficulty.—The land moved in a solid mass, and the apple trees upon it looked as flourishing, and seemed to be as firmly imbedded in the soil, in their new situation, as they did out the spot where they were reared. The slide was accompanied with a noise resembling the rumbling of an earthquake.—Kennebec Journal.

Iron Steamboat.—Mr. G. B. Damar has built an Iron steam boat, at Savannah which was launched on the 8th inst. A Savannah paper, in noticing the event, says "she glided into the water with an easy and graceful motion, amid the cheers of a vast concourse of spectators who had assembled to witness the novelty of an Iron Boat." The Boat was named the John Randolph, and is an "experiment"—to navigate the interior waters of Georgia. The cast iron plates of which the boat is constructed were imported from England. Iron boats have been brought into successful use in that country, and there is no reason why they may not be in this.—They draw less water than wooden boats, and thence may be of vast utility on our numerous shallow streams.

Baltimore Patriot.

The Russellville Messenger cautions "every bachelor not to marry a girl, who does not love flowers—passionately love them." The same paper on the subject of exercise on horseback, which it recommends to the ladies denounces a certain article common in their wardrobes, thus:—"Down with the corset mania! If I was over ears in love with an angel, I would spurn her as a slave, if I found she had offered me a heart beating in voluntary fetters."—Lexington Intelligencer.

LAND SALE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of two several acts of the General Assembly of Indiana, entitled "acts to provide for the sale of certain lands therein named," approved Feb. 2d, 1833 and Jan. 24th, 1834, I, Andrew Wilson, Commissioner appointed to effect the sale of such land, or so much thereof as lies within the county of Orange, and is known and described as the

"French Lick Reserve,"

will, on the 8th day of September next, at the Court house door in the town of Paoli, commence selling at Public vendue, in tracts of eighty acres, to be ascertained and governed by the survey of the United States Surveyor, (the State in no case resurveying) the land aforesaid, and will continue thereafter from day to day until all shall be offered; in the conduct of which sale, the following order shall be observed: beginning at Sec. No. 1, Town 11, North of said land, and so on in regular progression to Sec. 12, in said Township—and then commencing at Section No. 13, in Township 2, North, and so on progressively in the order of the numbers, to Section No. 35, of said Township.

TERMS OF SALE.

One fourth of the purchase money must be paid promptly, and upon the residue, a credit of ten years will be given at the option of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, drawing six per cent. interest per annum, payable each year in advance, counting from the day of sale. A failure to pay the interest of two successive years, for ninety days after the elapse of the second year, shall forfeit the land, the benefit of the purchase, and all previous payments made thereon.

ANDREW WILSON, Com'r.

Paoli, June 29, 1834.—24—3m

Doctor Thacker V. Bush,

OF KENTUCKY,

HAVING obtained the right under the patent of Thomas Stagner, of Kentucky, for applying his Truss, exclusively in the State of Indiana, expects to be in Vincennes on or about the 15th of July next, at John C. Clark's tavern, when he will wait on all cases that may present. The superiority of Stagner's Truss over all others now in use, is acknowledged wherever it has been employed, and all other Trusses have gone into disrepute.—It will cure every species of rupture whether congenital or the result of accident, and it may be applied to all ages without any danger to patients. The principles on which it effects a cure is acknowledged to be the only true one by the Professors of Transylvania University, and all the scientific that have examined it, and many that have worn it are ready to certify to the efficiency of the truss. I have numbers of certificates at hand, going to establish the utility of the truss. I shall come prepared to apply the instrument, and all those who feel interested would do well to attend to the time, as I shall stay but a few days at a place while on my first tour through the State.

DOCTOR BUSH expects to reside in Indiana, for the sole purpose of attending to the application of the Truss.

July 5, 1834.—24—tf

CLERK'S BLANKS.

JUST PRINTED AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 Bags Havana Coffee,
10 do. Rio do.
10 Barrels New Orleans Sugar,
3 do. Loaf do.
3 do. American Brandy,
2 do. Cognac do.
2 do. Madeira Wine,
3 do. Malaga do.
2 do. Cherry Bounce,
2 do. Tanners Oil,
150 do. Cornmaugh Salt.

A large Assortment of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, And are offered for sale low.

BURTH & HEBERD. Vincennes, June 21, 1834.—22—tf

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE DAILY NORTH AMERICAN.

On the eve of being prepared to commence our Daily North American, we have concluded to alter our first arrangements for its publication, and to issue and conduct it on a plan believed to be entirely new in this country, but which has been successfully practised at London, Paris and other European Capitals, and which is highly approved of and warmly encouraged by numerous eminent gentlemen connected with our public affairs, to whom it has been submitted. Instead of printing it on a large imperial sheet with the long and dull drawn reports of the proceedings and speeches in Congress, inserted at the tedious and unreadable length in which they have heretofore been presented in the journals at the seat of the General Government, our daily paper will be issued on a medium sheet, containing brief and comprehensive sketches of the proceedings of both Houses; the most important public documents, as soon as they can be procured for the press; and editorial articles on general politics, literature, and other matters of general public interest, and comprising full views of the state of affairs at this Metropolis, and of the news of the moment, up to the hour of the closing of the Eastern mails.—Each daily number will present a brief account of what shall have been going on in both Houses of Congress, up to the hour of its being put to press, every evening, which it will be within the hour before the departure of the Eastern mail.—For this purpose instead of employing, as at first contemplated and heretofore practised, mere reporters to detail, at minute length, the proceedings and speeches in Congress, we have engaged the services of two gentlemen of extensive political information and known talent, who have distinguished themselves during the present session of Congress, by their spirited and interesting sketches of debates, given in letters from this city to distant journals, from which they have been extensively copied and read. One of these gentlemen will constantly attend in the Senate, while in open session, and the other in the House of Representatives, and their sketches, and remarks, and abridgements, containing the substance of the speeches, and notices of the doings of the day, will be prepared and put to press in the paper of the same evening.

The design and peculiar character of this journal, and its particular claims to patronage, will be given to the public nothing but matter of the freshest and highest interest to the inquirers for liberal and political intelligence; and omitting the tiresome details, useful for occasional reference, and sometimes of present acceptance to individuals, but for the most part wholly unattended to by the general reader. It seems to be an opinion widely and strongly entertained, that a daily paper, conducted upon this plan, so novel amongst us, but as highly approved of here as successfully practised elsewhere, is called for by the growth of the population of this great country, and the consequent rapid accumulation of matters of national interest, the views respecting which to be generally comprehended or looked into at all, must be greatly and judiciously condensed. Ninety-nine hundredths of Americans are engaged in the active pursuits of life necessary for the support of themselves and families, and have not leisure to dig, out of great masses of voluminous and dry details, the spirit and substance of national concerns, important to be diffused among the people who are, by interest and public duty, all politicians.

Economy of time, as well as of money is the order of the day with a people so busy and enterprising as ours, and who are interested in so wide a range of public concerns, of all which they should know something, and in which none but those who can devote their time exclusively to their study, can be proficient.—A national paper of this kind, therefore appears to be called for not less by these peculiar circumstances and the immensely extended and diversified affairs of this country, than by the improved and advancing state of society, and the active intelligent, and inquisitive spirit of the age.

The price is put at the low sum of SIX DOLLARS a year, under the belief that the patronage which will be attracted to such a daily paper, edited on the principles which have been so generally and so strongly approved by the public, in the unprecedented favor and support acquired in so brief a period by the weekly North American, will sufficiently reward our undertaking. If our friends in the great cities lend us the aid, which we have reason to believe they will, in extending our subscription list, and our consequent support for the daily sheet shall be as large as we calculate, we will be satisfied and sufficiently paid with the very small profit to be made, at such a price, on the individual numbers of a daily paper, on which no expense of pains will be spared to enliven and enrich its columns with the best talents and the most interesting materials at the command of the newspapers press.

WILLIAM GREER.

JOB WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DONE WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DISPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.