Last Speech of Henry Clay,

OF KENTUCKY.

On the resolutions offered by him proposing to retrench the expenditures of the Government, and to regulate the duties on Imports, &c.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 23, 1842.

[Concluded.]

THE LAND BILL.

There is another topic on which I desire to offer a few thoughts before I resume my seat. I mean the Land Question.

I have heretofore argued that question so elaborately, as well in two official reports as in various speeches, particularly in one delivered at the last winter's session, that I shall restrict myself on the present occasion to stating what have been my leading motives in advocating the passage of what has been generally termed the Land Bill. I regret that this has become necessary.

Gentlemen have spoken of the public lands as if they had gone from us—as having passed wholly out of our possession; and they have talked as if the return of these lands into the possession of the General Government would supervene entirely the necessity for laying new duties. They tell us that the proceeds of the public domain are three millions of dollars annually. This assertion they make directly in the face of the experience of both this year and last year. The Senator from South Carolina puts the amount at three and a half millions. Suppose it was true, that would not relieve us from the necessity of imposing additional duties. There and a half millions will not be enough to relieve the Treasury and carry on the Government by eight or ten millions. But the returns from the Department show that in the last three months the lands have produced but two hundred thousand dollars; and, assuming this as the basis of calculation, the whole amount for the year will not exceed a million.

But where is this land fund? It has not gone from us: it is in the course of employment by the Treasury: for the Senator from New-Hampshire, when at the head of the Treasury, as I have already said, laid his hands on whatever he could reach, trust-funds and all. [A laugh.] The land fund, then, has not passed away; it is still in use by this Government, nor is it correct to say that it is yet in any other hands than ours. But were it all they say it is, it would not save us from the necessity of laying new duties.

What were the motives under which this law was passed? The first and greatest of all was the general conviction of the necessity of adopting some measure that should quiet that element of agitation, the question of the public lands. In this point of view it was recommended by General Jackson himself, and the necessity was recognized and admitted by every Senator on all sides of the Chamber. Various schemes for effecting it were proposed here. The Senator from South Carolina suggested a revision to the new States; the Senator from Missouri suggested graduation, and, I believe, a land session. Other Senators proposed other plans—plans which looked not to revenue, not to a final disposition of the land question. None of the advocates of these various schemes urged their own plan, or discussed the general question, principally with any view to revenue. On the contrary, the Committee on Public Lands, as much as ten years ago, expressly declared that the public domain ought to cease to be a source of revenue, and pointed to the customs as our true reliance for that end—those very customs to which we now propose to resort. The discussion of these projects for a final disposal of the lands greatly agitated the public mind, and there was a general uneasiness on the subject both in and out of Congress. It was under these circumstances that I proposed the distribution of the proceeds of the public domain among the States. The mode of disposing of the subject was recommended by its equality and its equity, by our duty to posterity, and by the benefits it would confer upon all the States. Two questions present themselves in considering the plan. 1st. The question of power. 2d. The question of expediency.

And, first, as to the question of power. I shall not begin over the ground which was so well occupied by the Senator from Indiana at the head of the Land Committee, (Mr. SMITH.) He sustained the power of Congress to make this distribution by a weight of authority which I was astonished Senators on the other side did not bow to and acknowledge. His proofs were drawn from every quarter; from General Jackson, the admitted head of the Democratic party—from repeated acts of Congress—in a word, from every sort of documentary proof calculated to carry conviction to the human mind. I shall not argue the question over again on that ground. Nor shall I go at large into a constitutional view of the subject; but shall say only a word on the terms of the deeds of cession to the United States. These cessions were made under the old Confederation, when the several States were required to contribute their respective quotas to the general expenditure. And what was the language employed by Virginia in her deed of cession which led the way to all the rest? That the ceded lands "shall be considered as a common fund, for the use and benefit of each of the United States as have become or shall become *members* of the Confederation or Federal Alliance of the said States, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual *respective* proportion in the general charge and expenditure; and shall be faithfully and *bona fide* disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever."

We contended that this language looked to severalty—to a separate and distinct benefit of each of the States, measured by the charge to which it was liable in the general expenditure. At the period of the grant, under the old articles of Confederation, each State was liable to be called upon by requisition for its quota of the necessary charge or expenditure of the General Government; and the degree of benefit to which it was to be entitled, by the terms of the grant, was the amount of that quota. The Senator from New-York (Mr. WRIGHT) speaks about a reversion to the cedent States after the purposes of the grant should be exhausted; but that is not the language of the deed of cession. It gives the land to the States for the benefit of each according to the quota of each in the general charge and expenditure. The duration of the grant is therefore co-extensive with the continuance of the Confederacy or union of the States. And the only question is, in what mode shall the several States enjoy the benefit of the grant, according to its true spirit and meaning? Whilst the Confederacy existed there was no difficulty in apportioning the proceeds of the lands among the several States. An account was raised with each State, in which she was debited with her quota of the general charge, and credited with her share of the proceeds of the public lands. If there had been no general charge for the General Government, then each State would have had the separate enjoyment of its respective share in the proceeds of the lands. But after the adoption of the Federal Constitution the power of taxation was conceded to the General Government. It is no longer possible to ascertain what is the charge on each State for the public expenditure, and what ought to be her corresponding benefit from the public domain. So far from the distribution law being a violation of the terms of the deeds of cession, I maintain (and I challenge refutation) that, during every day since the present Constitution was established, or at all events since the payment of the war debt of the Revolution, which the public lands were pledged, was completed, you, by continuing to hold the proceeds of the lands, have yourselves been violating the spirit of the deeds of cession.

But it is contended that if this argument be ever so sound, it applies to the lands ceded, and not to those acquired by treaty. Agreed; but it is the ceded lands that yield by far the greater part of the proceeds to the Treasury; and as to the others, the Constitution contains a provision broad enough amply to cover the whole ground, both of the ceded lands and the lands acquired by the treaties of Louisiana and Florida. What is its language? "The Congress shall have power *to dispose of*, and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." Can any grant of power be more clear, explicit, and free from all qualification or restriction? The whole subject of the grant is confided to the sound but absolute uncontrolled discretion of Congress.

But the Senator from New-Hampshire tells us that "dispose of" means only to "sell;" but this is not the true and legal force, nor the vernacular meaning of the terms employed. To dispose of a thing, in law and reason, means to alienate, to part from, to give away. Yes, to give away.—The words "dispose of" were probably transplanted from the deeds of cession into the Constitution. Thus that from Virginia declares, after granting the lands for the benefit of the several States, that they shall "be faithfully and bona fide *disposed of* for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever," manifestly intending to employ the words "disposed of" in the comprehensive and unrestrained sense in which I now contend. That the gentlemen themselves on the other side so understood these terms, is demonstrated by their own projects to cede the lands! And what has been the practice of the Government? Has it assigned the lands away by hundreds of thousands of acres to every species of objects?—to purposes of philanthropy, purposes of education, purposes of internal improvement? And it cannot be denied that if we have power to dispose of the thing itself, we have power to dispose of the proceeds arising from it. It is a great and a sacred trust in our hands, and instead of putting it out of our hands, and ceding away and disposing of the public domain among the new States, my plan is to retain it in our own hands, and to distribute its proceeds as they accrue among all the States, equally and justly.

But it is said that if this is the just interpretation of the phrase "disposed of," then Congress has power to dispose of the ships and arsenals and other public property of the United States. And so it has. But do not gentlemen perceive that this is an argument from the abuse against the use of a thing? You have power to make war; and it might as well be argued against the existence of this power that Congress may make war without any just cause or without any cause. Would the law be void because the war was unjust or without cause? All the great powers entrusted to us by the Constitution are without limitation; they may all be abused—the war power, the taxing power, the treaty power—and I might as well be argued that we possess none of these because we may abuse them, as that we cannot dispose of the public lands, because, if we can, we may dispose of the ships and arsenals and munitions of war.

Here I think I may leave the general argument where we always have left it, viz: on the terms employed in the deeds of cession, and the power given by the Constitution to Congress to "dispose of the territory of the United States."

Then, as to the question of expediency. It is said that this bill brings taxes for the purpose of distributing them among the States. I deny it. We levy no taxes to carry into effect the distribution proposed by the land bill. We do but comply with the obligation incidentally devolving on us from a duty imposed by the Constitution and by the acts of the ceding States. We levy duties but for the purpose of the duties, but to supply the wants of the Treasury. But if it is said if you had not parted with the avails of the public lands, you might have dispensed with the raising of so much additional revenue. And so it may be said of all other acts and appropriations of Congress. If you made no appropriations at all, you would have no revenue; the argument is of no more force against this than against any other act of Congress which requires the laying of duties to carry it into effect. But have we not all—I mean the friends of the land bill—protested against the power of raising revenue for the purpose of distribution? I have ever maintained that no such power is given by the Constitution. The public lands stand on special and separate grounds—a ground fixed by the deeds of cession and the terms of the Constitution relating to them. The power granted in the Constitution begins and ends with the public lands.

But it is said that distribution is unwise, because it requires so much more revenue to be raised. But how is the fact? What have we done with the public lands? Thrown them away? Do not the proceeds go to the use of the People of the United States? Will they not be disbursed by the several States for their benefit? Will the States not make as wise, in all probability a better, use of them than the General Government? Do they not so far relieve the People? And does not every dollar any State receives from the public lands relieve that State from the necessity of imposing a direct tax to the amount of that dollar? It has been argued by the gentleman from Ohio and other gentlemen that the distribution, by leading to the necessity of new duties on imports, occasions greater charges in the collection of revenue. But let us see how that matter stands. If States receive their distributive shares, they are relieved to that extent from direct taxation; and to that extent let us suppose an equivalent amount is to be raised by duties on foreign imports. The question then would be, whether the expense of collecting a revenue from a direct tax or from the customs be cheapest? The expense of collecting a revenue from a direct tax, I suppose to be not less than 10 per cent.; those from customs are below 5 per cent. There would be the same a clear saving of not less than 5 per cent. But, in fact, the whole 10 per cent. would be saved. For not one dollar will be added to the cost of collection of the additional duties imposed to supply the amount withdrawn by the distribution of the land fund. All the machinery of the custom houses exists and is in full operation, whether these additional duties are laid or not. And it is just as easy and as cheap to collect a duty of 30 or more per cent. as one of 27 or 23½ per cent.

Distribution rescues the public domain from the total loss with which it was threatened by the various wild and squandering projects annually presented to dispose of it; and preserves it as an invaluable resource for the present generation and a precious inheritance for posterity. The partisans of all those projects, however divided among themselves, combine against distribution. Their virtuous indignation is aroused by the contemplation of a fair, equal and just distribution among *all the States*; and we, who favor such a distribution, are charged with bribery, with plunder, with robbery!—charged by Senators, much more liable to be reported upon by those imputations, who are in favor of extravagant schemes, alike unjust to the old States, and in the end detrimental to the new. Suddenly there has sprung up among these Senators a new-born zeal for the revenue derivable from the public lands. The revenue! when some of them told us ten years ago that the public lands ought to cease to be a source of revenue, and pointed exclusively to the custom-house as the legitimate source; and when all of them, by their respective schemes, would, in a short period, cut off all revenue whatever from the public lands.

We are met, at every turn and corner, by these Senators with a demand for the restoration of the proceeds of the public lands. They oppose loan bills, duty bills, every scheme of finance, and would stop the whole machinery of Government, because a majority in the two Houses of Congress differ in opinion from them as to the disposal of the proceeds of the public lands. They cry aloud, in the highest tones of pathetic and imploring eloquence, 'give us back the lands!'

Really, Mr. President, their condition recalls to recollection the degraded case of the dishonored widow, who held a title to a certain description of copy-hold estate in England, and had forfeited her right by misconduct. To obtain the restoration of her lands she had to appear in open court, mounted on a black ass, and to present an humble petition, couched in terms which I will not exactly recite, lest they should offend the delicate sensibility of grave Senators, but of which the following is a slight paraphrase, and gentle exposition, kindly furnished by a friend near me:

Here I am
Riding on a black ass,
Weak woman that I am;
And in spite of wordly shame,
I have played this wicked game—
So pray, Mr. Steward,
Let me have my land again." [Great laughter.]

Now, sir, although I should not wish to see such elegant cavaliers as the two Senators from New-York and New-Hampshire (Messrs. WRIGHT and WOODBURY) appearing at the door of the Senate Chamber so ill and so ungracefully mounted as they would be upon such an animal, [loud bursts of laughter,] may I not seriously and soberly insist that, before we repeal the distribution law, *and let them have their land again*, they ought to give the most unquestionable guarantee that there shall be no revival of those wasteful schemes by which it would be lost for ever from us and our heirs!

Mr. President I have not strength, nor will I consume your time, to recapitulate. But I will conclude by making an earnest and anxious appeal to the Senators, on all sides of the Chamber, to unite, by adopting these resolutions or by some other practical plan, in supplying the indispensable financial wants of the Government. The vaults of the Treasury are empty, its credit dishonored, the public engagements violated. We brought the Republic into this deplorable state! The Senators on the opposite side and their party when in power by their large scale of national expenditure; by their disbursement of every available means, stock in the late Bank of the United States and all, which they could command; by the debt which they devolved on their successors; and by their total neglect to provide a revenue within the year to meet the current expenses of the year. Are the Senators on the other side not bound, as men of honor, to come forward and unite with us in retrieving the errors of past administration, and in lifting the Government out of its present degraded condition?

But if no compunctious visitings of conscience, no personal considerations, will prompt them to cooperate with us, let me adjure them, as countrymen, as brethren, as patriots, at least, to unite on this occasion and for this purpose, heart and hand, with us.

FRENCH POLISHING PASTE.—This article is a combination of elementary substances having a strong affinity for each other, which unite and form a compound altogether new in its character. The brilliancy and durability of the polish it imparts to the most delicate article of furniture, such as mahogany, rosewood, ebony, Italian marble, also to carriages, patent leather, military caps, &c., is unsurpassed. Its application is easy, requiring very little labor to restore the article to its original beauty. For sale by A B Sands & Co, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner Chambers-st; also by A B & D Sands, 79 and 100 Fulton-st; D Sands & Co, 77 East Broadway. Price, 25 cents. a19 1m

CORK-SOLE, WATER-PROOF AND DRESS BOOTS.—The subscriber makes to order Boots of the above description, of the finest quality of French calf-skin, and in the latest style, and at very reasonable prices. Gentlemen who have been in the habit of paying extravagant prices for inferior articles are requested to call and be convinced that his prices are from ten to twenty per ct. below other stores in the neighborhood. Drawings being taken of the feet, and a pair of lasts kept for each customer, there is no difficulty in getting a handsome yet easy fit.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of ready-made Boots, latest styles, at prices varying from TWO to SIX Dollars per pair. Overshoes, Half-Boots, Dancing-Pumps, Slippers, &c. &c. at equally low prices.

JOHN L. WATKINS, 114 Fulton-street, between Nassau and Dutch-streets.
jl 1y

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Southern and Western Merchants are particularly requested to leave their fall orders with us before leaving the city. This is necessary for us to state to some of the many who have been so unfortunate as to be disappointed in their spring orders, in consequence of their own delay in sending them; also having had a much larger number of orders this season for Shirts, Bosoms and Collars than for many years, notwithstanding the heavy rates of exchange.

MARSHALL'S Troy Shirt Depot, 90 Chatham-st, New-York.
a25 6t

KING'S Spring Notice.—Self-Rocking Chairs, with self-adjusting foot rest; Merchants' Office Chairs, (see those in use at the Custom House.) Much improved Recumbent Chairs of beautiful transition and perfect in comfort; Wheel Chairs—all kinds of Chairs made to order.

M. W. KING, Patent Chair Maker, 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome.

King's Chairs have been awarded the First Premium at the two last Fairs of the American Institute, and are warranted superior to any in this country or imported. m14 tf

PHILADELPHIA, Baltimore, Virginia, Bank Notes, Checks, and bought at reduced rates, by F. P. JAMES, 60 Wall-st

COMPOSITION ROLLERS of the best materials and quality, and of all sizes cast at the Office of the New World. Inquire of J. W. RICHARDS, in the Press Room. (basement.) au21 tf

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.—Osborn & Little 33 Fulton-street, opposite the United States Hotel, (formerly Hoff's Hotel,) New-York, (where the business has been carried on for eighty years past,) who are Importers and General Dealers in English and American Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c., offer to Country Merchants and others, a very extensive assortment, at the lowest market price, for cash or on approved credit.

Purchasers are hereby invited to call and examine the stock, which is composed in part of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Trays, Sauce Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Hollow Ware, Shovels and Spades, Hoes, Forks, Rakes, Scythes, Axes, English Wagon Boxes, Sleigh, House and Hand Bells, Cut and Wrought Nails, Cut Tacks, Brads and Sparables, Butts, Screws, Locks, Latches, Hinges, Anvils, Vices, Files, Augers, Chisels and Gouges, Planes; Spear's Mill, Pit, Cross Cut, Iron and Brass Back Saws; American Iron Rivets; Beck Irons; Scotch and Waters of Ayre Stone, for marble polishers; Black Lead Pots; Genuine Harlem Oil.

The subscribers are Agents for the sale of Albertson and Horton's celebrated Cast Steel Coopers' and Carpenters' Edge Tools in general.

Also agents for Moor's celebrated Well and Cistern Pumps, manufactured by H. Warren, warranted superior to any other kind in use.

CHARLES OSBORN.
N. York, Dec. 1841. [a19 1m] CHARLES S. LITTLE.

TO WATCH-MAKERS, Jewelers, &c. &c.—The subscribers still continue to manufacture all kinds of Jewelry, Spectacles, &c. &c. in the most fashionable style, and at greatly reduced prices, wholesale or retail. Purchasers will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Old gold or silver bought or exchanged.

F. S. BUTLER & CO., No. 16 Maiden lane, a26 2w* Corner of Little Green-street, up stairs.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!—The Subscriber has on hand a large supply of Chairs of all kinds, which he will sell very cheap for cash. The chairs are manufactured by *himself and warranted*. He will sell at the following prices: Windsor Chairs 4s, Scroll Top Maple 8s, Rosewood Grecian Tops and Bannisters 11s, Grecian Finish seat 14s, Box seat, best quality, $250. Best Mahogany, half French, from $2 50 to $4, French do. from $3 to $6—as good as can be bought for $7 in the city. Mahogany cane box-seat—a new article—from $3 to $3 50, and all others in proportion.

A large supply of Venetian Window Blinds for sale equally low. Those who are about purchasing the above articles will serve their interest by calling at the factory and store of G. Q. Colton, 14 Catharine-st. a23 1m

NEW HARDWARE, Cutlery, Guns, &c. The subscriber, importer of English and German Hardware, is now receiving a fresh assortment of all the articles in this line of business, and begs to assure dealers that on examination they will find his stock very complete, and of as good quality, and at lower prices than elsewhere. Confirmation of this statement alone he relies for a portion of their business, and requests the favor of a call previous to making their purchases.

A full assortment of "JAMES'S" celebrated Wood-Screws always on hand.

Agent for and dealer in Domestic Hardware Goods.—Goods for sale to the Trade by the package. A most liberal discount allowed for cash. EDWIN HUNT,
ad 4m* 155 or 77 John st., between William & Gold sts. N.Y.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, PENS, &c.—The subscribers having purchased Edward S. Ely's entire stock of Hardware, will continue the business, and keep on hand an assortment of American Hardware, among which is Rikeman's superior Patent Rim and Mortice Locks, Harris's and Warren's Corn and Grass Scythes, Hoes, Brass Nails, Tacks, Brads, Sparables, Forks, Shovels, &c., also Osborn Brothers' superior Files, Saws, and Table Cutlery, and many other English goods, all of which will be sold at bargains.

They will also keep a general assortment of Carriage Hardware, American Saddlery, including Brass Stirrups, Ferrets, Saddling Tools, Shoe thread, &c. &c.

J. & P. HAYDEN, 5 Platt-st.

N. B.—Hayden's superior Pens for sale to the Trade at the manufacturing prices. a22

LEONARD, REED & BARTON'S Britannia metal Ware, consisting of tea and coffee urns, tea sets, castors, communion ware, lamps, spoons, mugs, pitchers, spittoons, syringes, coffin plates, &c. warranted equal to any imported, for sale by their agent.

a25 NATH. WITHERELL, Jr., 112 John-st.

DRAFTS on Philadelphia, Boston, Richmond, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Louisville, and other cities, for sale by

S. J. SILVESTER,
a25 22 Wall-street and 130 Broadway

PEALE'S 'Old Curiosity Shop,' No. 408½ Broadway, New-York.—Depository for the sale of Curiosities, Shells, Minerals, &c. on commission.—C. W. PEALE would respectfully inform the public that his store now presents the largest and most valuable collection of specimens of Natural History ever offered for sale in this city, consisting of Foreign and American Minerals. (Just received and for sale, the large collection of the late Dr. Boyd.) Shells from all parts of the world, consisting of upwards of 1,000,000 specimens. Family and School Cabinets of Minerals, Shells, &c. from $1 50 upwards. Artificial Eyes for worsted work and preparing Birds, &c.; Coins, Insects, and specimens of every other branch of natural science.

Pet Birds and Animals stuffed as natural as life.

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS taken from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. at the moderate price of $1, with a neat morocco case. Daguerreotype Portraits traded for Clothing, Fancy Articles, Curiosities, Printing, Advertising, &c. Persons taught and furnished with apparatus, &c. capable to execute Portraits by the above process, on very moderate terms.

N. B.—Pet Birds and Animals stuffed as natural as life.
a12 tf 408½ Broadway.

OARS, SWEEPS & SCULLS.—I have discontinued in West-street, North River side, and do all my business at my old Oar Establishment, 402 Water-st., and as I save all the expenses of one store, I will sell Oars, Sweeps and Sculls enough cheaper to pay for coming from any part of the city to the Oar Establishment, 402 Water-street, 5 doors above Catherine Market.

a4 1m* JOHN A. PEARSALL

ONE PRICE STORE—At 84 Chatham street, where will be found Clothing at the following low prices: Beaver and Pilot Cloth Coats from $5 to $15; Cloth and Cassimere Pants from $3 to $5; Satinet Pants from $1 50 to $3; Double and Single Breasted Vests from $1 50 to $2 50. The west side of Chatham-st. No. 84.

a4 1m HENRY COGSWELL.

TO THE PUBLIC.—All persons having leaky Tin Roofs would do well to call on the subscriber, who applies the Elastic Cement, which stops all leaks and preserves the Tin for years. This Cement the subscriber warrants to stand through hot and cold. All letters to be directed to J. W. Harmon, No. 42 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, postage paid, which will be attended to immediately.

m30 1m* J. W. HARMON.

FOUR AND A HALF POUNDS of baked Bread, at the old stand, 56 Ludlow-street, three doors from the corner of Grand-street. Fellow-citizens, if the quality is not equal to any, and as large as is advertised, don't buy it; if equal in quality, and so much superior in size, to buy it must be decidedly to your interest. Also, Crackers superior per pound, Cakes Pies and Rusk.

a28 1m* W. C. HOLMES, 56 Ludlow st.

HOUSEKEEPER'S HARDWARE, &c.—The subscriber would remind his customers and the public that he is still at his old place, No. 96 Division-street, where he offers an excellent assortment of all articles in the above line, at prices as low as can be found in any place in the city. JOSEPH WEED. a21 1m

SILVER PLATE.—Wm. Thomson, No. 129 William-street, continues to manufacture Silver Ware of the best description and of the latest patterns.—Presentation Vases, Pitchers, Waiters, Tea and Coffee Services, Cake and Fruit Baskets and Children's Mugs, richly chased and appropriately designed.

Also, Dessert Fruit Knives and Forks, silver blades; Forks and Spoons, king threaded and plain threaded patterns.

Prize Medals of various patterns, suited for prizes of Horticultural, Horticultural and Agricultural Societies.

Orders by letter punctually attended to.

The whole of these articles are manufactured on the premises of sterling silver, and no care or expense is spared in the beauty of the workmanship.

N. B.—Drawings and estimates of articles for presentation will be furnished in answer to an application. t26 3m

CLOCK DEALERS, look at this!—At SMITH'S CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT, corner of the Bowery and Division-street, New-York, where superior Clocks of every description are made, may be seen Clocks of all sorts and sizes, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best, at wholesale or retail. Extra Town Clocks made at this establishment, put up and warranted. Also a new article of the Chronometer order, for ships, steamboats, &c. Every kind of Clocks made to order. Repairing of every description done by competent workmen. All articles sold at this establishment warranted.

Also, connected with this establishment is a general Jobbing Shop, for making small Machinery, Models for Patents, &c. &c. All kinds of Wheels and Pinions cut on a superior cutting engine.

N. B.—A large stock of Yankee Clocks selling off at wholesale, at cost, for want of room to store them. A rare chance to buy—without doubt the best in the world.

R. SMITH, Proprietor.
Entrance 7½ Bowery, old sign of the Golden Clock,
a11 2m Overlooking Chatham Square

DUTCHER, REYNOLDS & PLATT, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS and COUNSELLORS.—Office Nos. 81 and 82 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-street, New-York.

SALEM DUTCHER,
J. N. REYNOLDS,
O. H. PLATT

AN ESSAY on the Influence of Tobacco upon Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Medical Institution of New-Hampshire, at Dartmouth College. For sale by

a23 SAXTON & MILES, 126 Fulton-st.

SUSPENDED Safety Fund and Red Back Notes of this State, bought at reduced rates, by

a15 tf F. P. JAMES, 60 Wall-st.

PIANO FORTES.—Six Piano Fortes of superior tone and workmanship, for sale low to close a consignment. Apply 57 Cedar-st. up stairs. a15 2w*

BRITANNIA WARE.—A complete assortment, for sale at the manufacturers prices, by their Agent, N. WITHERELL, Jr., 112 John-st. a25

UNCURRENT MONEY of all kinds bought at the lowest market rates by

m1tf F. P. JAMES, 60 Wall-st.

WATCH-GLASSES.—The subscriber has constantly on hand a large stock of the different kinds, which will be sold on reasonable terms at No. 4 John-street, up stairs. m24 2nrw* JOHN GRAYDON.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS and Borders, for sale cheap, at the United States Paper Hanging and Band-Box Warehouse, 65 Canal street, near Broadway, New-York. Rooms papered in the neatest manner. JOSHUA BROWN, 65 Canal st.

ja11 3M

MUSIC at Three Cents a Page, at No. 72 Lispenard-street, corner of Broadway.—CHAS. T. GESLAIN, Music Publisher, is constantly receiving new and fashionable Music for the Piano, Guitar and Flute, which he is selling at the very low price of 3 cents a page, retail. Also, on hand, a small lot of Musical Instruments, which will be sold very low. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. Wholesale dealers supplied cheaper than at any other establishment in the U. States.

N. B.—Piano Fortes tuned at 75 cents.

a18 1m CHAS. T. GESLAIN.

NOTICE—To Tanners and Curriers.—Splitting Knives ground in the best manner, and due attention paid to their being returned agreeable to direction, by PENNY, BROWN & SMITH.

ap8 1m* Tanners & Curriers, No 7 Ferry st

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, Mechanics' Tools, &c.—The subscriber at 96 Division-street, offers for sale a full assortment of the above articles, among which are Jarres' Screws, all sizes; Clark's Butts; Mortice, Rim, Dead, Fine Plate, Chest, Cupboard, Till, Pad and Horse Locks; Brass and Iron Bolts, &c.; Spear's and other Saws; Barry's Planes; Greaves & Sons' Files and Chisels; Plain Irons and Gouges, &c. &c. Also, Cut and Wrought Nails, Brads and Tacks, of all sizes, at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times. JOSEPH WEED. a21 1m

COTTON YARN, Candlewick, Batts, Waddings, &c.—The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants to his stock of the above articles of which he has a good supply constantly on hand, and which he will sell at the very lowest prices for cash, in small or large quantities to suit purchasers.

J. G. FREEMAN, 15 Cedar-st.

A prime quantity of Southern Yarn 5 to 12, at a very reduced price. a8 1m

HYDRAULIC LIME—Ground Lime, Cement, North River Lump Lime and White-washing Lime, for sale by John P. & Thos. Cumming, Jr. at the corner of Troy and West-streets, 44 Tompkins-street, and at the South Ferry, Brooklyn. The following articles taken in exchange for the above, to wit—Flour barrels with two heads 18 cents each—do. with one head 12 cents; sugar hhds. 18 cents; molasses hhds. 50 cents; molasses tierces 37 cents each; lime hhds. one head, 9 cents; do. two heads, 12 cents, delivered at either of the above places. a11 1m

ROLLED AND PLATED BRASS.—A first rate article of Rolled and Plated Brass, can always be found at JAMES G. MOFFETT, 121 Prince st., near Wooster, at the lowest market prices. Likewise a very superior article of Cooper's Brass. a22 tf

ROLLED GERMAN SILVER.—JAS. G. MOFFETT, 121 Prince-street, near Wooster, would particularly call the attention of Hardware Dealers and Manufacturers to his superior article of German Silver, which he offers for sale wholesale and retail, of all thicknesses, and warrants it equal to any, either Foreign or Domestic, for cc or ard sadness. a22 tf

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY offer for sale, at 121 Chatham-st. New-York, the cheapest and most genuine teas in the world, in any quantity not less than 4 ounces. If any article purchased at their establishment should not give full satisfaction, it is requested that they be brought back—the money will be returned. 7 1y

HARDWARE, American Locks, &c.—VAN BLARCOM & CHAMPLIN, successors to E. J. H. Roosevelt, 290 Pearl-street, (second door above Beekman-street,) offer to Builders and Dealers, American Pin Locks, 5, 6, 7, 8 inch; Sliding Door Trimmings, Mortice Locks, Store Door Locks, &c. to suit any thickness of doors. We are also agents for the sale of a new and beautiful Mortice Lock; this article combines all the advantages of the usual Mortice Lock and is afforded at a less price than a 6 in. Rim Lock, being a saving of more than 50 per cent. The curious and economical are invited to call at the store 290 Pearl-st. and examine for themselves, where they will find the most complete assortment of Builders' Hardware, and at as as low rates as at any other house in the city, *wholesale and retail.* JOHN A. VAN BLARCOM,
m22 2m* CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN.

DR. BARRY and RUFUS LOCKWOOD'S COLLEGIATE and MERCANTILE ACADEMY is now open at 411 Broadway, under auspices favorable to themselves and profitable to such pupils as may be placed under their care. Their well known experience and success in their several departments of College life and Mercantile Instruction warrants them in saying that their establishment presents advantages equal to that of any other in the city. Cards containing terms, &c., may be obtained at the rooms, or at the bookstore of Mr. Roe Lockwood, underneath.—April, 1842. a19 1m

BANKRUPT LAW—U. S. COURT.—DUTCHER, REYNOLDS & PLATT, Proctors and Counsellors, 82 Merchants' Exchange, City of New-York, having made arrangements for the purpose, are prepared to attend to applications under this Law in this City and from other parts of the Southern District of New-York. f1 3m

Breakfast on Board.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, from the Steamboat Pier foot of Barclay street. Passage $1 50.

The new low-pressure steamboat TROY, Capt. Gorham, This (Wednesday) Morning, at 7 o'clock.

The low-pressure steamboat ALBANY, Capt. J. G. Jenkins, To-morrow (Thursday) Morning, at 7 o'clock.

For passage, apply at the office, foot of Barclay-street, or on board.

Notice—All Goods, Freight, Baggage, Bank Bills, Specie, or any other kind of Property, taken, shipped, or put on board this boat, must be at the risk of the owners of such Goods, Freight, or Baggage, &c. m24

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY and intermediate places.—Fare $1.

The new and commodious steamboat NORTH AMERICA, Capt. M. H. Truesdell, leaves the steamboat pier Courtlandt street, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 5 o'clock.

For passage or freight, apply to P. C. Schultz at the office on the wharf, or on board.

N. B. All kinds of property taken only at the risk of the owners thereof. a20

EVENING LINE of Steamboats for Albany, daily, at 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday excepted, from the pier between Courtland and Liberty streets.

The steamer ROCHESTER, Capt. A. P. St. John, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday Afternoons at 7 o'clock.

The steamer SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Brainard, leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Afternoons, at 7 o'clock.

The steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. M. H. Truesdell, leaves (for Albany and intermediate places,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Afternoons, at 5 o'clock.

The above boats are new and substantial, furnished with elegant State Rooms and for speed and accommodations are unrivaled on the Hudson.

For passage or freight, apply to P. C. Schultz, at the Office on the wharf, or on board.

FARE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.—REGULAR MAIL LINE for PROVIDENCE and BOSTON, via STONINGTON and NEWPORT—Composed of the following superior Steamers running in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Rails roads.

The MASSACHUSETTS, Captain Comstock.
RHODE ISLAND, " Thayer.
NARRAGANSET, " Woolsey.
MOHEGAN, " Vanderbilt.

The steamers of the Line for Boston and Providence, via Stonington will leave pier, No. 1, N. R. Battery Place at 5 o'clock, P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

For further information, apply at No. 22 Broadway.

FOR BOSTON, via NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The commodious steamer WORCESTER, Capt. W. W. Coit, will leave Pier No. 1 Battery Place, (North River,) This Afternoon, (Thursday) April 7, at 5 o'clock.

No ferry nor change of cars on this route.

Tickets can be obtained and berths secured at Adams & Co's Express Office, No. 7 Wall-st. a7

FOR NEWBURGH—Landing at Caldwell's, West Point and Cold Spring—The steamboat JAMES MADISON, Capt. Charles Halstead, will leave Warren-street Pier, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 4 o'clock.

All Baggage, Packages or Parcels, Bank Bills or Specie put on board of this boat without being entered on the book of the boat or receipted for, will be at the risk of the owners thereof. t28

FOR PEEKSKILL, VERPLANCK, Grassy Point, Sing-Sing, Tarrytown, Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. Breakfast and Dinner on board.

The new and splendid steamer COLUMBUS, Captain F. W. Stone, will leave New-York from the foot of Chambers street, every morning (Fridays excepted) at 7 o'clock—and returning, leave Peekskill same day at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Landing at the foot of Hammond street, each way.

NOTICE.—All goods, Freight, Baggage, Bank Bills, Specie, or any other kind of Property, taken, shipped, or put on board this boat must be at the risk of the owners of such Goods, Freight, Baggage, &c.

NEW-YORK to EASTON, Pa.—PEOPLE'S LINE—Through in 9 hours. Fare only Two Dollars.

Leave pier No. 1 N. R., Battery Place, at 7½ o'clock, A. M. daily Sundays excepted, by steamboat Cinderella or Water Witch, to Elizabethport, then to take the cars of the E. Town and Somerville Railroad to Somerville, leaving only 54 miles by Coaches, (11 miles less than by New-Brunswick.) For seats apply to A. D. Hope, 75 Courtlandt street, or on board. A. D. Hope will accompany the passengers to Somerville, and render all assistance necessary.

ELIZABETH-PORT AND NEW-YORK FERRY COMPANY.

New Arrangement.—Fare 12½ Cents.

The steamboats WATER-WITCH and CINDERELLA ply daily from Elizabeth Port to New-York, touching at New Brighton and Port-Richmond each trip, as follows: On and after the 11th day of April, 1842.

Leave Elizabeth-Port.	Leave N. York, pier 1, N. R.
At 6½, 8 & 11 o'clock, A. M. and At 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.	At 8½ and 10½ o'cl'k, A. M. and At 2, 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M.

On Sunday.

Leave Elizabeth-Port at 8 and 12 o'clock, A. M. and at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Leave New-York at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 and 6 P. M.

N. B.—Passengers for Westfield, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Bound-Brook, Somerville, Easton, &c., by the Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad Cars, will leave New-York in the 8 and 10 o'clock boat in the morning, and in the 4 o'clock boat in the afternoon.

The House Car will leave the front of the Union Hotel, quarter of an hour previous the departure of each boat.

All baggage at the risk of its owner. m3 y

THE STEAMER STATEN ISLANDER, or SAMSON, will run as follows, until further notice:

LEAVES STATEN ISLAND.	LEAVES WHITEHALL.
At 8 o'clock, A. M.	At 9 o'clock, A. M.
" 10 " "	" 11 " "
" 1 " P. M.	" 2 " P. M.
" 2½ " "	" 3½ " "
" 4½ " "	" 5½ " "

All goods shipped are required to be particularly marked, and are at the risk of the owners thereof. a14

T. POWELL & CO.'s Line For NEWBURGH, landing at CALDWELL'S, WEST POINT, and COLD SPRING.—The steamboat Highlander, Capt. Robert Wardrop, will leave foot of Warren-st. every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Newburgh every Monday