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BARBOUR AND HARRINGTON'S AMERICAN EQUITY DIGEST.

From Chancellor Walworth.

I have no hesitation in recommending it to the Profession as a valuable Digest of Equity Cases, which will be found very useful to those whose libraries are furnished with the Reports, and indispensable to other members of the Profession, who wish to become acquainted with the decisions of the various Equity Courts in this country and in England in a condensed form.

R. HYDE WALWORTH.

From Judge Cowen.

I know Mr. Barbour's means of research, his ability and industry, and do not hesitate to say that the plan cannot be better executed than it has been by him. I expect with the more confidence, because I used several of his heads in the course of judicial research, and found them of very great assistance. The book is essentially necessary to the Chancery practitioner. Our undigested Chancery Reports are numerous, and the publication of a work of the kind has already been long delayed.

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"The extensive use of this book, and its well-earned reputation, render any particular remarks from us on its character entirely superfluous. But the notes and references by Mr. Perkins [the American editor] to the present edition, deserve especial mention. They place their author, among American annotators, by the side of Story and Metcalf, etc.—and his notes are accurate, and will be thorough, and learned, and what is very important, appended with critical accuracy to their natural places in the text."—Reference has been made to nearly two thousand cases, in addition to the former editions. All the American reports have been sifted; and every case which bears upon any part of the Criminal Law correctly cited, and we do not hesitate to say, that Mr. Perkins's labors have essentially enhanced the value of Mr. Chitty's work.

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PROPOSALS. For publishing a Daily Morning Journal in New York City, from the office of the NEW YORK TIMES AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER, to be devoted to Politics, News, and Commercial Intelligence.

THE well known fact that the Republicans in this city are destitute of an organ to promulgate their opinions, and advocate their principles in connection with the Democratic Press of the interior, has been a subject of reiterated complaint and regret.

Circumstances of a favorable nature conspiring measures have been adopted to commence the publication of the Times and Commercial Intelligence upon a footing calculated to ensure its independence and permanency.

The political character of the Times and Commercial Intelligence will be strictly Democratic Republican. It will adhere to the principles of the party which brought into existence, and sustained the late administration. It will labor to define the ancient law, and to maintain in their prime vigor the ancient usage of the party which, whilst they were observed, rendered it inviolable, and secured a simple and constitutional administration of public affairs, at the same time that they promoted in the highest degree the individual welfare and happiness of the people.

In making this line, which both duty and inclination will prompt us to pursue, we desire to be understood as conceiving that certain measures and points of policy entertained by a portion of the friends of the present general administration, form no part of the Republican creed of binding influence, but as mere questions of expediency rest upon debatable ground, and may be opposed according to the dictates of conscience and judgment.

This paper will therefore be found in opposition to the "national expenditure" of the day. The country needs repose from the agitators and demagogues and empirics. It is time that a period of depression unexampled in its duration, and in its disastrous consequences should give way to the return of confidence and the resumption of the ordinary pursuits of trade and industry. If the measures of the government shall be found to advance the suggestions of sound policy, or be brought into collision with public sentiment, every consideration for the public good cries aloud for their abandonment. To convince our rulers, that they mistake, in some sense, the indications of the public will, and to embody the scattered rays of that will in a sensible and tangible form, will be deemed to come within the legitimate province of our Journal, and to compose prominent objects in the prosecution of our design, of great importance and interest to every class of the community.

We cannot resist the conviction that the Republican party of this State has been placed towards its opponents in a false position—a position which exposes it to eminent hazards; which is daily and hourly weakening its energies, and which, in its threatened prostration, surrounds our country with the most dangerous ever apprehended by the friends of the Republic. When we contemplate the havoc which has been made with the Republican legions in the short space of eight or ten months, and weigh the certain indications of Revolutionary movements in public sentiment, in States where elections are pending, we cannot regard it as either safe, just, or honorable to deviate further from the "republican track" marked by the footsteps of the distinguished and patriotic statesmen, who have in times past secured the triumph of Democracy, we feel impelled to reject the Councils which bring us nothing but defeat and humiliation. The Times and Commercial Intelligence will therefore endeavor to expunge the heresies which have been interpolated into our creed, and to rectify the errors into which they had betrayed our friends. To the genuine cause of Democracy we are sincerely wedded, and have no power, whilst it remains untried, to desert our friends, or to waver from it. But from the spurious faith of the *Loco-Foco* and destructives sought to be engrafted upon our principles, and to be substituted in our embraces we turn with abhorrence and disgust. The Times and Commercial Intelligence will labor to restore the Democracy again to its former vantage ground—to re-organize its broken and dispirited legions—to rebuild its crumbling towers, and to re-assert its ancient and undiminished and to behold it again flourishing and predominant, reflecting the moral influence of this great Republic abroad, and protecting the interests of its numerous people at home.

We shall rejoice to be permitted to contribute our efforts to this consummation. If our labors shall produce fruit, we desire our directors to be warranted. We will make no more attempt to put the good ship before the wind, and to save her gallant crew and precious freight. If afterwards the madness of the few shall disappoint the hopes of the many, and the voice of destiny shall proclaim that "ROME MUST FALL, heaven and earth shall witness that we are innocent."

The Times and Commercial Intelligence, will recognize the organization of the Republican Party in this City as it was effected at the meeting of the City Hall on the evening of the 24th of January, 1838. The resolutions and address adopted on that occasion, will be referred to as consonant to Republican principles and adapted to the present crisis in our public and political affairs.

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NEW UNITED STATES GAZETTEER—Cheap. In one volume, with maps and many engravings, containing 470 large octavo pages, closely printed and well bound, price \$1 25. is just received and for sale by F. TAYLOR; giving a complete and general description of North America, of the United States, and of the West Indies, their counties, cities, villages, seas, rivers, lakes, harbors, internal improvements, &c. &c.; their productions, population, commerce, institutions, constitutions, &c. &c., and much other valuable information all compiled from the most recent and authentic sources.

BUBBLES from the *Brannans of Nassau*, by Sir Francis Head, published in 1836, an additional supply of this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Also, Letters from Palmyra, Robbin's History of English Literature and Language, 1 vol., Cotton's Constitutional and Athens. Feb. 22.

PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY CHRONICLE. F. TAYLOR will receive subscriptions to the above, which claims to be the largest, best, and cheapest Literary Periodical published in 1838, an additional supply of the largest columns of small type, weekly, for two dollars per annum, filled with every variety of original and selected literature, science, news, poetry, humorous articles, &c. The work may be examined at the Bookstore of the Advertiser, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel. Feb. 22.

PICK WICK CLUB—CONCLUDED. The Fifth volume of the Pick Wick Club is this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, among the subscribers to the Waverley Circulating Library. Jan. 3.

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Also, the select Speeches of the Right Hon. William Willoughby, Lord of the Treasury, in 1790, edited by Robert Walsh, with preliminary biographical sketches, 1 vol. of 616 large octavo pages, handsomely printed and bound; price \$1 75. Feb. 22.

NOTICE.—A person calling himself SELBY PARKER, of Washington, D. C., is requested to send for, pay and take away a small package, executed according to his order, 6th November last, and to notice the date. Feb. 22. WM. SIMONSON, corner of Fulton and Gold street, New York.

PICK WICK CLUB—Illustrated—New edition, complete in 1 vol., 8vo., with very numerous engravings, is this day received and for sale by F. TAYLOR. Feb. 20-47.

ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF BULWER'S NEW NOVEL. ELLA, the Siege of Grenada, with numerous beautiful illustrations, is expected this day, and will be for sale by F. TAYLOR.

SPEECH OF MR. WRIGHT, OF NEW YORK, On the Bill imposing additional duties, as depositaries in certain cases, on public officers, &c. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, January 31, 1838.

(CONCLUDED.)

Second. He would now carry the comparison to the expenses of the antagonist systems.

And, first, of the expenses under that proposed by the bill. They were the erection of the two offices at Charleston and St. Louis. It had been seen, however, that the erection of an office at Charleston would be probably avoided; that the Government now owned a custom-house at that place, and that rooms for an office for the receiver general of public moneys there might be procured in that building; that the necessary vaults would be required to be constructed, and the rooms fitted up and prepared for this use, which would be the whole cost at that point for erection. The estimate of the Department, for these purposes, was two thousand dollars. For the expenses of a site, the erection of the necessary building, and the construction of vaults and safes within it, at St. Louis, the Department appraised an expense of four thousand five hundred to five thousand dollars would be incurred.

From inquiry made of gentlemen intimately and personally acquainted with the prices of property and building materials at that place, he presumed the expense might be above the estimate of the Department. It was said that the cost of a suitable site, as a proper location within the business part of the town, would be some three or four thousand dollars at the least. In this event, the estimate would be much too low, and it was not the Secretary of the Treasury to say that the estimate of the Department was accurate, with a declaration that no local information was possessed, as was required to approximate towards perfect accuracy. The estimates were from six thousand five hundred to seven thousand dollars. He would suppose they were too low by three thousand dollars, and that an expenditure of ten thousand dollars would be incurred for these erections at the two points. He had been more particularly detailed upon this subject, because the most persevering efforts had been made, and were constantly making, to represent the intention to be to erect palaces, and splendid edifices, for these humble offices! He had no other answer to give to these mistakes than to present the estimates of the proper department of the government—that that department which had the charge of the erection of buildings, not only, but with the direction of the plans upon which they were to be erected, thus showing, as perfectly as mere intention can be shown, the views of the Government as to the scale of extravagance or economy designed by it in this particular; and to say that Congress was the only branch of the Government which could be looked to for the means to make any erections whatsoever, and that its appropriation of money was an expense, and consequently the extravagance or economy of the executors of the law.

The next, and only other item of expense, under the bill, would be the pay of the officers and clerks employed. The number of additional officers whose appointments were provided for was four, and he would assume that their combined salaries would not be less than eight, or more than ten thousand dollars. They were to be placed in responsible trusts, and sought to be citizens of elevated standing and tried moral integrity. He could not suppose, therefore, that any one would wish to assign them salaries of less than two thousand dollars each, and he did not think that the salary of any one of them should exceed three thousand dollars. For the sake of the argument, he would call the total of these salaries, ten thousand dollars.

It might be necessary to employ from six to twelve additional clerks, under the various provisions of the bill. Their combined pay might amount to from six to ten thousand dollars. He thought the estimate, both as to the number of clerks, and as to the amount of compensation, very high. Both, however, were his own, as he had no other means of ascertaining the amount of this point, and he was willing to assume the highest of his suppositions to be the true standard of expense for these two objects.

These last are regular annual expenses, and are, therefore, to be considered as the constant charge upon the public Treasury of the system proposed. The cost of the erection of the buildings, which, being once incurred and paid, is done with.

What, then, are the expenses of the State bank deposit system? If the deposits are open and general, and the banks have the use of the public money as a compensation for their agency, the expense is nothing directly. The use pays for the keeping, as it were, of the money, and the money deposited, kept, and the interest should have occasion, however soon, to hint at the indirect expenses to the United