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Canal street.

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Erie street.

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Dealers in Groceries, Liquors and Provisions, Erie street.

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Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

GILBERT BEACH,
Dealer in Dry Goods Groceries & Provisions.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—Harrington & Hunter, respectfully announce to the public, that they have recently opened a splendid selection of Groceries and Provisions, corner of Jackson and Wayne sts. Hotel Buildings, where almost every article in their line can be furnished at reduced prices for cash.

N. B. Persons desirous to contract for large, supplies, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. Liberal anvances on Consignments to us.

Refer to *Tufts & Parks*, Cleveland—*J. Smith*, Newark—*McElvain & Hunter*, Columbus. 60

Maumee City, Ohio, May 24th, 1838.

ON CONSIGNMENT.
400 BUSHELS POTATOES.
300 do. Oats.
800 do. Corn.
50 do. Beans.
Just received and for sale, by
FORSYTH & HAZARD.
June 9. 10

ASTRAL LAMPS.—A new, cheap and beautiful article, for sale by
W. WISWELL & Co.
June 9 Commercial Buildings.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS—The subscribers are now receiving direct from New York, and opening at their new store, three doors east of the post office, a large and general assortment of merchandize, consisting of dry goods, groceries, hard-ware, cutlery queens-ware, books, boots, shoes, hats, and bonnets.

Also a large and general assortment of drugs medicines, paints, and dye-stuffs.

CASTINGS—Such as hollow-ware and stone ware.

All of which will be sold extremely low for the *ready*, such as cash or country produce.

There is also a tin and copper factory connected with the above establishment; where the public can always be accommodated with ware whole sale and retail—also with job work at the shortest notice and best style.

Now as the subscribers flatter themselves that in quality and quantity their stock is not surpassed by any in the Maumee valley, and as they intend making Maumee city their permanent residence, they hope to share with their friends and the public in a liberal patronage. O. WILLIAMS & CO.
Maumee city, June, 1837. 10tf

DANIEL F. COOK
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office over JusticeConant's Detroit street.
Maumee City, Sept. 1. 22tf

JEFFERSON HOUSE.
ERIE STREET, MAUMEE CITY, OHIO.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has leased this eligible establishment, and put it in complete order for the reception of boarders, travellers and visitors. It is a beautiful situation, in the most pleasant part of said city, and the subscriber flatters himself that his attention to the accommodation and comforts of his guests will ensure to him a liberal share of public patronage.

The furniture of the House is new, and the apartments are in good order. The stable is large and commodious, and will be attended by careful servants.

ROBERT GOWER.
april 21. 55tf

D. A. CUSHMAN, & CO.
IMPORTERS and Jobbers of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, No. 188 Pearl street, have received by recent arrivals their Spring importations, which, added to extensive purchases here, renders their stock of Foreign and Domestic Goods, large and well assorted; all of which they will sell very low for cash, or approved short credits.
New York, March 22, 1838.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
THE House and Lot, on the corner of Broadway and Cass streets. Also, 80 acres of first rate timbered land, on the ten mile Creek, about 7 miles west of Sylvania, 15 from Toledo, and 15 from Maumee City. Terms easy. Inquire of
B. HANSON.
Maumee City, June 1, 1838. 61w3*

BUTTER.—100 Firkins of good BUTTER for sale by
A. J. HACKLEY.
June 9. 45

WHISKEY—40 Barrels of Whiskey a superior article. Just received by
A. J. HACKLEY.

100 bushels of Timothy Seed just received by
A. J. HACKLEY.

TEA KETTLES—Sheet iron Tea Kittles, a new article, for sale by
W. WISWELL & CO.

A CHANCE TO SAVE COSTS.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Ranney, Richardson & Co., either by note or book account, are respectfully requested to call at the store of the subscribers on Erie street, and pay the same without more delay, as all the demands of the said firm must be settled immediately. And all persons having claims against them, are requested to present the same for payment.

Those disregarding the above request, may expect to be waited upon by one whose calls demand attention.
G. & W. RICHARDSON.
June 20, 1838. 12t6

PORK, FLOUR AND BACON.
ALLEN & GIBBONS, near the Central House, have this day received
250 barrels super fresh Flour.
20 " Mess Pork.
12 " White Beans.
8 " Whig and Democratic Oil.
6000 lbs. Bacon, Hams and shoulders.
500 " Jolls.
60 boxes 8 by 10 Glass.
800 lbs. lard, in kegs and jars.
600 " Butter.
150 bushels Dried Peaches.
792 gills. wine, *assorted*.
480 " Holland Gin.
600 " Cognac Brandy.
300 " St. Croix Rum.
june 20 1213

POETRY.

THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES.

Ne'er waved beneath the golden sun
A lovlier banner for the brave,
Than that our bleeding fathers won
And proudly to their children gave:
Nor earth a fairer gem can bring,
Or Freedom claim a brighter scroll,
Than that to which our free hearts cling;
The flag which lights the freeman's soul.

Its glorious stars in azure shine,
The radiant heraldry of heaven,
Its stripes in beauteous order twine,
The emblems of our union given.
And tyrants with a trembling gaze
Survey its bright and meteor glare!
While glory's beams around it blaze,
And rest in fadeless splendor there!

Look freemen on its streaming folds,
As gallantly they range afar
Where freedom's bird undaunted holds
The branch of peace and spear of war;
While high amid the rolling stars,
With words which every heart expand,
Within her beak serene she bears
The badge of our united land!

Behold thy star wrought ensign sweep.
Thy country's pride the tyrant's bane;
Unrivalled on the foaming deep,
Unconquered on the battle plain.
Along th' exulting mountain gale,
'Tis borne with mild majestic flow,
As trailing meteors skyward sail,
And leave the dazzled world below!

From shore to shore from hill to hill,
Where freedom's voice has yet been heard,
'Tis welcomed with a holy thrill,
And oft rebellion's flame hath stirred.
Around the globe through every clime,
Where commerce waits or man hath trod,
It floats aloft unstained with crime,
But hallowed with heroic blood.

Though France hath crushed her Bourbon flower,
And seized the flag her valor sought,
She holds it as oppressor's dower—
A name is all the boon it brought.
Though Albion boasts her cross of blood,
Encrimsoned on a thousand plains;
Yet freedoms cause she hath withstood
And marked it with redeemless stains.

But thine, COLUMBIA! thine's the prize,
To cheer the free and guide the brave,
To wave through earth's remotest skies,
And plant upon oppression's grave.
Thine is the standard freemen wrought
To rear above the lions form,
Whose flames their martyred fathers sought,
To cheer them through the battle's storm.

Flag of the free! still bear thy way
Undimm'd through ages yet untold,
O'er earth's proud realms thy stars display,
Like mornings radiant clouds unroll'd.
Flag of the skies, still peerless shine,
Through ether's azure vault unfurl'd.
Till every band and heart entwine,
To sweep oppression from the world!

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRINCE TALLEYRAND AND PRINCESS PONIATOWSKI.—If it be true that a man's fate depends on his wisdom or folly, prudence or imprudence, talent or stupidity, address or mal-address, ignorance or learning,—and not, as some affirm, on his good or evil star, an opportunity, chance or fortune,—then M. de Talleyrand is, beyond contradiction, the wisest, the most prudent, the most able, the most adroit, and the most learned of men.

His long life has been attended by honors and distinctions calculated to gratify the most sanguine ambition; in short, by all that mankind have agreed to call good fortune.

At the first entrance on the scene of life, M. de Talleyrand adopted as his device, "*Ne se passer de rien*," (1) This rule he has observed rigidly and without intermission. Throughout the whole career it is scarcely possible to trace a single mischance; or perhaps it would be more correct to say that Talleyrand hasfully verified the remark of Larochefoucauld viz,—that there is no mischance which a clever man may not turn to his own advantage. Certainly M. de Talleyrand has turned every thing to the best account.

The *soufflet* de Maubreuil, the severe apostrophe of Marshal Lannes, the failure of M. Paravey, and even his ill-assorted marriage,—circumstances which singly would have sufficed to dim the reputation or blight the fortune of the prosperous man, all left M. de Talleyrand unscathed; or rather, he contrived to convert them from sinister to fortunate events.

He transformed Maubreuil's *soufflet* into a *coup de poing*, and thereby induced the Court to espouse his cause in the dispute. He never deigned to recollect the severe reproof addressed to him by Marshal Lannes in a moment of irritation. Indeed, the Marshal's discourtesy served only to embrace the wit of Talleyrand's bon mot. "*Nous appelons militaire tout ce qui n'est pas civile.*" (2)

When M. de Talleyrand was informed of Paravey's failure, by which he lost two millions, his countenance remained unchanged, and he was only heard to utter a sort of indistinct *hem!* He manifested no other sign of emotion, and his vast loss merely prompted him to adopt a system of economy, which he had long projected, though wanting the resolution to put it into practice.

Another fact is recorded, which affords an example of M. de Talleyrand's singular composure of mind. One afternoon, the little family party assembled in the *salon* of the Rue St. Florentin were gliding about upon tip-toe, as if fearful that even the soft carpet would re-echo their footsteps. M. de Talleyrand had fallen asleep; he was taking his siesta in an arm-chair *a la Voltaire*. A pamphlet was lying on the ground at his feet; to the perusal of this publication the Prince was indebted for the refreshing slumber which all were so fearful of disturbing. Some one present picked up the pamphlet, anxious to know the soporific nature of its contents. It was a malignant libel on M. de Talleyrand.

Among the many blessings which fortune conferred on Prince Talleyrand, one which perhaps contributed more to his happiness than even the favor of Sovereigns, was the friendship of Princess Poniatowski.

In the society of the Princess, M. de Talleyrand was like a divinity, breathing incense, accepting offerings, and lulled by perpetual hymns of adoration and worship.

The greatest treat which Princess Poniatowski could enjoy was a rubber at whist with Prince Talleyrand. Whenever she took part in this amusement she usually lost about twenty francs. She indulged in the singular whim of paying these debts all in *new* coins. After taking the pains to collect them she would put them into a *new* purse, which she would send to the Prince, accompained by little perfumed billet.

One day a dealer in nick-nacks and curiosities called on the Princess, and offered to her for sale a beautiful ebony cabinet, richly inlaid with silver. It had belonged to Louis XVI., and its value was enhanced by a very curious lock, said to have been the invention of the king himself. The Princess bought the cabinet. It happened that M. de Talleyrand was engaged to dine with her on that very day. The cabinet was placed in the most conspicuous part of the dining-room. On casting his eyes upon it M. de Talleyrand merely remarked, "that is a very pretty cabinet." The Princess related its history, pointed out all that was curious in workmanship, and observed that she attached a very high value to it. Her guest remained silent. A smile played upon the lips of the Princess, as if a happy thought had suddenly struck her. Next morning the first object which caught the eye of M. de Talleyrand in his dressing-room, was the beautiful cabinet. The Diplomatist evinced no more surprise than if he had expected it. His thanks were couched in the following laconic terms: "*Il n'y a que vous, Princesse qui saviez fair ces choses la.*" (3) Madame Poniatowski often repeated this compliment, and it made her happy for a long time after.

In whatever part of Europe M. de Talleyrand might be, the Princess wrote him a letter every day.

At Valency there was a curious clock, of great value. Owing to some neglect it went out of order, and M. de Talleyrand was much annoyed at not hearing the hours strike regular. One evening when the clock was alluded to, the Prince shrugged his shoulders with an air of dissatisfaction. This movement passed unnoticed by all except the Princess, who watched his movements as a fond mother watches those of a sick child. She immediately despatched a letter to an eminent clock-maker in Paris, and requested him to send some of his best workmen to repair the clock. In the course of a few days, it struck the hours regularly. On hearing it Prince Talleyrand made no remark, and the Princess was rewarded for the trouble and expense, by his accustomed apathy.

Princess Poniatowski died a short time ago. The funeral oration which Talleyrand delivered on his faithful and attached friend, was brief and characteristic. On being informed that she had departed to another and a better world, he merely exclaimed, "*Pauvre Princesse!*"

A similar trait is recorded of Louis XV., when he saw the funeral of Madame de Pompadore. It happened to be a rainy day, and the King cooly obseved, "*La pauvre Marquise aura bien mauvais temps!*" (4)

(1.) To overlook nothing.
(2.) We call military that which is not civil.
(3.) It is only you, Princess, who knows how to do these things.
(4.) The poor Marchioness will have a bad time.

From the New York Sun.

KNOWLEDGE OF STEAM.

Whilst the puplic attention is directed towards the subject of steam navigation in consequence of recent disasters, perhaps it would be well if people were more familiar with the construction of steam engines and the operation of steam.—Thinking this to be the case I know of no more efficient means of communicating such information than by occupying a short space in the columns of the Sun with the description of the low pressure engine in common use.

The essential parts of such an engine are as follows:

1. The boiler of copper or iron, in which the steam is generated by the boiling of water, until the pressure of the steam is at best double that of the atmosphere, and it may be raised much higher. The boiler is furnished with guage cocks by which the height of the water within the boiler can be ascertained, and also with a safety valve by which the steam escapes or is blown off, when it rises above the adequate pressure. The degree of this pressure is regulated by weights placed on the lever of the valve. During the time of stopping the engine, while making a landing, it ought to blow off at eighteen or twenty inches by the steam rod in the mercurial guage.

2. The steam connexion pipes which convey the steam from the boiler to the engine.

3. The cylinder in which the piston works upwards and downwards by force of the steam let in below and above, alternately through side steam pipes—the ingress and egress being regulated by means of valves moved by lifting rods.

4. The condenser under the cylinder into which the steam flows after it has communicated motion to the piston: the steam passes out of the cylinder below the piston at the same instant that it is led into the cylinder above the piston, and *vice versa*, and so on while the engine is in motion.

5. The air pump which creates a vacuum in the condenser, and this brings in a stream of cold water at the same time the condenser receives the waste steam and so condenses the steam and mixes it with the injected cold water.

6. The force pump which returns as much of the condensed steam and water as may be necessary to feed the boiler and keep up a supply of water in the boiler.

7. The piston-rod which connected with the piston within the cylinder, ascends and descends, and though shacklebars communicates a circular motion to the cranks that turn the shafts, and there by the wheels. The piston-rod may be attached either to a cross-head or to a working-beam which gives the motion to the other parts of the machine.

8. The eccentric, which by the revolution of the shaft, communicates motion to a rod which opens and shuts the valves of the steam-pipes, and so admits and lets out the steam to and from the cylinder. Suppose the engine is at rest and there is steam sufficient to work her. The engineer opens the valves by a lever and the steam forces the piston up or down and puts all the aparatus in motion—the air-pump forms a vacuum in the condenser—the cold water is admitted through the injection pipes into the condenser—he hooks on the eccentric to the pin of the rocking shaft, and the engine becomes self acting. When he wishes to stop her, he shuts off part of the steam, unhooks or lifts the eccentric, and closes the injection of cold water. Before a boat comes to a landing place the engineer ought to let the steam run down by diminishing the fire in the furnace, to see that the force-pump supplies the boiler with a plentiful feed of water, and to shut off part of the steam from the engine so as to lessen her speed, and when she stops to open the safety valve if there is much steam, and then there can be no danger. If travellers will notice the method of working the engines in the boats on our rivers, they will soon learn all that is practically useful for them to know, and they will be able to tell at any time whether there is any danger or not. This would save them from uneasy alarm and enable them to foresee and avoid danger should any threaten them. It would occupy to much room to specify all the minute parts of the engine. I have therefore only described the most obvious and essential parts.

"NOVEL TRAVELLING CARRIAGE.—A carriage has just been built for George Newman, Esq. of Bedfordplace, Kensington, which, for elegance and comfort in travelling, surpasses every thing we have ever seen. It is divided into two compartments, one being used as an ante waiting-room, and the other as a drawing-room or bed-room, with every comfort, convenience, and elegance that could be desired. The ante-room contains a table, drawers, and culinary utensils; the drawing-room, reclining sofa-bedsteads, six chairs, table, cupboards, &c., and a splendid chandelier of nine lights in the middle. A stove and fuel for warming are also taken. The length of the carriage is 25 feet, and the breadth nine, height of the body nine, and length of drawing-room twenty. The whole weighs two tons and a half."

Every encouragement should be given to such an improvement upon the little band-boxes in which we are at present wafted from Thebes to Athens. If carriages could really be made into a suite of apartments, with accommodation for a servant or two, what an agreeable mode of life! How much cheaper a carriage than a house! How convenient for a change of air! What a luxury to have no next-door neighbour. "All the world before us where to choose our place of rest." If the invention become sufficiently poqular, there will be regular places established throughout the country, for carriages to draw up into streets and squares. There will be a Brighton for britschkas; and a Cheltenham for dowager chariots, and family coaches. You will send to engage standing-room for a month or two at the Lakes, as you now send to engage a lodging-house: tradesmen will come down in vans; society will be revolutionized. Who would have a stationary residence, when he can have one for less cost, transportable whenever the humor seizes him? To be sure it will operate against marriage,—it will be so serious a consideration where to put the nursery. But perhaps the children might follow in a wagon—Master Charle's wain! Coach-makers will flourish, and architects starve. Mr. Newman, of Bedford-place, Kensington, is the man of the movement.—*Monthly Chronicle, No. 1.*

From the N. Y. Com. Adv.

GRATUITOUS ADVERTISING.

Every body knows, or ought to know that the publishing business is one of large expense—employing a great number of persons, and an extensive capital; that every paragraph set costs a certain sum of money in the composition, or setting up of the type, and occupies a certain space which ought to yield a proportion of income to the proprietors. Every body must know, too, that the main source of this income is the portion of the sheet devoted to advertisements, and that to ask the gratuitous insertion of an advertisement, or of a communication, or an editorial notice, to serve the place of one, is literally asking the publisher to incur an expense of a dollar or more without making him a farthing in return.

It is to all intents and purposes asking him to take a sum of money from his pocket and present it to the applicant. Yet this thing is done every other day, and many times every day; and that too by men who have no earthly claim on the charity of the publisher, and who can much better afford than he can to disburse the money—without adverting to the fact that the object of the advertisement or communication, is to promote their interest, and not that of the publisher.

There are scores of persons who would never dream of walking into a tailor's shop and asking for the gift of a waistcoat, or into a hatter's and begging to be favored free gratis with a hat, yet can see no impropriety in calling upon the publisher for the gratuitous announcement of a course of lectures, or a patent fly-trap, or any other notion, in the bringing of which before the public they happen to have an interest.

ANECDOTE OF SIR EDMUND NEAGLE.—When a young man, travelling in a post chaise up Shooter's Hill, a highwayman rode up, presented a pistol into the window, and demanded his money or his life. Sir Edmund, then a very athletic man, seized the arm of the ruffian, twisted the pistol from it, dragged him through the window, and, placing him beside himself to keep him quiet, ordered the post boy to drive on. The humble supplications of the highwayman were answerpd with, "Be easy, boy, be easy, I won't hurt ye," still, the conscience stricken robber kept pleading, till, at length, the chaise reached the Captain's lodgings, when he hauled the fellow out of the coach, walked him up to the garret and locked themselves in. He then took of his own coat and said, "Now, sir, I neither mean to hand ye, nor hurt ye, but I'll jist give you a broth of a bating," which having accomplished, he opened the door, bade the robber be off, and the next time he stopped a coach, to rap at the window, and ask if Pat Neagle was inside, before he ventured to poke the pistol into it.

BOTHERING A STEAMBOAT.—An old woman on the banks of the Mississippi, hailed one of the biggest steamboats passing up the river, which rounded to, supposing she wanted to take a passage. She stepped on board, sought out the captain, and told him she wanted to sell him a dozen of eggs. She had but eleven by her, but said one of the old hens was on the nest, and if he would only wait a few minutes, she could make out a full dozen.—*Boston Traveller.*

PRE-EMPTION LAW.

An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every actual settler of the public lands, being the head of a family, or over twenty-one years of age, who was in possession and a house-keeper, by personal residence thereon at the time of the passage of this act and for months next preceding, shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of an act entitled "An act granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty; and the said act is hereby revived and continued in force two years: *Provided*, That where more than one person may have settled upon any one quarter section of land each of them shall have an equal share of interest in the said quarter section, but shall have no claim by virtue of this act, to any other land: *And provided always*, That this act shall not be so constructed as to give a right of pre-emption to any person or persons in consequence of any settlement or improvement made before the extinguishment of the Indian title to the land on which such settlement or improvement was made, was or to the lands lately acquired by the treaty with the Miami tribe of Indians in the state of Indiana, of which proclamation was made by the President of the United States on the twenty-second day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, or to any sections or fractions of sections of land included within the locations of any incorporated town, or to the alternate sections to other alternate sections, granted to the use of any canal, rail-road, or other public improvement on the route of such canal, rail-road, or other public improvment, or to any portions of public lands, surveyed or otherwise, which have been actually selected as sites for cities or towns lotted into smaller quantities than eighty acres and settled upon and occupied for the purpose of trade, and not of agricultural cultivation and improvement, or to any land specially occupied or reserved for town lots or other town purposes, by authority of the United States; *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any of the selections of public lands for the purposes of education, the use of salt-springs, or for the use of any other purpose which may have been or may be made by any state under existing laws of the United States; but this act shall not be so construed as to deprive those of the benefits of this act who have inhabited, according to its provisions, certain fractions of public lands within the land district of Palmyra, in the state of Missouri which were reserved from sale in consequence of the surveys of Spanish and French grants, but are found to be without the lines of said grants.

SEC. 3. That before any person claiming the benefit of this law shall have a patent for the land which he may claim, by having complied with its provisions, he shall make oath before some person authorized by law to administer the same, which oath with the certificate of the person administering it, shall be filed with the register of the proper land office when the land is applied for, and by the said register sent to the office of the commissioner of public lands, that he entered upon the land which he claims, in his own right, and exclusively for his own use and benefit; and that he has not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract in any way or manner with any persons whatever, by which the title which he might acquire from the government of the United States inure to the use or benefit of any one except himself, or to convey or transfer said land, or the title which he may acquire to the same, to any other person or persons whatever, at any subsequent time. And if any such person claiming the benefit of this law as aforesaid, shall swear falsely in the premises, he shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury, forfeit the money which he may have paid for the land, and all right and title to the said land; and grant or conveyance which he may have made in pursuance of such agreement or contract as aforesaid, shall be void, except in the hands of a purchaser in good faith, for a valuable consideration, without notice; and the certificate which shall be filed with the Commissioner as aforesaid, shall be taken to be conclusive evidence that the oath was legally administered: *And provided further*, That it shall be the duty of the president of the United States to cause to be reserved from sale or entry, under the provisions of this or any other law of the United States, any tract or tracts of land reserved to any Choctaw, under the provisions of the treaty on Dancing Rabbit creek, of one thousand eight hundred and thirty; and also, to reserve for sale or entry a sufficient quantity of the lands acquired by said treaty, upon which no such settlement or improvement has been made, as would entitle the settler or improver to a right of pre-emption under this act, to satisfy the claims of such Indians as may have been entitled to reservations under the said treaty, and whose lands may have been sold by the United States on account of any default, neglect, or omission of duty on the part of any officer of the United States. Such reservation from sale to continue until the claims to reservations under said treaty shall be investigated by the board of commissioners appointed for that purpose, and their report finally acted upon by Congress.

[During the discussion of the pre-emption bill, Mr. Goode moved the following amendment:

Provided, That the right of pre-emption shall extend, under the provisions of this act, at $2,50 per acre, to all lands within the alternate sections belonging to the United States, on the Miami and Wabash and Erie canals, in the state of Ohio, which have been settled on, occupied and improved, for the purpose of location prior to the first day of December, 1835, and which are still in the possession and occupation of the original settler, or his or her heirs-at-law, not amounting to more than one quarter section, and being all in one tract."

In offering the above amendment Mr. Goode remarked that there were but few cases to which the right of pre-emption could extend, within these alternate sections, as there were but few settlers on those lands prior to December, 1835. But there were a few cases of great merit, and which ought to be provided for; perhaps the cases might not exceed ten or twelve.

No question was taken upon this amendment, in consequence of the preference of other questions, in order, and finally, of the Previous Question, cutting off all pending and prospective amendments.]

The muskets belonging to the Scott Guards, of this city, were taken from the Armory on the night of the 9th inst. No trace of them can be discovered, and it is feared they have been taken by persons in league with the patriots on the frontier.—*Monroe Gaz.*