



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 28, 1840.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HENRICO, October 3d, 1840. HON. JOHN TYLER.

Sir: We offer no apology for the present communication, beyond this—that you are a candidate for the votes of the people, and we are a portion of the voters. The right of inquiry on the one hand, and the obligation to answer on the other, have always appeared to us to be perfect—absolutely inherent in, and inseparable from the positions we occupy with respect to each other, as just stated. It is not known to us, and therefore not intimated, that like your associate in the existing canvass, you recognize that right of enquiry in friends and connexions only; and affect to limit your responses to the special uses and direction of relations and partisans; but could pretensions like these possibly be brought home to you, their important bearing upon the fundamental principles of representative responsibility would urge only more imperiously the propriety of exposing them to our country. Your situation, amidst the scenes of agitation and excitement which surround you, is most peculiar. Whilst others have been dragged promiscuously forward, and their opinions demanded and examined with equal scrutiny, you and your opinions have been permitted to pass almost without enquiry or notice of any kind. We must be permitted to break in upon this halcyon repose, though from no wish, be assured, to disquiet, or annoy you; but with the single view of guarding our rights and our happiness, so far as they may (possibly) be placed by events within the sphere of your influence. We have just seen your address to the Tippecanoe Club of Washington City; and the tone of confidence and exultation in which you have there predicted the elevation of Gen. Harrison, and consequently of yourself, to the two highest stations in our Government, should justify, at least in your estimation, our solicitude, on your part, with respect to your acts and designs. When you have averted, you shall be clothed with power. Should General Harrison be elected President, almost at the age of three score and ten years, there is no extravagance in supposing, that the four years term, which he has been pledged by himself and friends, may be anticipated by the course of nature, and the Executive power be thereby devolved on you. In contemplation of such a casualty and yielding to a sincere anxiety to preserve our liberty and happiness, we take leave to request of you prompt and explicit answers to the following inquiries:

1st. Do you or do you not recognize in the people, or in any portion of them, the right to require from all who are candidates for their suffrages, and from all who shall become their officers, agents or representatives, a disclosure of their opinions as to the character of the government, the powers it may constitutionally exert, and the measures and policy which it ought to adopt and pursue? 2d. Do you recognize a correspondent obligation on the part of those who are candidates, or who are the agents, officers or representatives of the people, promptly, explicitly and honestly, to yield such disclosures, and moreover, zealously and in good faith to obey and enforce the will of a majority of their constituents, whenever that will shall be known to them, unless it shall require the infraction of some moral obligation; and if it shall require such infraction, do you or do you not on such occasions, at the duty of the representative to resign, and not oppose his individual opinions to the will of those to whom he owes his representative existence, and with respect to whom he can have no right to act, except in a representative capacity? 3d. You have asserted, in your address to the Club before mentioned, that Gen. Harrison, through all the changes of his public life, has put in practice the precepts of Washington. We request you to inform us whether the refusal of Gen'l Harrison, in the first instance to disclose his opinions and intentions "either to friend or foe"—his subsequent partial disclosure of them to connexions and partisans, upon the avowed pretext of personal partiality, solely, and not in deference to the rights of the people, and then too, under an injunction to use his communications privately, and to keep them from the public eye, find any warrant in the precepts of Washington, which you affirm that Gen'l Harrison has well read and deeply studied; and if they do, that you will point us to the authority; for, we can honestly assure you that in all we have ever read or heard of the life and conduct of George Washington, we have found nothing of the kind. We request you to inform us whether in your opinion the pretensions implied, and indeed openly claimed, in the conduct of Gen. Harrison just noticed, be at all compatible with the existence of a Representative Republic; and whether, on the contrary, you do not regard such conduct as subversive of Republicanism, and as creditable neither to the wisdom, the candor, nor the good manners of its author? 4th. In the same address, although you have displayed quite a parental solicitude for the welfare of the people of the District of Columbia, you have in the overflowing of your affections, omitted to tell them whether you would interpose to save them from the oft-attempted invasions of the fanatical Abolitionists. Now, Sir, we greatly desire you would tell us, (and we frankly admit we enquire more on our own account, than from any tenderness we feel for the people of the District, whom we nevertheless wish very well,) whether you are in favor of permitting slavery in the District of Columbia to be interfered with, or discussed even, in Congress; or whether, if haply you should be President, and a bill touching the rights of slaveholders, either in the States or the District, should be enacted, you would exert the highest power vested by the Constitution in the Executive to arrest its consummation. In short, would you veto such a bill? 5th. Do you believe the Congress of the United States to be vested with power by the Constitution to incorporate a National Bank? Would you not consider such an incorporation, though warranted by the constitution, as mischievous in its effects upon the pursuits and habits of our people; and from the influence it would be capable of exerting, upon the independence of our elections? Would you veto a bill chartering a National Bank? 6th. Do you think that in the Constitution given to Congress the right to lay a Tariff, or impose discriminating duties for the protection or

advancement of particular classes or occupations, and what is your opinion of the utility of such duties, and their effects upon the general prosperity of the country? 7th. Do you believe that the Federal Government constitutionally and rightfully possesses the direct power to construct roads and canals; to make Internal Improvements generally within the territories of the States; or the power of levying money to be appropriated to those objects, indirectly, by State agencies or otherwise? 8th. Have you not known, both from the speeches and writings of Gen. Harrison, that he approved and warmly commended the Proclamation issued by President Jackson in the year 1832, and the speeches of Daniel Webster sustaining that Proclamation, and yourself and others called the Force Bill—asserting that the Constitution was not a compact between Sovereign States, and that Congress and the Supreme Court of the United States possess the exclusive power of determining what is and what is not Constitutional in the proceedings of the Federal Government? 9th. Do you not know that General Harrison has avowed his determination not to veto a charter for a Bank of the United States, should the charter be granted by Congress—that he concedes to the Federal Government, power over slavery in the District of Columbia, power to raise and appropriate money for the purchase and emancipation of slaves owned in the States, power over Internal Improvements within the several States—that he insists not merely upon the right, but upon the imperative duty of that Government, to establish a Protective Tariff? 10th. Finally—sir, with the opinions and declarations of Gen. Harrison, as here collected, and particularly in the last two of the preceding queries, do you believe that any such man can be qualified to guard and promote the liberties and the happiness of our country—that such a man can be a Republican in any just acceptance of the term? The foregoing enquiries appear to us to cover matters of weighty import to ourselves, and to all of our fellow-citizens, and at the same time to be not merely warranted, but demanded by the position in which you have placed yourself with respect to us and them. We are, Sir, by your address, to consider general professions as wholly unsatisfactory, if not delusive. Men may well believe themselves orthodox, when a particular declaration of the articles of their creed might, in our estimation, shew them heretical in the extreme. We have therefore preferred a resort to particular enquiries. We ask, with due respect, a full reply to them. And, as the period of election is fast approaching, we would hope that your answers may not be delayed. To increase the probabilities of an early receipt of this communication, it will be inserted in the public prints, as well as transmitted to you by mail. Your reply would be acceptable through either channel. Your fellow-citizens.

(Signed,) THOMAS E. JETER, PHILIP MASON, Wm W. DICKINSON, PETER ELMORE, YOEUS S. RUST, RICHARD B. BIRCH, ROBERT W. HILL, JOSEPH BLUNT, JNO. M. TIMBERLAKE.

WILLIAMSBURG, Oct. 15th, 1840.

time or other to be placed on the ticket with Mr. Van Buren.—But no such decree has gone forth—and the fact that a citizen has attained his 67th year, now excites apprehensions with you which were never displayed before. In 1832 Gen. Jackson, then in his 65th year, was re-elected to the Presidency without any of the gloomy forebodings of his demise, which are now said to exist as to Gen. Harrison,—and I am yet to learn that he was either more robust or more active than General Harrison now is. Hoping to be pardoned for the freedom of my suggestions, which the style and manner of your letter have given rise to, I will now proceed with as much freedom as I can, to answer your several enquiries. To your first enquiry I answer, that it is not only the right but the duty of the people, or any portion of them, to make themselves acquainted with the opinions and sentiments of those who either represent them, or are candidates for their suffrages, "as to the character of the government, the powers it may constitutionally exert, and the measures and policy it ought to pursue." But I must with equal candour declare to you, that if any portion of the people not for obtaining information, but actuated by the sole desire of making political capital for his adversary, (they themselves having resolved to vote against him no matter what responses he may give,) shall propound questions to a candidate for office, and that to such a candidate is a like answer or not to him, may seem best. It is a game of trap which is designed by the interrogators, and it is for him to decide whether they shall play it successfully or not. 2. To your second enquiry, I answer, that the right and duty of the People to propound interrogatories necessarily implies an obligation on the part of the candidate to answer. And for answer to the second part of your enquiry, as to the obligation of the Representative to obey the wishes of his constituents, I refer you for my votes given in the House of Delegates of this State in the session of 1812-13, to my speech delivered in the House of Representatives in the session of 1816-17, on the Compensation Law, and to my letter to the General Assembly of Virginia, on my returning to my country, in the United States, under the Expunging Resolutions, a proceeding altogether too recent and too prominent for you to have forgotten. 3. This enquiry, you must permit me to say, is somewhat a singular one. It neither has relation to my opinions of the character of the Government, powers it may constitutionally exert, or the measures and policy it ought to pursue. It requires me to enter into a review of the conduct of another, and to tell you whether the same has, among other things, been compatible with good morals, and with a taste and propriety of conduct, and to tell you whether it is or is not good manners, which you are aware is altogether a matter of taste, and *de gustibus non est disputandum* is an axiom entirely too old to be shaken, much less overthrown, by any opinion of mine. If you had desired me to make good my declaration that "through all the changes of his public life," General Harrison has followed the precepts of General Washington, I would promptly have done so. One of the leading precepts of that great man—a precept evermore enforced by his example—was, that it was the duty of a good citizen to devote all his energies of mind and body to his country, and to merit his life, if it needs be, in her service, and history fully attests that such has been the uniform course of General Harrison, from the early age of nineteen. The history of the North West is his history, and the declaration made by Mr. Madison, that "no man had rendered more important services to his country, and had been so justly rewarded," is fully sustained by facts which cannot deceive us. But you say, that General Harrison refused, in the first instance, to answer enquiries, and then that he answered them to connections and partisans only. You do not deny, that since, and in the reference to which you have been pleased to make to a speech delivered by me before the Tippecanoe Club of Washington City, on my late journey to Ohio, I am led to suppose that I should not have been honored by your correspondence if in that address I had not ventured to predict with some degree of confidence, (a confidence which recent events have not been calculated to impair,) that William Henry Harrison was destined to supplant Martin Van Buren in the Presidential office. But to whatever cause I may have been indebted for the honor, I am thankful to you for the assurance which you give me, that you have addressed me from no desire "to break in upon my halcyon repose, or in any way to disquiet or annoy me." I beg to assure you that you have done neither the one or the other. My fear, however, Sir, that I have been guilty of a similar offence towards you by my speech at Washington—for although I did remain at home during the whole year, up to a late day in September, without any distance of your own residence, and although, from your admitted intelligence, you must have weighed the "possible contingency of my succession to the Presidency," for the reasons which you assign, earlier than the day on which your letter bears date,—yet you had not deemed it necessary to question me on any point whatever. Be that as it may, I doubt not that it will be a source of infinite gratification to you to be informed, and I give you the information on knowledge, obtained by myself during my recent visit to Ohio, that General Harrison, who is now in his 67th year, enjoys a robust and vigorous constitution—that he has visited the most of the State in which he resides during the last few months, travelling by night and by day, and delivering speeches to large assemblages of his fellow-citizens—that his health is perfect, and that the prospect of a continuance of his life for four years to come, is as great as that which appertains to me or ourselves. I shall also be permitted to assure you, that you are mistaken in supposing that his political views and opinions are not remarkably good, and confined "to his relations and partisans." On the contrary, many come to hear his addresses with opinions unfavorable to him, and go away his warm and devoted supporters.—He candidly and frankly gives utterance to his opinions; and in proof of this I take leave to refer you, with some emphasis, to his speeches at Columbus, Fort Meigs, Carthage and Dayton.—You will find them in any Whig newspaper, although I do not remember to have seen them in any administration print. Before I proceed to answer your enquiries, I shall be pardoned for saying that I am so far from uninformed of the name of the gentleman whom the administration party in Virginia and the South propose to sustain for the Presidency in opposition to myself—for suggesting to you that in order to decide upon my claims to that distinction, which I readily admit of no great weight, whether it would not have been proper to have obtained the name of the rival candidate to have propounded to him the same questions which you have propounded to me.—By a comparison of opinions between us, you would not have been better prepared to decide how to cast your suffrages on the 2nd November next? And I submit it to you in all fairness, whether when my opponents are running a blank ticket against me, without any designated rival, it is altogether proper to put me in the witness stand and subject me to a rigid cross examination? This can only be justified upon the ground that you are firmly of opinion that Mr. Van Buren cannot die, although in his 62nd year, for four years to come, and that Gen. Harrison must inevitably do so. If there was an indemnity from death to all who had not obtained their 67th year, while a decree had been pronounced by the Creator that all who had attained that age should die before the lapse of four years, I could well imagine that your desire to preserve our liberty and happiness might lead you to propound interrogatories to me, and to take no concern in the opinions and views of the person who was destined at some

resorting to such an institution." The latter branch of your enquiry is fully answered by my answer to the first part. The Constitution confers on Congress, in express terms, all powers which are necessary and proper "to carry into effect the granted powers." Now, if "the powers granted," could not be carried into effect without incorporating a Bank, then it becomes "necessary and proper," and of course expedient—a conclusion in which I presume no one would deny who desired to see the existence of the Government preserved, and kept beneficially in operation. Whether I would or would not exert the veto, it will be time enough for me to say when a candidate for office, or an expectant of the Presidential office,—neither of which I expect ever to be. If your question had been so varied as to have enquired of me what course I would pursue if elevated to the Vice Presidency, and I should be called upon to vote upon a bill for the incorporation of a Bank, you should have had a direct emphatic answer.—As it is, I have only to refer you to my speech delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States in 1819, on the question of issuing a *seire facias* against the Bank, and my vote given in the Senate of the United States in 1832, on the question of re-chartering the Bank. 6. That Congress has a right to impose duties on merchandise imported, none can deny. The rate of duties, you are well aware, is called a *tariff of duties*. The power "to lay duties" is given by the Constitution in express terms. The right to select the articles of import on which to levy the duties, is unquestionable. Every duty imposed, operates *pro tanto* as a bounty on the production of the same article at home, and it has been considered a wise policy on the part of ALL Administrations to impose the duties as to advance the production of such articles as were of national importance. I certainly do not doubt the policy or expediency of such a course. The duties, however, should be laid with reference to revenue, except where they are laid to counteract the policy of a foreign Government, and with a view to the regulation of trade.—I have no hesitation in saying that I regard the compromise law as obligatory on the country, and that I am resolved, so far as it depends on myself, to carry out its provisions in good faith. 7. This question is a mere abstraction in the present condition of the Treasury, for there is no money there to carry out any system of Internal Improvements. My votes are repeatedly recorded on the journals of Congress against the power of Congress over this subject, in all its phases and aspects, as well in regard to roads and canals, as to harbors and rivers. The first, viz: appropriations to roads and canals, have well high entirely ceased. Whilst the latter, viz: appropriations to harbors, have been made to harbor and rivers, with the sanction and approval of the President of the United States. 8. What Gen. Harrison may have said, written or done upon the subject of the Proclamation of Force Bill, and whether he approved Mr. Webster's speech upon those subjects, is as well known to yourselves as me. I have had no conversation with him upon such subjects, nor have I ever received any communication from him in relation to them. I have before me his speech delivered at Dayton in which I find this emphatic sentence: "If the Auggan Stable is to be cleansed, it will be necessary to go back to the principles of Jefferson"—and at an earlier part of the same speech, the following: "I have been charged with being a Federalist. I deny that I ever belonged to that class of politicians. How could I belong to that party? I was educated in the school of Anti-Federalism," &c. &c.—These sentiments are decidedly at variance with the doctrines of the Proclamation, and are but recently expressed. All, therefore, that I can say to you, is that I do not doubt that if you will apply to him for information upon the subjects referred to in your question, he will promptly give it, and I take leave to recommend you not to pursue a similar course towards Mr. Van Buren. 9. Whether Gen. Harrison voted to charter for a Bank of the U. States, I have no other knowledge than that given by him to the public in his letter to Sherrod Williams, and in his Dayton speech. That he denies to the Government the right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of the States of Virginia and Maryland, and the People of the District, is sufficiently proven by his letter to Judge Berrien, already quoted. That he denies to Congress all power over slavery in the District, is proven by the same letter, and many speeches of his in print.—That while he believes the power to exist in Congress to construct roads and canals, yet that he no longer believes it prudent to expedite to exercise it, he has repeatedly declared—and his determination to adhere to the principles of the compromise act, he has also declared. 10. I unhesitatingly declare it as my firm conviction, that William Henry Harrison is qualified to guard and promote the liberties and happiness of his country, because he is stern and unflinching advocate of popular rights, and the uncompromising opponent of the bold and daring assumptions of powers which have of late years been claimed and exercised by the Chief Executive Magistrate of this Union—because he regards the public offices of the country as created for the benefit and advantage of the People, and not for the political advantage of the President, and in that spirit, utterly denies the right, on the part of the President, to remove from office one "who is honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution," to make way for another, whose chief recommendation is to be found in his being a noisy and clamorous demagogue and partisan—because he would carry with him into the Administration the principles of Jefferson, and would require of the office-holders to abstain from interfering in the elections, and to bestow a close attention to their duties, in place of the entire organization which is now every where exhibited—because he is committed, by his principles, to recommend and to urge upon Congress the adoption of such measures as will ultimately in the committing the custody of the public monies to other hands than the President's, so as effectually to separate the Purse from the Sword—because he is in favor of economy in the public expenditures, in opposition to that wasteful course of extravagance which has caused the public expenditures to increase, in ten years, from \$13,000,000, to nearly \$40,000,000 annually—because he is the sworn enemy to corruption, and the lover of virtue—because in his election, and by his example, will be established and secured that reform in all reforms, without which, the effort at reformation is hopeless, viz: the limiting, for all future time, the Presidential term of service to a single term of four years—and because he is an honest man, a Republican in principle, and a patriot in practice. I might find other reasons in the history of his past life—a life devoted to the service of his country—but I have fully answered your enquiries.—Having responded fully and freely to your enquiries, I am, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant, JOHN TYLER. To Tillman E. Jeter, Philip Mason, Wm. W. Dickinson, Peter Elmore, Yoeus S. Rust, R. H. Birch, Robert W. Hill, Joseph Blunt, John M. Timberlake.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, as Dr. David Palmer was delivering a lecture on chemistry, in Pittsfield, he inhaled some concentrated sulphuric acid, owing to the breaking of some of his apparatus. Soon afterwards, he was enabled to breathe through his mouth or nose, and an incision was made into his windpipe, by which means, he was living on Tuesday morning, although there were faint hopes of his recovery. He is President of the Medical School, and Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica at the Berkshire Medical School.—Boston Transcript.

FOUL CONSPIRACY EXPLODED, AND THE CONSPIRATORS CAUGHT IN THEIR OWN NET. DEPOSITION OF MR. GLENTWORTH. New York, 23.—James B. Glentworth of the city of New York, being duly sworn, saith that within the last thirty days, at different times and places in the city of New York, he has been applied to by Jonathan D. Stevenson, Benjamin F. Butler, U. S. District Attorney, Jesse Hoyt, Collector, and John W. Edmonds, to make statements that should implicate Gov. Seward, and the leading friends of the Governor in New York, in a charge of having countenanced fraud at the election in New York City in the year 1838. That a few days ago deponent was induced by said Stevenson to go to the house of said B. F. Butler, at the door of which Mr. Edmonds resided, and we went together to the house of said Jesse Hoyt, Esq. which we entered, and found Mr. Hoyt at home. Presently we were joined by Mr. Butler. For a few minutes nothing was said, when Mr. Edmonds remarked, "we had better proceed to business." Thereupon Mr. Butler said, Stevenson had lately made important disclosures to him affecting the Whig party, that deponent would thereby take a high stand—that deponent had been denounced by the Whigs as a Locofoco, and had nothing to expect from that party, but had every thing to expect from the other party—that deponent would earn the lasting gratitude of the country; for his own part, as to money, he would divide his last cent, or last crust with deponent. Thereupon Mr. Hoyt said he would do the same. And deponent further saith, that the said Stevenson repeatedly assured deponent that if he would take a stand against them, the Whigs, the party (meaning the Administration party) would be under such obligations to me that I could have any office or any money—and especially, that Mr. Van Buren would do anything for me; and that I should have the office of constable at Havre; that Mr. Bent, who now has the office, was old, and could be put out, as he was appointed by Gen. Jackson; and that he, Stevenson, would go to Washington about it, but that was unnecessary, as Mr. Butler and Mr. Edmonds, who were the confidential friends of the President, could and would effect it. On another occasion Stevenson, to operate upon this deponent, said Mr. Butler would give a thousand dollars, and Mr. Hoyt the same, toward paying a certain debt against me. That last Sunday morning Mr. Edmonds wrote a note to deponent, requesting deponent to call at Edmonds's house, and deponent, upon receiving the note, went there, when Edmonds said, Well, I understand you have concluded not to be of any service to us. To which deponent replied that he had so determined.—Whereupon said Edmonds then threatened deponent that deponent would be prosecuted—and deponent further saith that Stevenson said to deponent that he would compel the Governor to reappoint me to the office of inspector—that Mr. Stevenson, would meet Mr. Grimwell or Mr. Bowen with me, and with a pair of loaded pistols, he, Stevenson, would compel them to pledge themselves to secure my re-appointment to office by the Governor. And further, deponent saith that over and over again overtures of money and office have been made to me, to implicate the Governor and the leading members of the Whig party in the city of New York. And the said Stevenson, in conversation with deponent, after deponent and he had left Mr. Hoyt's house, or the occasion above referred to, and were walking down together, said to deponent that Messrs. Butler, Hoyt and Edmonds could not enter into an agreement in respect to any particular office at that time, because it would look like a bargain with me to induce me to come forward, and would defeat the object.—But, said he, there is Mr. Butler, a man of as much purity of character as any man in this country, and he can do any thing with Mr. Van Buren—did you not hear him say he would divide the last cent or crust with you? Here is Mr. Edmonds, a confidential friend and correspondent of Mr. Van Buren, and here is Mr. Hoyt, the collector—they can do any thing; and deponent believes that Stevenson made these remarks because deponent declined to involve himself by a compliance with the overtures made to deponent at Mr. Hoyt's house. And deponent further saith that he is now satisfied that he has been the dupe of a conspiracy, which, under the pretence of gaining the means to compel Gov. Seward to continue deponent in office, and thereby to assist deponent, has from the beginning had for its object to induce deponent by promises of reward, and then by THREATS OF PROSECUTION, to become the instrument of a violent attack upon the Governor and the Whig party; and deponent further adds, that, in the progress of this affair, the said Stevenson has constantly spoken of the unlimited power he, the said Stevenson, would acquire with the Administration party if he should succeed in this attack upon the Whigs. JAS. B. GLENTWORTH. Sworn to this 23d day of October, 1840, before me. JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

JEWELRY, VERY HANDSOME.

The subscriber has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a very large and beautiful assortment of Jewelry, comprising in part as follows: Breastpins, a great variety, Cameo, Mosaic, Mourning, &c. Finger Rings, of all kinds, and very handsome. Gold and Silver Guard Chains. Gold and Silver "Tippecanoe" Pencils. Gold and Silver Thumbes. Medallions and Vinegarrets. Britannia Ware, a splendid assortment. Branch and other Candle Sticks, very superior. Plated Castors, of all qualities, from 175 to \$225 set. Two handsome plated Urns. German Silver Table and Tea Spoons. Coral Necklaces, Neckties and Armlets. Splendid Cake Baskets. Butter Knives. Gold and Jet Hearts and Crosses. Snufflers and Trays, Tooth Brusher and Dressing Combs. Silver Combs, Scissors Chain. Tortoise and Brazilian Side & Tuck Combs. Scissors, Penknives, Silver and Steel Purse Clasp. All kinds of Silver Ware—such as Table and Tea Spoons, Soup Ladles, Desert, Tea, and Salt Spoons, Sugar Tongs, &c. &c. all of my own manufacture, and warranted of the best quality—all of which I offer for sale very low. Call and see. JOHN ADAM. Opposite R. H. Miller's China Store, one door below J. T. Evans' Hat Manufactory. N. B. Clocks and Watches carefully repaired and warranted. oct 16—eodw

SPLENDID BOSTON PIANOS.

MR. W. PRATT, Professor of Music, (12th St., South of Pennsylvania Avenue,) has just received a Rosewood Piano, superior to any instrument sent to this District. Its exterior is a perfect specimen of beautiful cabinet work. Its rich and magnificent tone equals in power the largest grand pianos; it has a third pedal, producing tones of inconceivable sweetness, for which Messrs. Gilberts have obtained a patent. It is impossible to give an adequate idea by description. Professors, amateurs, and others, whether wishing to purchase or not, are respectfully invited to call. W. P. has for sale several other Pianos, the best and cheapest ever offered, all warranted. German and other instruments taken in exchange. Washington, oct 23—eotw

NATURALIZATION FRAUD AT PHILADELPHIA. The magnitude of the fraud which is now known and admitted to have been accomplished at the recent election in Philadelphia city and county is really calculated to excite astonishment. The Philadelphia Gazette of Wednesday contains a large mass of names which are understood to have been fraudulently interpolated in the records of the court, as of persons who had filed their declarations of intention to become citizens two years ago, so as to confer on them the privilege of voting. And it is stated in the Philadelphia Sentinel that no less than thirty leaves, containing pretended declarations, and printed in exact imitation of the genuine, have been interpolated in the Book of Declarations of the Court of Quarter Sessions of that county.—These thirty leaves—sixty pages, we presume, of counterfeit declarations all bear date in 1838, so as to make them two years prior to the elections of the present year. Such a monstrous forgery—such a wholesale fraud upon the rights of the legal voter—is enough to make one shudder, especially when it is known that, after the lottery in the year 1838, so successfully accomplished, the crime of deliberate perjury must be yet added, to make that of forgery available for the object intended. Every individual claiming to vote under these forged papers, comprised in sixty pages of the record, must make oath that he had "declared his intentions" two years previously; and this oath of the party applicant must be supported by the attestation of a qualified voter, also under oath, that he had resided five years in the United States. Such wholesale forgery and perjury, with a view to corrupt the ballot-box, and to carry an election against the will of the legal voters, is truly appalling. COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. The Lectures in the Medical Department of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November, annually, and continue until the 1st of March. During this period, full courses will be delivered on the various branches of Medicine by Thomas Sewall, M. D. Professor of Pathology and the Practice of Medicine. Harvey Lindley, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children. Thomas Miller, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. John M. Thomas, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. J. Frederick May, M. D. Professor of Surgery, late Professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland. Frederick Hall, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy. Samuel C. Sneed, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy. The Medical College is situated at the corner of 10th and E streets, equidistant from the Capitol and President's House. In the arrangements of this building, and the organization of the School, particular reference has been had to the study of Practical Anatomy, a branch which the student will enjoy peculiar facilities for cultivating. The Professor of Surgery will show all the operations upon the recent subject, and afford the student an opportunity of repeating the more important ones with his own hand. The Professor of Chemistry has a complete Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus. The Professor of Obstetrics will illustrate his lectures by obstetrical apparatus, and an ample collection of preparations and drawings. The entire expense, for a Course of Lectures by all the Professors, is \$70. Dissecting Ticket \$10; optional with the student. All persons who have attended two full courses of Lectures in this school are entitled to attend succeeding courses free of expense. The degrees are conferred by the authority of the Columbian College, incorporated by an act of Congress of the United States. Good board can be procured at from three to four dollars per week. J. M. THOMAS, M. D. Dean of the Faculty. WASHINGTON CITY, JUNE 2, 1840. oct 21—U

A CHALLENGE!

100 DOLLARS will be forfeited to any individual who will send a preparation equal to DR. LEIDY'S medicated Extract of Sarsaparilla. It is positively the strongest preparation in existence. One bottle of it is equal to six pints of the strongest syrup that can be made, and numerous individuals prepare from it a syrup which they put in bottles of different sizes and shapes, selling it as their preparation, when in reality it is the preparation of Dr. Leidy; the syrup being made from his extract, a receipt for which accompanies each bottle of Dr. Leidy's preparation, whereby if a syrup is wanted it can be made at an expense of two dollars a gallon, without paying for it, at the rate of 50 to 75 cents a bottle, or eight to ten dollars a gallon. DR. LEIDY'S EXTRACT OF SARSA-PARILLA is unusually pleasant to the taste, taken either by itself or in a glass of water. It is useless here to speak of its medical virtues, as every man, woman and child, who can read, knows of its efficacy, its qualities having been and are daily being given in all newspapers. It is particularly adapted to the spring and summer seasons, being of a more purifying nature than any other medicine ever discovered. Its character and efficacy is well known throughout the United States, it being in general use, and preferred to all others throughout the South and West; upwards of 11,000 bottles having been sold during the past 12 months. Numerous certificates from physicians and others as well as full directions accompanying each bottle. Extract of a letter from Dr. J. B. Handiff, Mobile. "Your preparation of Sarsaparilla is the most efficacious of any I have ever employed. I have known many beneficial results from using two or three bottles of it; then has been effected in similar cases by a dozen or more of other extracts and syrups of Sarsaparilla." Extract of a letter from Mr. James C. Mafford, a highly respectable Merchant of Baltimore. "Having had frequent occasion to employ preparations of Sarsaparilla, a my family during the past ten years I last year tried yours, and found one bottle equal in efficacy to five of any other that I ever used." Extract of a letter from Mr. Sullord of Northampton. "Your Extract of Sarsaparilla has performed wonders with me, having restored me to perfect health, though for six years afflicted as I have described to you, and during that time having received skillful medical attendance, during a great portion of the time." Numerous recommendations and extracts from various communications could be added, but for the great expense attending newspaper advertising. A large supply sent received and for sale by oct 26 HENRY COOK, Chemist. CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN-WARE HUGH SMITH & CO. have received per ship from Liverpool, 205 Crates and Bbls. of CHINA, &c. These goods, with their previous large stock on hand, makes their assortment, very complete, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, on the most moderate terms. Rates as low as at any city in the Union.—Ware carefully packed. sep 17—eodw

HOOKE'S WORKS.

6 COPIES of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, the English Edition, in two volumes octavo; also Hooker's edition of Hooker's Works, in four volumes octavo, Oxford. Just received, and for sale by BELL & ENTWISLE.