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 25, 1842.

[Continued.]

THE TARIFF.

I now proceed to another topic on which I have something to say, though I am much afraid that I shall not have power to go through with all the points I wish to touch. I mean that of free trade—a doctrine which was warmly pressed by the learned and distinguished Senators on the other side. I would begin where my friend from Connecticut (Mr. HUNTINGTON) took his start in the able argument submitted by him in the Senate; and ask for a definition of the phrase 'free trade.' What is 'free trade'? Does it mean a trade between two nations with freedom on the one side and all sorts of restrictions on the other? Is that free trade? Or does it mean a trade with absolute freedom?—that is, with no duties at all, or very low duties, and strictly equal duties on both sides? If that is the Senator's meaning, I will not stop to discuss the question. I should be very glad to see universal freedom of trade established over the face of the whole world; but that is a state of things which never has existed, and never will exist so long as mankind are divided into different and independent nations, occupying the four quarters of the world; so long as this is the case, each individual nation has ever been found pursuing its own individual interest, regardless, in comparison, of the interests of all the rest of the world.

But let us see what sort of a free trade it is which the Senator from South Carolina gravely proposes to us, especially with Great Britain, who is, and probably will continue to be, the largest consumer of our native products. I hold here a paper exhibiting a few items of duty exacted on American tobacco and other commodities in the ports of Great Britain, which I will read.

"As an example of the terms upon which we shall trade with foreign nations, the following table of British duties on the articles raised in the Western country is given:—

British Tariff, per cent., on articles estimated at late New-York Prices.

			Duty.
Tobacco, unmanufactured, at 6cts per lb.	663	per ct.	3s per lb.
Do. manufactured, at 12 "	150	"	9s "
Beef, at $8 25 per bbl.	112	"	12s per cwt
Pork, at $9 "	100	"	12s "
Hams, at $9 per cwt.	73	"	£1 4s "
Lard, at $5 "	25	"	8s "
Lead, pig, at $5 "	20	"	£2 "
Candles, tallow, at $15 70 per cwt.	100	"	5s "
Do. sperm, at 37 cents per lb.	168	"	2 6s "
Soap, at $3 per cwt.	275	"	4 10s "

Now, the freedom of trade which the Senator from South Carolina and his associates propose, is a trade with a duty of 20 per cent on one side and 1,900 per cent. on the other! That is the freedom of trade on which the Senator dwells with such enthusiastic delight that he likens it to the divine right of kings; it came, he tells us, from heaven itself—a divine ordinance! Well, let us look a little into the practical effect of this divine doctrine of free trade, where, as the Senator assures us, it has, of late years, been working a triumphant progress. What is the reduction of duty which the people of England have been able to achieve on the primary article of human subsistence, the very bread of their life? Forty per cent.! Forty per cent. is exacted by a sliding scale until the population shall have been reduced by famine to a state of actual starvation; and then, when the want and desperation of the people may no longer be safely resisted, then, and then only, the breadstuffs of this country are to be admitted. And this is the divine free trade so eloquently commended to the adoption of an American Congress!

And now let us look at the practical operation of the protective system as modified by the compromise. And, first, as to the progress of our home manufactures. The duties have been hitherto reasonably protective on most of our fabrics till 31st December last; and if you will now continue that protection to the articles needing it, and admit the rest duty free, there will be no complaint.

What do the Senators from Pennsylvania and from Maryland ask? That the duties on iron may be the same as in December, 1839. Under the practical operation of protective duties our manufactories have all the time been expanding, because they enjoyed moderate protection. What did we tell you on this very point in 1822-'23? And what did the Senators on the other side predict? I feel pride and pleasure in being able to say that there has not been a solitary prediction made on the other side that has not been contradicted by fact and experience; nor a single prediction on our side which has not been completely fulfilled. What were those doleful warnings? That the revenue would be ruined—that we must resort to direct taxation. Importations would cease, and we should be driven to the necessity of domestic taxes. What further did they tell us? That prices would rise, and that the duties must be paid by the consumers in one quarter of the Union for the benefit of manufacturers in another quarter.

And how did the fact turn out? The revenue proved fully adequate, but there was no excess; (I mean from the duties on customs; for all the excess which did accrue was exclusively from the enormous sales of the public lands.) It is true the actual amount of imports was lessened, but the augmentation of the duty more than compensated for the diminution, and we received more revenue than when the duties were lower. In those points, then, our predictions were fully verified. And how was it with regard to prices? Did the American consumer pay more for the objects of his consumption? Without entering into the details, (for which there is not now time,) I assert, in general, that to every single instance in which sufficient protection was afforded, the price, instead of being augmented, was actually reduced. I do not recollect a single exception. The European monopoly of supply was broken down, and their fabrics had to encounter in our markets the competition arising from the skill and industry of American manufacturers.

Well; but it has been asked, if an increase of duty produces a diminution of price, why do the manufacturers ask for an increase of duties? I will answer the question. By increasing the duty you compel him to submit to a reduction of price equal or nearly equal to the duty; but to such a reduction they cannot submit but from necessity. A diminished importation ensues, and a vacuum being thus created in the market, it is filled by the rival fabrics of the American manufacturer, who in his turn finds his compensation for the reduced price in his quiet possession of a greater portion of the American market, and in the steadiness of that market.

There is the whole theory of the matter. There is no mystery, no inconsistency; the case is perfectly clear; and facts prove it to be just as we told you in 1824 that it would be.

I know no wiser course for a statesman than to recur to history, and thence to draw his lessons as to future policy. I wish I had time to trace the course of this matter from the days of the revolution to the present hour. I could show that, in every period of our history when commerce and manufactures have been neglected, or left to the untriendly operation of foreign legislation and foreign regulations, national distress and embarrassment have uniformly followed; there has ever been a dram of specie and a heavy foreign debt. But I am warned by the lapse of time that this will not now be practicable. Let me call the attention of the Senate only to a few facts, which marked a period remarkably like the present. I refer to that between 1816 and 1819.—The country was then flooded with foreign imports; duties were low; and precisely similar general embarrassment was experienced to that which we now feel. Let me call your recollection to some of the facts as they were well set forth in a memorial presented recently to Congress from Cincinnati:

Your memorialists find in statistical representations made by the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh in 1819, the following facts:

1. That from 1816 to 1819, the number of hands employed in the manufacturing and mechanical branches of business in Philadelphia diminished from 9,672 to 2,137, or less than one-fourth. That the number of persons directly and indirectly thrown out of employment in a district of forty miles diameter were twenty thousand.

2. That in Pittsburg, in the same period, the number of hands employed were reduced from 1,960 to 672, and the manufactured product was reduced in the same proportion.

3. That this reduction extended not merely to the large manufacturing establishments, but to the smallest mechanical employments—the important domestic business of the shoemaker and tailor being reduced in almost the same proportion.

At the same time that the manufacturing establishments were thus laid in ruins, a memorial sent to Congress states that agriculture was equally depressed. Its language was: "We look in vain throughout the world for a market. Agricultural produce has no value but at home, and the drain of gold and silver has shaken the wealthiest Banks in the Union." In many places of the interior agricultural produce was entirely unsaleable. The rate of duties under which this wide-spread disaster was produced was 20 per cent. on iron and glass and 25 per cent. on fine cottons and woollens; a higher average than that (viz. 20 per cent.) to which, by existing laws, the entire tariff of duties must, in a few months, be reduced.

By the tariff of 1824 and 1828, the duties were raised to an average of double that amount. The consequences are within the observation of the whole people. Manufacturing industry became stable, new branches were developed. The balance of trade became more favorable, and the contrary, for a series of years, continued in a state of uninterrupted prosperity.

No portion of the industry or property of the nation was more benefited by the change than that of *agriculture*. The market value of corn, pork, flour, and every species of western produce, was, in the Miami country, permanently increased nearly three-fold. The manufacturing establishments in the North, as well as many in the West, became increased consumers of surplus products. We give but two examples, as sufficiently illustrating the general effect. New-England imports from other States, especially the West, scarcely, if any, less than one million five hundred thousand barrels of flour—probably more. This fact your honorable body may ascertain by calculating, at the established proportions, the consumption of that article by its inhabitants, and deducting from that quantity the very small amount of grain raised in these States. Two pots alone imported in 1841 the following quantities:

Boston, in 1841 ..... 574,283 barrels.
Providence, in 1841 ..... 85,950 "
These pots in 1841, total ..... 660,233 "

And now I ask, what is the system at which British policy is aiming at this moment? Her commerce is gradually being excluded from the ports of the Continent; the loss of that with the Brazils is threatened upon the expiration of the existing treaty between the two countries; and, of all the remains of her former trade, that with the Brazils and with this country is the most profitable to her. Now what does Dr. Alison's invaluable work on population, recently published, develop as to her present line of policy? I recommend gentlemen to examine that book for themselves; it will give them many weighty facts. Alison is strongly in favor of the corn-laws, (and so are the present Ministry of Great Britain,) and equally opposed to all treaties of reciprocity. And here let me say, in defence of that system, that when it was adopted in this country it was believed that, if any people on earth could sustain successful competition in navigation, our New England brethren could. Great as their enterprise undoubtedly is, perhaps it has been subjected to too unequal an experiment by those reciprocity treaties. But Great Britain's ultimate aim is to fall back, if compelled to withdraw from the commerce of foreign Powers, on the resources of her own immense empire. She will cherish foreign commerce as long as she can deceive you into notions of free trade; but when she can blind you no longer, (and she begins to see and to feel this,) then her own boundless possessions, scattered as they are through the four quarters of the globe—these, these are to be her ultimate resource for the maintenance of her commerce, her power, and her greatness; and from these she intends and hopes to draw the materials, as well as to find in them consumers for her own vast manufacturing capacities. For the consummation of a like policy, where is the country which has the same advantages with this Herculean Republic, infant though it be?

Mr. President, ours is a glorious country, and, vast as is the power and extent of the British empire, will not suffer by a comparison with it. The British empire is spread over the four quarters of the globe, separated by boundless oceans, detached and dispersed in broken fragments, insular and continental, inhabited by different and discordant races of men, speaking various and unknown tongues, obeying an infinite diversity of laws, originating in every stage of human society, from the highest state of civilization to the lowest depths of barbarism, and worshipping the Christian and Heathen gods. Whenever the charm of her naval power, the cement of these heterogeneous and incongruous elements, shall be broken, the future greatness and glory of old England will vanish forever.

Our immense and young Confederacy, on the contrary, washed by the Pacific and the Atlantic oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, and the great Northern Lakes, exhibits a compact, consolidated, continuous, unbroken Territory, abounding in the most valuable productions of Asia, of Africa, of Europe, and of America, inhabited by one race of men—the descendants of the most renowned and glorious of all the races of the family of mankind—duplicating their numbers in terms of twenty-five years, speaking the same common language, living under one Constitution and similar laws, enjoying the inestimable blessings of civil liberty, and freely worshipping at the pure altar of the only true God.

How ought our hearts to overflow with dutiful thankfulness and unspeakable gratitude to that God, for his gracious bounty to us. And what an awful responsibility do we lie under to Him, to mankind, to posterity, and to our own consciences, for a faithful administration of the great and sacred trust which he has confided to our hands! We have only to eradicate unfounded prejudices, cultivate harmony, cherish feelings of kindness and mutual concession, and be constantly animated by a true and genuine American spirit to fulfil all the obligations of that great trust.

But I return to the Senator from South Carolina and his free trade doctrines. What are we told by him in respect to the condition of his own State? I advert to the subject with no pleasure. I wish the prosperity of his native State was all that he once anticipated it would be when the duties on imports should be reduced—her fields smiling in beauty, her streets once loaded with abundance, her people free from embarrassment and enjoying unmixed prosperity. During this very session, on a former occasion, he assured us that she was prosperous, and as an evidence of it adduced the fact of the sale of a lot of slaves at the average price of $600 each. But what is her actual condition at this moment? The Senator adverted to the apparent increase in the amount of her exports, and pointed us to this as an index of her wealth and prosperity under a scale of falling duties. But that fact, so triumphantly pressed by the Senator, is easily explained. The products of Georgia and of North Carolina, the two neighboring States to his own, come in to swell the amount exported from Charleston, in consequence of the new facilities afforded by lines of railroad from the interior of both States to that commercial mart. What do we learn from the papers? The gentleman referred to the price of slaves as a measure of Southern prosperity; and if so, what says he to the fact that about five weeks only ago a lot of slaves brought in Charleston but from $200 to $300 a-piece?—that eight hundred slaves were for sale in that city?—or is that other startling fact that at a public sale four entire plantations, including slaves, were sold for less than one of them had cost? Yet still he clings to his free trade doctrine, though it has proved so ruinous to his own State and to Southern interests as well as Northern, to that free trade which has depressed the price of cotton to a point below what it has ever brought since the close of the last war. In spite of all the teachings of experience, as well in his own as in all other nations, still he deafens us with the cry of free trade! free trade! Really the case of the honorable gentleman is without any parallel. I know or ever heard of—unless it be that which we find in the immortal work of Le Sage. Gil Blas was engaged in medical practice with the far-famed Dr. Sangrado, and, after having gone as far as his conscience and his feeling should at all endure, he came at last to the doctor, and said to him, "Sir, your system won't do; I have been bleeding and administering warm water with unflinching resolution, and the nobles, gentlemen, bourgeois, men, women and children—all are dying. I propose to change our system. What! said the astonished Sangrado, change our system? Change our system! Why, sir, do you not know that I have written a book, and that I must preserve my consistency. Yes; and sooner than change my system, or write another book to prove it false, let nobles, gentlemen, bourgeois, men, women and children, and all, go ——(I will not say where.) [A laugh.]

The Senator seems to act on the self same plan. Instead of recommending hot water and bleeding, he recommends free trade; and though he sees from year to year that his prescriptions are killing all his patients, he—poor fellow!—is changing his system, because he must preserve his consistency. [A laugh.]

I shall not enter into further details on this subject of free trade. I have been induced to say what I have now said in defence of an opposite system, to which I have long been strongly attached, and for which my conviction of its necessity, in the actual posture of the commercial world, far from being weakened, is but the more confirmed and strengthened by observation and experience, and by all the mature reflection I have been able to bestow upon it.

But I ask again, as I have done once before, that I may not be misunderstood. I am not exposing the cause of any high protective tariff of duties. I am for such a scheme of duties as will preserve all the essential principles of the compromise act, as I understand them. I have lived and shall die in the conviction of the wisdom of the protective policy. I have regretted during life, and shall when I die, the prevalence of those causes—I respectfully believe mistaken causes—which make some of my fellow citizens unwilling to adhere to it. I believe the day is not far distant when a great majority of the whole nation will call upon this General Government for protection, in the place of that so-called free trade with which there is no sympathy abroad; but, at the same time, I have ever believed that *stability*, with a moderate amount of protection, is better than a very high tariff without it. I hold harmony to be one of the first of our and of all social blessings; and that it is better, if it can be done, to give protection as incidental to the raising of revenue, than to attempt to establish it on other grounds. Indeed, independent of all other considerations, the fact of its recommending all parts of the country would alone be sufficient to recommend it to the adoption of every enlightened statesman. Even were a high tariff desirable in principle, it would be impossible to get it in the present state of parties in this country—I mean of parties in Congress. I would say to all my friends, let us look to what is practical; look to the state of parties in Congress; and consent to take such a measure as we can get, and as will carry at least a majority. And what is the existing condition of parties in the two Houses of Congress? I hope in what I am about to say that I shall give offence to nobody, and that if I mistake any one I shall be instantly corrected. No one can possibly be more willing than I shall be to receive correction. The members of the Democratic party are opposed to protection for itself; they are opposed to "the American System;" they are against the encouragement of the product, the industry of our own country, opposed to the industry of the "Democracy," and to a home system in any form; and are in favor of a foreign system, and the encouragement of foreign industry under the specious and delusive name of "*Free Trade*." If in this statement I am mistaken, I repeat that I hope I shall be promptly corrected. I state it from facts before my eyes. The great Ajaxes of the tariff policy came formerly from the State of Pennsylvania; we had Baldwin; we had the lamented Todd; we had her Forward, and a host of other advocates—all from the Keystone state. Where are now the voices which once resounded within these walls, and of those of the other Legislative Halls, from the Democratic party in favor of this eminently American policy? All are silent as the grave. Not one voice (Mr C. looking at Mr. BUCHANAN) is now to be heard from Democratic Pennsylvania in either House. On the contrary, it is the pride and boast of the Democratic party that they are against the system which would foster and encourage home industry. Look at the language and the tone of all their organs; look at the resolutions adopted and the toasts given at their public meetings—all strongly opposed to protection; all repudiating the American system; all crying out for unattainable free trade; all caring not how much we stimulate foreign industry, provided we do nothing for that of our own people. The Democratic Senators in this branch of the Legislature, if I have not misconceived them, unanimously avow the same sentiments.

Who else are opposed to it? The Whig members of the North and Southwest; opposed to it, as they say, and I have no doubt sincerely believe, from conviction and on principle; opposed as I most respectfully think, from prejudice and misconception. Here, then, we have two entire classes of politicians utterly opposed to all encouragement of our own domestic industry by any direct protection against foreign legislation. These classes, both agreeing in this, however they may differ on other points of national policy, compose so large a majority as to render it impossible, were it desirable, (which I think it is not,) to pass a high protective tariff.

[Mr. BUCHANAN, (speaking across.) Then you have changed your opinion?]

Mr. CLAY. I have not changed my opinion at all. I am still for protection—such as can be obtained under all actual circumstances.

Happily, however for the country, there is a common ground on which we may all stand. Yes, all—all, whether Whigs or Locos—I hope they will manifest a just title to be called Democrats—on this ground we may all unite. All agree that the Government must have the necessary supplies for the public service; that the ways and means must be provided; and it in laying the duties necessary to effect this end protection can incidentally be given, I hope there is not a man on either side of the Chamber who will be opposed to that. I hope that the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Buchanan) will go as far as a general duty of thirty per cent. if it should be found necessary to an economical administration of the Government, or even if, by continuing tea and coffee free of duty, it may become necessary, as far as a thirty-three and a third per cent. I trust there will be no diversity of opinion, but that we shall all be found ready to go for that rate of duty which may be requisite to meet the reasonable wants of the Government.

[Concluded to-morrow.]

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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 37 Cedar-st. up stairs. a15 2m*

BRITANNIA WARE.—A complete assortment, for sale at the manufacturers prices, by their Agent, N. WITHERELL, Jr., 112 John-st. a26

UNCURRENT MONEY of all kinds bought at the lowest market rates by
m1tf F. P. JAMES, 60 Wall-st.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS. It is a fact that Gourand's Poudre Subtile will permanently eradicate all hair from the part where it is applied without the slightest injury to the skin. To be had at the old establishment 67 Walker-street one door from Broadway, and at 347 Broadway, $1 pr. bottle. Another fact is that Gourand's True Water of Beauty will thoroughly exterminate tan, pimples and all cutaneous eruptions, elicit a juvenile healthy appearance and array the hands, neck and arms in radiant whiteness.—Beware of spurious imitations of this celebrated cosmetic, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the skin and complexion and by its repellant action injurious to health. To be had as above—$1 per bottle
GOURAUD'S VEGETABLE ROUGE
Imparts a delicate roseate tinge, immovable by perspiration, or rubbing with a linen cloth. 50 cents per bottle.
GOURAUD'S BLANC D'ESPAGNE,
Or Spanish Lily White, imparts a bright, pure life-like, alabaster whiteness to the skin, free from the injurious properties generally combined with preparations for this purpose. Put up in elegant boxes at 25 cents each. a21 1m

SANDS'S Concentrated Sarsaparilla.—Sarsaparilla is known to be one of the most active purifiers of the blood of any article in the Materia Medica, and in this we compound a number of other medicines selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which was concentrated into a fluid extract of great power. From this extract the Syrup is prepared, one bottle of which is warranted to contain more than three times the strength and medicinal virtue than that of any other kind. For purifying the blood, and removing all unhealthy humors from the system, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Incipient Cancers, Ulcers, Mercurial Diseases, Fever Sores, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Skin, &c. this Syrup is particularly useful. Being a mild yet efficient alterative, it operates gradually but permanently on the constitution. It is an excellent spring and summer purifier, and in proper doses operates as a diaphoretic and laxative; it exerts a peculiar influence over the glandular system, increasing all the secretions and excretions, thereby overthrowing the flood gates of disease, and restoring the patient to a perfectly sound and healthy state. This medicine is highly beneficial in many doubtful cases, and in various complaints in which the constitution is enfeebled and requires to be invigorated. Pains in the bones and legs, and all diseases arising from an improper use of mercury, are effectually cured by its use. Persons making sea voyages will find it a most valuable article to use, as it cleanses the blood and system generally, and prevents every inlet to disease.
Testimonials of its value and superior efficiency are daily received. The afflicted have only to try it, and be convinced.
Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 79 Fulton, Northeast corner of Gold street; and No. 100 Fulton, corner of William st.
Also, sold by David Sands & Co. No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market street; Abraham B. Sands & Co. No. 279 Broadway, corner of Chamber street, New-York. Price 1 dollar. a25 1m

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.

OPPOSITION LINE for Albany.—Fare Reduced!!!—Passage $1—No charge for Berths.
The commodious steamboat WASHINGTON, Captain J. M. Brown, will leave from foot of Warren street TUESDAY afternoon, 26th April, at 5 o'clock.
Regular days of leaving New-York, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; Albany, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock P. M., landing each way at the foot of Hammond-street, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Catskill and Hudson.
Light freight taken at reduced prices.
For passage or freight apply on board. All kinds of property taken only at the risk of the owners thereof. a26 1m*

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 Railroads.
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 steamer MANCHESTER, 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. f29

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 4½ 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 3 miles for Coaches, (11 miles less than to New-Brunswick.) For seats apply to A. D. Hope, 73 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 8½ and 10½ o'cl'k, A. M. and
At 2 and 4 o'clock. P. M.	At 2, 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M.

On Sundays.

Leave Elizabeth-Port at	Leave New-York at
8 and 12 o'clock, A. M.	and at 4 o'clock, P. M.
From May 1st to Sept. 1st,	leave Elizabeth-Port at 6 o'clock, A. M.
and arrive in New-York at	10½ A. M.
Leave New-York at	5 o'clock, P. M., during the season,
and arrive in Goshen at	7½ P. M.

FOR FREIGHT.
Leave Goshen at 7 o'clock, P. M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and arrive in New-York the same evening.
Leave New-York at 5 o'clock, A. M. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and arrive in Goshen same day. H. C. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.
Piermont, March 28, 1842. m29

SCHOOLS.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL at Middletown, Conn.—A Classical and English Boarding School for Lads. The Summer Session will commence on the 15th May next, and close on the 15th of October. Number limited to 30. The charge has been reduced to $100 per annum, and now includes Instruction, Board, Washing, ordinary Mending, Fuel, Lights, and Bedding.
The school is supplied with chemical and philosophical apparatus, including a powerful telescope, a cabinet of foreign coins, library, and reading room. Instruction in modern languages, and on the seraphine, piano, &c.
Catalogues and min