

We extract from the Globe the following:  
THOUGHT OR TWO ON PRICES AND LABOR.

1. Prices will fall, all other things being unchanged, if the currency lessens and contracts, whether it be specie or paper. So will they rise, if it expands. This was shown in 1819 and 1820, and the United States Bank, instead of the Government or a Sub-Treasury, was then charged with causing the fall in prices, which fell was much greater than now.

2. Prices will fall, all other things being unchanged, if more of an article is produced, or an old market for it is cut off. So will they rise, if less is produced, or a new market opened.

This has just been shown in respect to grain in 1837 and 1838, when the grain crop was small here and prices high; and in 1839 and 1840, when the crop was large and prices low. So as to opening the market of China has been cut off.

3. Prices of labor can never fall here, all other things being equal, as low as in Russia, Germany, France, England, etc.

Because there the great capitalist has to maintain an established church, a nobility, a monarchy, a splendid army, a navy, and hosts of paupers, leaving to the laborer merely enough wages for food and clothing. While here the laboring man or the man of small means, is taxed as well as the capitalist—is also free, and aids in the Government of the country; and, if not getting a larger share of his earnings for wages, can profitably till the soil for himself, while our new lands are so cheap, extensive and fertile.

The currency is not exclusively metallic in England, France, Germany, or Russia; and if it was, the effect of that alone on the amount of the price of labor would be trifling.

4. Prices are kept more uniform, sound and safe, by a good currency, founded on specie. But that is all the effect of currency on prices of either labor or property.

Because a currency equal to ten dollars per head, whether of paper or coin, or mixed, would leave prices entirely the same in amount, so far as they might be affected by the currency alone.

5. Prices of labor and property, whether falling or rising, leave the laborer much in the same condition, except the inconvenience and perplexity of change, because he gets, for less wages more cloth, grain, and groceries, if the price, as is usual, falls proportionally in all.

But when as in expensive and extravagant monarchies, the laborer gets a less and undue ratio of what is earned by capital and labor, and the pampered aristocrat gets more, that is an evil and a curse; and has been avoided, and always will be, here, while our free institutions flourish, whatever may be the amount of currency which exists.

But if the kind is good, uniform, safe and sound, the laborer and the middling classes get, also, not only a fair proportion, but one that is without risk, loss, and constant change. This he ought to have, if possible; and a part of the duty of the Government is to secure it to him by all constitutional means.

Comment:  
We have copied this article at length, on account of the remarkable and striking admissions in the two concluding paragraphs. We are told in the first place, that it matters not to the laboring man whether prices of labor and property be falling or rising because he gets for less wages more cloth, grain and groceries.

But mark what follows. But, says the Globe, "when as in expensive and extravagant monarchies the laborer gets a less and undue ratio of what is earned by capital and labor, and the pampered aristocrat gets more, that is an evil and a curse."

Now we ask the laboring man to reflect for a moment on the truth as here presented.

Can the laborer now get more cloth, grain and groceries for less labor than formerly? On the contrary, does he not find that the "pampered aristocrats," the well paid office holders, who receive the same salaries in gold and silver are the only persons who get more. Their salaries are doubled while your wages are reduced, but this reduction of wages is not the greatest evil. It is the absence of all wages. It is the utter destruction of business; the want of employment that is the curse upon the country.

But this article in the Globe is remarkable for another admission. It is that it is a part of the duty of the Government to secure to the laboring man, such a condition of the currency that he may receive certain and constant employment. Remember that, ye who stand idle all the day whilst your wives and your little ones are wanting bread. Remember that they are idle and that they are starving because the "pampered aristocratic" office holders have doubled their salaries by their war upon the currency; and remember that it is for you to say how long you and your children shall starve, and how long they shall be "pampered" at your expense.

Extract of a letter dated  
Cumberland, March 19th.

It affords me much pleasure to state that our prospects here are very cheering. At our Tippecanoe Club last night, it was stated as a great ifty fact, that since the last meeting, at least eighty decided changes had taken place, for Gen. Harrison, they break out every day in quarters where we had scarcely a right to expect them.—The people are heartily weary and sick of the present administration,—and change and reform are here words in almost every man's mouth. I speak not of the popular enthusiasm, which is particularly illustrated among our mountain boys.

IMPORTANT.—The National Gazette of Tuesday says:—"The Resumption Bill has passed the Senate. Should the House concur

in the Senate's amendments, the day for the resumption of specie payments by the bank, the 15th of January next, may be considered as fixed. The following letter of our correspondent contains the latest advices from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, March 30, }  
One o'clock, P. M. }

The Senate has just passed the Bank Bill offered by Mr. Bell as a substitute for the House Loan Resolution, which had reached third reading on Saturday. Several motions were made to go into committee of the whole for the purpose of striking out the 15th of January, 1841 and inserting 4th of July,—also to insert the 1st of October,—to go into Committee for general amendment—also to re-instate the small note section which was struck out on Saturday,—all of which motions were disagreed to; and the question recurring on the passage of the bill it was agreed to, yeas 17, nays 14. It is probable the amendments will be concurred in by the House.

The House have taken up Mr. Snowden's Bank Regulator (192), reported from the Committee on Banks, early in the session. It was taken up at the 20th section, and several sections were passed on second reading, but as I do not think it will ever get out of this House, much less that it will be agreed to in the Senate, I need say very little about it at present save that Mr. Snowden and his friends are very busily engaged in introducing those destructive provisions which have more than once been negatived in the House: such as requiring the banks to keep at all times on hand as much specie in their vaults as of notes in circulation, to take each others' notes at par, &c. It is principally in the hands of its friends so far."

MEETING OF THE WHIG MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

At a meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature of Maryland, held in the Senate Chamber, in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday evening the 18th of March, instant, the Hon. RICHARD POTTS was called to the Chair, and Joseph H. Nicholson appointed Secretary.

The following proceedings were then had:  
DAVID STEWART, Esq., the Senator for Baltimore city, submitted the following resolutions; which were read, and unanimously assented to:

Resolved, That it is a matter of great importance to the success of the friends of General Harrison and John Tyler, throughout the State of Maryland, that an early and efficient organization of the party should be adopted with reference to the conduct of the Presidential canvass, as well as to the other elections which are to take place during the ensuing year.

Resolved, That this meeting highly approve of the organization proposed by the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the friends of Harrison and Tyler, held in the city of Baltimore, on the 30th of December last; and in accordance with those resolutions, earnestly recommend to the opponents of the present Administration, in every county in the State, immediately to assemble, and to select for said county as many representatives as the same is entitled to of delegates in the House of Delegates, to represent said county in a General State Convention, to be held in the city of Baltimore, on THURSDAY, the NINTH DAY OF APRIL NEXT; which Convention is to be charged, in the first place, with the appointment of a State Central Committee for superintending the elections of the ensuing year; and in the second place, with the adopting of such measures as may be deemed useful in promoting the success of the party.

Resolved, further, That the friends of Harrison and Tyler in the several Congressional districts in the State be recommended to take the earliest convenient opportunity, not delaying later than the first of June, to nominate their respective electoral candidates for the Presidential election.

Resolved, further, That the friends of Harrison and Tyler in the several counties, be requested to appoint, as early as convenient, an efficient, active, and zealous County Committee for each county, to be put in communication with the State Central Committee to be appointed by the Convention, and to co-operate with said Central Committee in all matters relating to the elections of the ensuing year.

Resolved, That the several editors of newspapers friendly to the election of Harrison and Tyler, throughout the State, be requested to publish these resolutions in their respective papers, together with an extract, hereto subjoined, from the resolutions passed in the city of Baltimore on the 30th of December last, and to recommend the same to the earnest attention of our friends.

Extract from the proceedings of the friends of Gen. Harrison and John Tyler, adopted in the city of Baltimore on the 30th December last, and referred to in the above resolutions.

At the meeting of the friends of General Harrison, held in Washington Hall, Baltimore, on the 30th December last, amongst others, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That it is of great importance that the Whig party of Maryland, and all opposed to the present Administration, should immediately adopt an efficient organization with a view to the Presidential election and their future action in the political affairs of the State; and that, in connexion with this object, the electoral ticket ought to be made up with as little delay as is compatible with a judicious selection of candidates.

Resolved, therefore, That it be recommended to those opposed to the re-election of Martin Van Buren in each Congressional District in the State to assemble at some early day, for the purpose of selecting an electoral candidate for the said districts respectively, and also of adopting such measures as may be thought necessary to promote the success of the ticket.

Resolved, That the opponents of the Administration in each county be requested to nominate as many persons from said county, respectively, as the same is entitled to elect delegates to the Legislature, to represent said county in a General Convention of opponents

to the Administration, to be held in the city of Baltimore on the second Thursday of April next, which Convention shall be charged with the duty, in the first place, of appointing a Central State Committee for superintending, directing, and promoting the Presidential canvass; and, in the second place, of adopting such measures as they may deem useful or proper for strengthening the party in the State, and securing the present and future ascendancy.

Resolved, That the opponents of the Administration in each county of the State be requested, at as early a day as may be convenient, to organize a County Committee to their several counties, with a view to concert and co-operation with the Central State Committee; and that said committees be empowered to exercise a general superintendence and direction over all matters within their respective counties, which may relate to the interests of the party.

JOHN G. ENGLAND, Esq., a delegate for Montgomery county, submitted the following resolution, which was read, and unanimously assented to:

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the Whig party of Maryland and the Union the support of the *Pilot*, a newspaper intended to be commenced in the city of Baltimore, under the editorship of Gen. DUFF GREEN, devoted to the support of the Whig party and their candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

ROBERT W. BOWIE, Esq., a delegate from Prince George's county, submitted the following resolution, which was read, and unanimously assented to:

Resolved, That the *Maryland Republican*, having the full confidence of the Whig members of this Legislature, be, and the same is hereby, cordially recommended to the patronage of the Whig party throughout the State. On motion of Mr. ENGLAND, it was

Resolved, further, That the editors of all the Whig papers in the State, and of the National Intelligencer, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting in their several papers. RICHARD POTTS, Chairman. J. H. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

The following article from the U. S. (Phil.) Gazette has, as it deserves to do, arrested the attention of the intelligent citizens of Baltimore, and warns us of the necessity of pressing forward the great works in which the state and city are so deeply interested to a speedy completion—when these are done Baltimore will fear no rival.

From the U. S. Gazette:  
*Western Produce and Transportation.*

We learn that the late reduction by the Canal Commissioners, of twenty cents per barrel on Flour, will be the means of materially adding to the revenue derived by the State from tolls on our public works. Considerable parcels of Flour will now seek the sea board by this route, which would otherwise have went to New York by the Lakes and the Erie Canal, or to New Orleans. A similar reduction of toll on Bacon, Pork, Lard, Tobacco and Wheat, would attract to our improvements large quantities of these articles, which have heretofore found New Orleans and New York their best market. No time should be lost in making this reduction, as the present high freights and the great scarcity of vessels at New Orleans will naturally induce persons residing in the West to look to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, as their best market at present. The New York Canals are not open, nor will they be so for some time to come, and between Philadelphia and Baltimore the prices of freight being so much in favor of this city the supplies would necessarily take the latter route. In order that our friends in the interior may fully understand this matter, we publish the following comparative rates of freights from Pittsburg to Philadelphia and Baltimore:

RATES OF FREIGHT.  
On the Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburg to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

	Phila.	Baltimore
*Flour, per bbl.	\$1 50	\$1 50
Whiskey, per 100 lbs.	87½	1 00
Window Glass per box,	62½	75
Dry Goods, Feathers,		
Bristles and Furni-		
ture, per 100 lbs.	1 75	1 87½
Furs and Peltry, Steam		
Engines and empty		
bbls.	1 75	1 87½
Glassware, Wool, Fruit	1 50	1 62½
Paints and Dye Stuffs,		
Ginseng and Hemp	1 50	1 62½
Iron, bar or rolled	1 50	1 62½
Tobacco, (manufactured),		
Beeswax	1 25	1 37½
Deer and Buffalo Skins	1 50	1 62½
White Lead, Oil, Hops	1 00	1 62½
Seeds of all kinds, Rags	1 00	1 12½
Bacon, Pork, Ashes, Lard		
and Butter	87½	1 00
Tobacco, manufactured	87½	1 00
Cotton, Wheat and Rye	75	87½
Brooms	2 00	2 12½

\*By a recent arrangement of the Canal Commissioners, 20 cents per bbl. is deducted from the above rates, on all Flour coming from Pittsburg to this city, by the State Works.

Upon the above the American of yesterday remarks:

PENNSYLVANIA WORKS—DRAW-BACK ON FLOUR.—The act of the Pennsylvania Canal Commissioners, allowing a special drawback on flour transported on the public works from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, is viewed by judicious persons in that State precisely in the same light as that in which we considered it in alluding to the subject a few days ago. It cannot be regarded otherwise than as a measure designed to favor Philadelphia, to the direct injury of the rest of the State of Pennsylvania. It interferes with the natural course of trade, and seeks to build up an artificial system, to confine the producer to one market, and to subject him even in that to a disadvantageous competition. But we wish our readers to see how the measure is regarded in

Pennsylvania. In the *Pittsburg Advocate*, of the 27th March, we find an article in which the policy or rather the impolicy of the drawback is fully discussed; and in reference to it the following language is used:

"It is *Partial*, because it tries to compel all the Flour destined for the Baltimore market to go to Philadelphia.

"It is *Unjust*, because it enables the farmers of Ohio, and other states, to send their flour to market 20 cents per barrel cheaper than the farmer of Pennsylvania, while at the same time rolls him of a choice of markets. Pause a moment here, and suppose yourself a farmer of Pennsylvania, living anywhere east of Pittsburg, and you have 1000 barrels of Flour to send to Philadelphia; when you go to pay your Toll you find you have to pay \$200 more than the farmer of Ohio pays for the same quantity, taken to the same market, and sold at the same price as yours."

The farmers of the interior of Pennsylvania will find that the statement in this paragraph describes exactly the operation of the system. The injustice of this is acknowledged even in Philadelphia; for it is impossible that any one can be blind to so plain a thing. Here follows a paragraph from the *Philadelphia Commercial List* of Saturday, referring to a lot of Flour which started from a point on the canal east of Pittsburg:

"About 2000 barrels of Flour have already been shipped from Blairsville to this city. By the present arrangement of the Canal Commissioners, this Flour pays a higher toll to the State than that brought from Pittsburg. This is manifestly unjust. The first boat cleared from Blairsville on Saturday last, 21st inst."

We refer again to the *Pittsburg Advocate* article which proceeds to consider to consider the subject in a larger view. After showing that the arrangement is *PARTIAL* and *UNJUST*, as it bears upon the interior of Pennsylvania, the article continues:

"It is *Shortsighted*, in not seeing the vast field the Tide Water Canal opens not only to the trade of Pennsylvania but to the whole Mississippi Valley. It is shortsighted in trying to cripple this canal, by not extending the reduction of toll on Flour passing into it from the Pennsylvania canals and rail-roads.

"Extend the reduction of toll on flour passing into this canal, and you will force from New York and New Orleans a great portion of the immense trade they are now carrying on with our Southern coast, Cuba and the West Indies.

"The *Tide Water Canal* is the grand golden link that connects Pittsburg with this vast field for commerce, and our canal commissioners should, instead of injuring its trade protect and encourage the industry of Pennsylvania.

We can safely leave the subject to the good sense of the people of Pennsylvania. If they wish to see their canals crowded with produce and merchandise, thereby returning large revenues to the State above all if they are desirous of affording to the farmer, the manufacturer and the country dealer of the interior a short, cheap, and convenient mode of access to market, they will not fail to discover that any measure which throws obstructions in the way of the *Tide Water Canal* is directly injurious to their own interests. That Canal is the very thing which the State of Pennsylvania has so long wanted to make her other internal improvements available to their full capacity. It is a crowning work—a finisher—to the great system which with liberal policy and commendable perseverance she has prosecuted through many difficulties. Let her not now suffer herself to be deprived of the advantages which this work will bestow upon her; but with true sagacity let her persevere that the *Tide Water Canal* is part and parcel of her own improvements—a work which art has made her own as much as nature has made the Susquehanna her own.

A general reduction of tolls on the Pennsylvania improvements, if made equally & without drawback, might now effect a most important result and constitute an epoch in the internal trade of the country. The high prices of freight at New Orleans, caused by a scarcity of vessels, and the unusual quantity of produce accumulated in the West, seeking a market, would tend to give a direction to the course of trade, up the Mississippi and Ohio, if the charges of transportation by the interior routes were not up at a minimum. This direction being once fairly given to the current, the probability is strong that it would continue—for the advantages of the route, if fully understood, would operate strongly in its favor. A Philadelphia paper notices the shipment from Pittsburg of five thousand barrels of flour belonging to one house in Boston. Such an item as this may serve to indicate what would be the immense amount of all sorts of commodities turned into the channels of the Pennsylvania Canals, if the tolls on all articles were reduced, after the example of the sagacious policy of New York.

After the above article was in type, we received the *Philadelphia North American* of yesterday, in which we find the following remarks, confirmatory of the grounds we have assumed in discussing the subject.

"The *Baltimore American* of Thursday last, contains an article on the recent drawback in shipments of Flour from Pittsburg, and on the general policy of the State, in demanding a high rate of toll on the public works. It counts every inhabitant of Pennsylvania, living east of Pittsburg, on the main route, or any of the lateral branches, as the drawback is only allowed on flour shipped at that place, thus offering a premium to Western farmers at the expense of Pennsylvanians. There is much truth and force in the argument, as not one barrel of flour which comes from an intermediate point, or which after passing along the whole line of the public works to the intersection of the Union Canal, and thus seeks this market, is entitled to the benefit. A general reduction of tolls is wanted, and with less, the community should not rest satisfied. Experience has shown that even on the ground of profit, it is desirable to put on low tolls."

The *Burlington (Iowa) Gazette* of the 14th instant states that at the Public Land sales in that district had commenced. During the first four days upwards of \$76,000 have been received, \$69,000 of which were in specie.

The names of St. Andrews Church will hold their ANNUAL SALE of useful and ornamental articles, in the basement of the church South High street, on MONDAY, the 30th inst. and the two succeeding days—opening each day at 10 a. m., and closing at 10 p. m. The proceeds of the sale will be applied to the extinguishment of the Church debt. 2\*

RETAIL GAZETTE.—Just received an assortment of superior TACKLE, consisting of  
3, 4 and 5 Joint WALKING STICK RODS  
3, 4 and 5 HAZLE RODS  
3, 4 and 5 Ash butt FLY RODS  
60, 100 & 150 yards SILK HAIR and SEA GRASS LINES  
SILK, HAIR and GRASS LINES, furnished per gross  
Common THREAD and COTTON LINES, furnished per gross  
ARTIFICIAL FLIES, all sorts  
Cut, Gimp and Hair SPOONS  
Virginia, Limerick and best Kirby HOOKS, by the 1000 or otherwise  
SWIVEL'S BOOKS, furnished complete  
Also—A general assortment of WOODEN WARE, Twine and Cordage, BRUSHES of all kinds, for sale at very reduced prices by  
DUKEHART & CO.,  
101 1-2 Baltimore street, between South & Calvert sts.  
Country Merchants and others are invited to send Thankful for past favors, they solicit a share of patronage.  
ap2-4

TOBACCO, SAUFF AND SEGARS.  
THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture the above articles, and is prepared to sell on the most reasonable terms. He has constantly on hand SWEET TOBACCO, SMALL LUMP, SMALL TWIST, and all other kinds of TOBACCO, and SCOTCH, RAFFEE and MACABAU SNUFF of the best quality. Together with a large quantity of the various qualities of CIGARS.  
For sale wholesale and retail by  
CHARLES INGRAM,  
N. E. corner of Pratt and South sts.  
ap2-3

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public that he has taken the above celebrated Tavern. His BAR is well stocked with the choicest LIQUORS, and he hopes by the personal and respectful attendance of himself and assistants to secure a share of public patronage.  
A large ROOM, suitable for public, society, or private meetings, is attached to the premises, which can be had on application to the proprietor, for such occasions, gratis.  
F. A. GIBBONS,  
Theatre House.  
ap2-4

FOR SALE, LEASE, OR RENT.  
AND MEDICAL POSSESSION GIVEN.  
WHAT VALUABLE SQUARE OF GROUND, bounded by Front and Flomman streets, Jones's Falls, and Stillhouse alley, on which is erected the BALTIMORE PRINTING AND BLEACHING WORKS. The main building has a front of 110 feet on Front street, by a depth of 45 feet, with drying rooms of 45 feet square on the second and third stories—one other Building fronting 50 feet on Flomman street, and 75 feet on Jones's Falls, with a drying room of the same dimensions on the second story—one other Building fronting 35 feet on Still House alley by a depth of 20 feet—the second story of the same dimensions, all of brick and built in a substantial manner with several other buildings for silks, steam engines, single apparatus, Carpenter shop, &c. &c. with two steam engines and four wrought iron rollers; Printing Machines, (one of which is three coloured, made by Newell and equal to any in the country), copper shills, blankets a blanket frames, hot rooms, one large steam drying machine, made by Collier; Friction Calender iron press, plates, and boards, with all the machinery and fixtures requisite for bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing 10,000 pieces of cloth per month. There is in the dye house the largest quantity of water that is in the city, in which there are two pump-works by each of the engines that throw into four large cylinders, placed into the upper part of the building, 180 gallons per minute.  
The machinery has not been in use more than 12 months, and is in complete order to commence operation at any time, the whole in lot.  
Also—That DESIRABLE PROPERTY on the corner of Baltimore and Green streets, fronting 97 feet on Baltimore street, and 150 feet on Green street, at present occupied by Richard Crew as a Wagon Tavern.  
Also—A two story BRICK DWELLING in good order, fronting 23 feet on the north side of Baltimore street; the Lot extending 150 feet to Park Lane, on which there is a good Stable.  
Also—A LOT fronting 23 feet on Baltimore street, near Pine, extending 150 feet to Park Lane.  
Also—150 feet of GROUND on the north and south side of Fayette street, near Pine.  
Also—50 feet of GROUND on the south side of Lexington street, by a depth of 100 feet, with the privilege of a 3 foot alley to Vine street, and the right to build on and into the east wall of Pascault Row. Title indisputable.  
Terms of sale—1-3 in 6 months, 1-3 in 12 months; the remaining 1-3 may remain on the ground.  
WM. W. MCLELLAN,  
ap2 laww

EUTAW HOUSE.  
Corner of Eutaw and Baltimore streets, Baltimore.  
THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform the patrons of this establishment, their friends, and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting the same. The EUTAW HOUSE was completed and first opened in 1826, at which time it was furnished throughout in the very best manner, and without regard to cost. The comfort and convenience of its interior arrangements, its high and airy location, combine to render it proverbially pleasant and healthy. It is particularly well adapted for the accommodation of FAMILIES and LADIES, having a great number of Private Parlours, Ladies' Ordinary and a splendid Drawing Room, with private entrance on Baltimore street. In every respect, the Eutaw House is second to none in the United States, and it is the intention and firm determination of the proprietors, to spare no exertions to promote the comfort and gratification of their patrons, and at rates at which no exception can be taken. The stock of WINES and LIQUORS on hand, has been mostly imported expressly for the use of this establishment, and is selected from the private stocks of some of the most celebrated connoisseurs of the city. The BATHS attached to the house are in complete order, and open at all times for the use of the guests.  
ASABEL HULSEY,  
F. W. ELDER,  
(Late of the firm of B. S. Elder & Co.)  
Baltimore, April 2, 1840.

PROSPECTUS.—For publishing by subscription, the drama of WEST POINT; or, A TALE OF TREASON—by Joseph Breck, Esq.  
In consequence of the numerous solicitations of his friends, the author of the drama entitled "West Point; or a Tale of Treason," has consented to its publication. This play is a dramatic picture of the bold and daring treason of Benedict Arnold, and of the arrest and execution of Major Andre, the British Spy, during the Revolutionary War.  
It was adapted to scenic representation by Joseph Breck, Esq. The original tale is from the pen of Professor Ingraham, as published in the Democratic Review.  
The dramatist has been kindly furnished with a poetical EPILOGUE, by John H. Hewitt, Esq. and also a PROLOGUE, by R. Horne Pratt, Esq.; which productions will accompany the publication, thereby enhancing its value.  
Subscribers will be furnished with the work at 25 cts. per copy, on delivery.  
Copy-right secured.  
AS MONSIEUR LE SAGE once wrote in a preface to his translation of "LIFE OF GUSMAN D'ALFARACHE" so I copy.  
I dare say there are many good things in this (translation) drama, because they are none of my own; and some bad ones which I am not bound to vindicate; and whoever lays them to my charge will do me wrong; for more of the latter, if I had not bridged or omitted them, I have also introduced several new turns of thought and expression, that the whole might assume a modern appearance. It is not easy to make a Spanish suit, especially an old one, fit a Frenchman, for the antipathy between the two nations appears in every thing. Though this book, be not exactly calculated for perusal in Lent, or on Church days, it will admirably well suit Cardinal time. It is fitted to all shapes and sizes; a saddle for every horse. It needs only to be tried, and many, who believe it was made for others, will find that the coat sets as well upon them, as if the tailor had cut it out by their own measure. The misfortune is, that every one believes himself tall and well shaped; and yet there are hardly any but crooked and humped men in the world.  
Copies of the Prospectus can be found at the principal Bookstores, where subscriptions are respectfully solicited.  
JOSEPH BRECK.  
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