

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### EXTRACTS.

From the Address of the Virginia Whig State Convention.

#### DERANGEMENT OF THE CURRENCY.

The war upon the Bank, and the final overthrow of that institution was one of the great distinguishing incidents of the Jackson era, and that to which we are disposed mainly to ascribe the long train of evils and disasters to which the country has since been exposed. On the ruin of that one, rose several hundreds of similar institutions; to replace its 35 millions, upwards of 200 millions of banking capital was legislated into existence; to compensate the withdrawal of its 10 or 12 millions of circulation, more than 100 millions of paper, issued by new banks, flooded the country. The great organ of the new empirical school, the Globe, exalted that the States would now furnish their own currency. President Jackson, too, with a Phœnix-like folly applied the lash to steeds impatient, of restraint, and already threatening to involve every thing in ruin—urging and stimulating the banks to those fatal over-issues whence have sprung all our calamities. Still, for a time, the great experiment seemed about to verify the vaults with which it was introduced. To the fair, but moderate rewards of labour, success seemed, seemingly, inordinate profits—to rational enterprise, a wild and licentious, but yet sanguine spirit of speculation.

The amount of money (the measure of all other values) circulating at any given time, regulates, with a constant approximation to the ratio which that amount holds to the whole property of the country, the prices of every description of commodity. Hence, the constant increase of the currency between 1830 and 1837, (the amount of property in the country remaining the while without material variation, or at least keeping pace with the increase of the circulating medium,) furnishing more and more money continually in proportion to every other commodity, produced by the inevitable law of cause and effect a continual and corresponding rise in prices. Supposing no other cause to operate beyond the mere increase of money, and that the relative demand for every sort of property continued unchanged through the period, the doubling of the circulating medium between the dates mentioned would have been found exactly to double the price of every commodity. But this relative demand is never the same from year to year, and hence some commodities exceeded, and other fell short of an exact ratio of the increased amount of currency—while the spirit of speculation, engendered naturally, and, as men are constituted necessarily by the rise of prices, seizing, as it always does, on some favorite object of investment, not only tended further to disturb the equal proportionate rise of the price of each particular commodity, but, inflaming the imagination, gave impulse to the prices of these favorite objects, holding, in regard them, no proportion whatever to the mere increase of the circulating medium. Western land speculations were the South-sea bubble of the hour and has added—none can conjecture to how vast an extent—to the evils and distress necessarily incident to the contraction of their issues, and the calling in of their loans by the banks of the country, in the process of a return to a second convertible currency.

The voice of prophetic warning had, in vain, been raised to arrest these mischievous opinions—these fatal projects. Even of those who, at first, had hearkened to these warnings, many yielded up their convictions, to the delusions of the "better currency" era, and were swept in the common vortex. But the great mass and body of the people, judging, as they ever do and must, from appearances only, fatally mistook the false glitter of these days for the sunshine of prosperity—enjoyed a brief day-dream of happiness, and awoke to pain.

In the space of seven years the Banking capital of the Union was increased by more than 115 millions of dollars, and the circulation rose from 61 to 149 millions, an addition to the circulating medium, in that brief space, of 88 millions of dollars—while Bank loans from 200 millions in 1830, reached 525 millions in 1837, an increase of loans in the same time of 325 millions of dollars.\*

The memorable words—"I leave you as a nation, prosperous and happy," drowned, even as they were uttered, in the crash of falling houses in the two great emporiums of our trade in the south and the north, ushered in the last sad epoch. They have found a continuing response, almost from that moment to the present, in a vast and still widening wail of despair and distress, as city after city, town after town, and hamlet after hamlet, and finally, the country as well as the towns, have been reached in succession by the prevailing and all desolating tempest. The States of the Union all, without exception, straitened in means or impaired in credit—some on the verge of bankruptcy—some sunk, in the abyss of repudiation—and to crown all, the Federal Government itself, the main contriver of all these woes, exposed to the unspeakable shame of being driven, as not trustworthily from the money markets of the world, and often only able to get along by forcing its bills of credit on unwilling creditors—completes the deplorable picture of the consequences of ignorant and wicked misrule.

From the Government in the hands of Mr. Van Buren, pledged (in his own words) to "follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor"—a pledge which, whether we regard the moral, political, or economical errors of that administration, it must be admitted he but too faithfully fulfilled—no relief of course was to be expected. Indeed, after persisting in the measures that brought about the public calamities—after aggravating those calamities, by the clumsy and awkward manner in which the measures were carried out—and adding for himself other and serious causes of complaint, he hazarded the fallacy, rather than retrace his steps or admit his errors, that Government, however potent to destroy, was impotent to relieve—and coldly bade a suffering people, crying out for relief, to look for it to themselves. They did so—deposed from power men who had shown themselves incompetent to the task of Government, revived a fresh as they justified, the nation's hopes. Under the auspices of the lamented Harrison, the confidence was indulged that the Government would be once more put upon its old track—its pristine integrity vindicated anew, the policy under which the country had so long and greatly flourished, be restored, and with it those good old times that had been so recklessly sacrificed to new and fatal experiments.

Why have these cherished hopes been disappointed? Why have these promised blessings not been realized?—The answer is easy and obvious.

The restoration to its ancient policy, which the nation had decreed, and from which alone the return of prosperity was expected, has never taken place. Why, is familiar to all. Death cut off the appointed instrument of this Reform, when he had just lived long enough to confirm the nation's confidence, and give assurance of the faithful fulfilment of the nation's hopes. How bitter the disappointment of those hopes—how fatal to his country—how suicidal to himself—the betrayal of a like confidence by him, whose conscience, sleeping while its revelations might have hindered preferment, woke (place and emolument once secure) only to confound his friends in the midst of victory, and give succor to his enemies in the moment of defeat we forbear to discuss.

From the United States Gazette.

#### GREAT FIRE AT NEWBORN N. C.

April 18, 1843.

J. R. Chandler, dear Sir—While I write a destructive fire is still raging in this place. At least one hundred buildings have been destroyed, and it is not yet over, though strong hopes are entertained that but little more damage will be done. Many have lost all that they possessed, some who are far advanced in age, and owned a little property, have by this visitation been bereft of home and every prospect of comfort.

The fire originated in one of the saw mill belonging to John Blackwell, Esq., an enterprising and worthy citizen, a man who would be an honor to any city or town in the Union. His loss has been heavy, but he has not lost all. In behalf of those who have, I would appeal to the generous sympathies of the citizens of Philadelphia, who have never yet closed their hands when an appeal was made.

I, though unfortunate in many cases, am not among the sufferers, but having witnessed the distress which at this moment pervades the town of Newborn.

Yours respectfully,

#### Revolutionary Heroes—A Fact.

The Fourth of July 1835, was celebrated in the usual manner, with civil and military rejoicings, in one of the most considerable towns in eastern Pennsylvania. In the evening of the day a public festival was held within a beautiful grove at the suburbs of the town. The committee of arrangements, by request of the orator, appointed for the occasion, Mr. — collected all the revolutionary veterans they could find within the compass of several miles, and arranged them with fine effect on either side of the chair of the President. Every thing went off charmingly—the dinner was excellent—the wine was delicious—the music was soul-cheering—and the toasts patriotic. After the Declaration of Independence was read, Mr. B. — rose and addressed the meeting in a strain of eloquence which called forth heartfelt and rapturous bursts of applause. He dwelt pathetically on the hardships and privations of that little band of heroes who fought by the side of our beloved Washington, through that memorable struggle which ended in the glorious achievement of our liberties. In the midst of his discourse, he turned round to the old veterans whose moistened eyes showed how the chord that awoke in their recollections was touched, and suddenly questioned a silver-headed septuagenarian.

"What battle have you fought in, my old friend—won't you tell us?"

"I crossed the Brandywine with Washington, fought at Yorktown, and saw the surrender of Lord Cornwallis."

"And you?" continued the orator.

"I was at Saratoga; and I tell you it done our hearts good to see the red coats march by us with furled banners and reversed arms—fine looking fellows they were too."

"And you?"

"I was with General Greene through all his southern campaign; and I fought with him in every battle."

"And you, where were your laurels won?"

"On the sea," answered the old weather-beaten tar. "I was with Barry when he taught the proud Britons that we were as invincible on the ocean as on the land."

The cheering was tremendous.

The orator went on. "And you tell us where your honored garlands were earned? speak, old father, upon what field of blood did you behold victory perched upon your flag?"

"Under Washington, gallant soldier, under Washington?"

"Oh, yaw, I vash onder Vashington, also ven ve surrendered—"

"Surrendered! what do you mean my old hero? surrendered?"

"Vy, ya, mynheer! to be sure ve surrendered to Shendral Vashington; I vas one of de Hessians!"

Imagine, reader, the surprise of the audience, the momentary suspense, and deafening roar of laughter, and plaudits that followed.

AN UGLY CUSTOMER.—Don't put on no Extras!

A wager was made a few days since on board a steamboat, between a couple of jokers, one of whom, pointing to an extremely ugly man, bet a bottle of wine that an uglier customer could not be produced. The other, who had seen one of the firemen as he passed on board the boat—a man whose face was screwed out of all shape—at once took up the bet and started down stairs for his man. The joker had an impediment in his speech, but he nevertheless soon made known his business to the fireman, and obtained his consent to show himself to decide the wager. When inside the social hall, the ugly man whose nose was on one side of his face and his eyes on the other, began to screw and work them about to give his face a greater degree of ugliness. "S's top," said his backer, "D-o-n't put on no extras—St-et and just as the Lord made you—you can't be beat!" The other acknowledged that he had lost, and paid the wager.—N. O. Picayune.

There is one debt which people can never repudiate, however anxious they may be to repudiate others—we mean the debt of nature. It must be paid at maturity, and the sooner the better.

Moses Singleton has been nominated as the Tyler candidate for Governor of Tennessee.

In 21 years, 238 millions of silk have been imported into this country.

Washington Irving has prepared for the press an extensive view of the expulsion of the Moors from Spain.

Wordsworth has written a new poem, of which Grace Darling is the heroine.

Mr. FARNHAM, the Oregon Traveler, has located himself at Altan, (Ill.) in the practice of the law. If we do not mistake, Mr. F. was a student of the Cincinnati Law School.—[Gazette.

### A BEAUTIFUL SPEECH.

The Natchez Free Trader contains a report of a speech of Col. Cobb, the celebrated half bred chief of the Choctaws, made in reply to J. J. McKee, Esq. the agent for enrolling and emigrating the Indians to the west of the Mississippi, who had made a speech to the Indians, about a thousand in number, assembled at Hopakka, informing them that "their council fires could no more be kindled here;" that "their warriors can have no field for their glory, and that their spirits will decay within them;" and that if they should make the hand of their great father, the President, which is now offered to them to lead them to their western homes, then will their hopes be higher, their destinies brighter."

The Natchez Courier appropriately says of this bit of eloquence that, for comprehensiveness and brevity, for beauty of diction and force, for affecting sublimity and propriety of sentiment, we have never seen any production to exceed it. We publish it as a composition worthy to be preserved.

#### SPEECH OF COL. COBB.

Head Mingo of the Choctaws east of the Mississippi, in reply to the Agent of the United States.

BROTHER: We have heard you talk as from the lips of our father, the great White Chief at Washington, and my people have called upon me to speak to you. The red man has no books, and when he wishes to make known his views, like his fathers before him, he speaks from his mouth. He is afraid of writing. When he speaks, he knows what he says; the Great Spirit hears him. Writing is the invention of the pale faces; it gives birth to error and to feuds. The Great Spirit talks—we hear him in the thunder—in the rushing winds, and the mighty waters—but he never writes.

Brother: When you were young we were strong; we fought by your side; but our arms are now broken. You have grown large. My people have become small.

Brother: My voice is weak; you can scarcely hear me; it is not the shout of a warrior, but the wail of an infant. I have lost it in mourning over the misfortunes of my people. These are their graves, and in those aged pines you hear the ghosts of the departed. Their ashes are here, and we have been left to protect them. Our warriors are nearly all gone to the far country west; but here are our dead. Shall we go too, and give their bones to the wolves?

Brother: Two sleeps have passed since we heard you talk. We have thought upon it. You ask us to leave our country, and tell us it is your country, and tell us it is our Father's wish. We would not desire to displease our Father. We respect him, and you his child. But the Choctaw always thinks. We want time to answer.

Brother, our hearts are full. Twelve winters ago our chiefs sold our country. Every warrior that you see here was opposed to the treaty. If the dead could have been counted, it could never have been made; but alas! though they stood around, they could not be seen or heard. Their tears came in the rain-drops, and their voices in the wailing wind, but the pale faces knew it not, and our land was taken away.

Brother: We do not now complain. The Choctaw suffers, but he never weeps. You have the strong arm, and we cannot resist. But the pale face worships the Great Spirit. So does the red man. The Great Spirit loves truth. When you took our country, you promised us land. There is your promise in the book. Twelve times have the trees dropped the leaves, and yet we have received no land. Our houses have been taken from us. The white man's plough turns up the bones of our fathers. We dare not kindle our fires; and yet you said we might remain and you would give us land.

Brother: Is this truth? But we believe, now our Great Father knows our condition, he will listen to us. We are as mourning orphans in our country; but our Father will take us by the hand. When he fulfils his promise, we will answer his talk. He means well. We know it. But we cannot think now. Grief has made children of us. When our business is settled we shall be men again, and talk to our Great Father about what he has proposed.

Brother: You stand in the moccasins of a great chief; you speak the words of a mighty nation, and your talk was long. My people are small; their shadow scarcely reaches to your knee; they are scattered and gone; when I shout I hear my voice in the depths of the woods, but no answering shout comes back. My words, therefore, are few. I have nothing more to say, but to tell what I have said to the tall chief of the pale faces whose brother\* stands by your side.

\*William Tyler, of Virginia, brother to the President of the United States, recently appointed one of the Choctaw Commissioners.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.—Mr. OAKLEY, Commissioner on the part of the State of Illinois to make a new loan for the Michigan and Illinois Canal, passed up the river yesterday, on his way to England. He will embark in the first packet. There are strong hopes the money may be obtained. The work is of acknowledged utility, and the State has passed a new law, creating a Trust Fund, which is supposed will afford the most ample security for the new creditors.

The law provides for three Trustees, one appointed by the State, and the others by the creditors. In these Trustees are to be vested the following securities—

1st. The canal and its revenues.

2d. The large amount of lands granted for five miles, on each side of the work for its construction, by the government.

3d. The Water Power, and very valuable town sites reserved by the State.

About two thirds the cost of the canal has been expended, and it is thought the Bond holders will advance the residue on security so ample.

[Cin. Chronicle.

A fight between two Governors.—Governor McDowell of Virginia, and Governor Thomas of Maryland, having met at Staunton, Virginia, a few days since, got into a fight, and had not persons present separated them, it is probable they would have fought as long as the Kilkenny cats. They both left Staunton for Lexington, where it is supposed they will again meet. Governor McDowell is the father in law of Governor Thomas, and the unkind feeling existing between them arises from the separation which occurred between Governor Thomas and his wife.

## THE PALLADIUM,

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY D. P. HOLLOWAY & E. W. DAVIS, At the South-east corner of Main and Front streets, Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana.

Terms of Advertising.—ONE DOLLAR per square for three insertions, and Twenty-Five Cents for each additional insertion.—TEN LINES, or the space occupied by 250 ems, is counted a square, nothing counted less than a square; all over a square, and less than a square and a half, to be counted a square and a half.—Per square for three months, THREE DOLLARS; for six months SIX DOLLARS, or TEN DOLLARS per annum; two squares FIFTEEN DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum; three squares TWENTY DOLLARS per annum. Merchants, Druggists, and others, advertising by the year, will be charged for a column of 4000 ems, \$20.00 per annum; for three-fourths of a column, \$15.00; for half a column, \$10.00; for a quarter of a column, \$5.00.—A deduction of 20 per cent. will be made on advertisements longer than a quarter of a column, when inserted by the year, or year and a half, and not altered. Chancery notices and petitions for divorces, must be paid for invariably in advance. Avertissements coming from abroad, must be accompanied with the cash, unless ordered for publication by a brother publisher. N. B. No advertisement will be discontinued until paid for, unless at the option of the publisher or by previous engagement between the publisher and the advertiser.

## CATALOGUE OF BOOKS,

FOR SALE AT THE

## RICHMOND BOOK STORE.

Frank, or Dialogues between a father and son, on the subjects of Agriculture, Husbandry, and Rural Affairs, by the author of "The Yellow Shoostrings."

Too little regard is paid to the children of farmers; They are generally considered an inferior class, destined to turn the soil, of which they are supposed to form a part, and to be beneath the care and attention bestowed upon those intended for the counting house or workshop—but why should this be? All admit that the employment is most independent, and favorable to reflection and observation; and the time is not far distant, when it will also be admitted that the scope which it offers for experiment or improvement, is not inferior to what are called the professional labors.

I have long thought that there is room for a book on this subject, which if they are well got up, might become popular, and be of great utility to the most useful class of the rising generation. It might consist in dialogues between a father and his son, on the subjects of agriculture, husbandry, and rural affairs; and if the boy be intelligent, and the father well instructed in his profession, which would be found to embrace much that is not considered as relating to farming in the abstract, I am convinced that the work might be read to profit by other than mere children. One thing is pretty certain—in the hands of an acute lad of twelve years of age, accustomed to "follow in the field his daily toil," the father would not enjoy a sentence. And to follow up the idea, permit me to give you a sort of outline, in the shape of a preface to such a book, for your approval. The title might be, "Frank, or Dialogues between a Father and Son, on the subjects of Agriculture, Husbandry, and Rural Affairs."

A Treatise on Agriculture, comprising a concise history of its origin and progress; the present condition of the art abroad and at home, and the theory and practice of Husbandry; to which is added, a Dissertation on the Kitchen and fruit garden, by John Armstrong, with notes by Jesse Buel. Price 75 cents.

The Farmer's Instructor, consisting of Essays practical directions, and hints for the management of the Garden and the Farm; originally published in the Cultivator, selected and revised for the School District Library, by Jesse Buel, in two volumes, price 1.50.

The Veterinary Surgeon, or Farrier, taught on a new and easy plan, being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most approved remedies employed for the cure in every case, with instructions to the Shoeing Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered, by John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon, with considerable additions and improvements, particularly adapted to this country by Thomas M. Smith, with engravings. Price 81.

The American Farrier, containing a minute account of the formation of every part of the horse, from the extremity of the head to the hoof; with a description of all the diseases to which each part is liable; the best remedies to which each is subject; a cure, and the most approved mode of treatment for preventing disorders, accompanied with a copious Alphabetical list of Medicines, describing their qualities and effects when applied in different cases; and a complete treatise on rearing and managing the Horse from the foal to the full grown active laborer, illustrated by engravings, and arranged on a new plan by H. L. Baroum. Price 75 cents.

The American Pocket Farrier, comprehending a description of the various diseases incident to Horses, and prescriptions for their cure, with a few preliminary rules necessary to be observed by purchasers, embellished with engravings, by John Simmons. Price 25 cents.

The Farmer's Guide, or a familiar illustration of the Horse Farrier Book of Receipts to preserve stock from the most dangerous diseases, either contagious or accidental, by D. C. McMullen. Price 64 cents.

A Natural History of Animals, illustrated by twelve colored plates, engraved from original drawings, by Jon Bragland. Price 87 1/2

A Natural History of Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and Insects, illustrated by twelve handsomely colored plates, engraved mostly from original drawings. Price 87 1/2 cents.

The Virginia Housewife, or Methodical Cook, by Mrs. Mary Randolph.

Seventy-five Receipts for Pastry, Cakes, and Sweetmeats, by Miss Leslie, of Philadelphia.

The American Frugal Housewife, dedicated to those who are not ashamed of Economy. Mrs. Child. "Economy is a poor man's revenue—extravagance, a rich man's ruin."

The Cook's Own Book, and Housekeeper's Register, comprehending all valuable receipts for cooking Meat, Fish, and Fowl, and composing every kind of soup, gravy, pastry, preserves, essences, &c. that have been published or invented during the last twenty years, with numerous original receipts, and a complete system of Confectionery.

The Baker's and Cook's Oracle, or a complete system of Baking, and Cooking, on a large, plain and comprehensive scale, adapted to the wants of Bakers, Cooks, and Housekeepers.

The Family Nurse, or companion of the Frugal Housewife, by Mrs. Child, revised by a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

The Farmer's Own Book, or family receipts for the Husbandman and Housewife; being a compilation of the very best Receipts on Agriculture, Gardening and Cookery, with rules for keeping farmer's accounts, by H. L. Burman.

Inquiries Concerning the Intellectual Powers, and the investigation of truth, by John Abercrombie, M. D. F. R. S., with additions and explanations to adapt the work to the use of schools and academies, by Jacob Abbott.

A Dictionary of Quotations which are in daily use, taken from the French, Latin, Greek, Spanish, and Italian Languages, together with a copious collection of law maxims and law terms, translated into English, with illustrations historical and idiomatic.

The History of the condition of Women in various nations and ages, by Mrs. D. L. Child.

Fashionable Amusements, by Rev. Dr. Thomson, with a recommended preface, by Rev. G. Spring.

The Juvenile Orator, or every Scholar's Book; being a series of simple rules in the art of reading, showing the proper application of the principal modulations of the voice to the enunciation of every species of sentence, with appropriate exercises in prose and verse.

The American Orator's Own Book, a manual of extemporaneous eloquence, including a course of discipline for the faculties of discrimination, arrangement, and oral discussion; and also practical exercises in reading, recitation and declamatory debate. Intended for the use of colleges, schools, students of oratory, and all public speakers.

American Oratory, or selections from the speeches of eminent Americans, containing the Speech of James Wilson, Jan., 1785, in Convention for the Province of Pennsylvania, in Vindication of the Colonies. Speech of Patrick Henry, on the Expediency of Adopting the Federal Constitution, delivered in the Convention of Virginia, June 5, 1788. Speech of Patrick Henry, March 23, 1775, in the Convention of Delegates of Virginia. Speech of Edmund Randolph, on the Expediency of Adopting the Federal Constitution, delivered in the Convention of Virginia, June 6, 1788. Speech of Patrick Henry, on the Expediency of Adopting the Federal Constitution delivered in the Convention of Virginia, June 7, 1788. Speech of Patrick Henry, on the same subject, delivered June 24, 1788. Speech of Fisher Ames, on the British Treaty, in the House of Representatives of the United States, April 28, 1793. Speech of Edward Livingston, on the Alien Bill, in the House of Representatives June 19, 1798. Speech of Gouverneur Morris, on the Judiciary Act, in the Senate, January 14, 1802. Speech of James A. Bayard, on the Judiciary Act, in the House of Representatives, February 19, 1802. Speech of Gouverneur Morris, relative to the Free Navigation of the Mississippi, in the Senate, February 25, 1803. Speech of John Randolph, March 5, 1806, in Committee of the whole House of Representatives, on Mr. Gregg's Resolution to Prohibit the Importation of British Goods into the United States. Speech of Josiah Quincy, in the House of Representatives of the United States, November 28, 1808. Speech of John Randolph, in the House of Representatives, December 10, 1811. Speech of John C. Calhoun in the House of Representatives, December 12, 1811. Speech of Mr. Gaston, of North Carolina, on the Loan Bill, in the House of Representatives, February 18, 1815. Speech of William Pinkney, on the Treaty Making Power, in the House of Representatives, January 10, 1816. Speech of William Pinkney, in the Senate, February 15, 1820, on the Missouri Question. Speech of John Randolph, on the Tariff Bill, delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, April 15, 1824. Speech of Daniel Webster, on the Panama Mission, in the House of Representatives, April 14, 1826. An Oration pronounced at Cambridge, before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, August 26, 1824. By Edward Everett. An Address, delivered at the Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825; by Daniel Webster. An Oration, delivered at Cambridge, on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Declaration of the Independence of the United States of America; by Edward Everett. A Discourse, in Commemoration of the Lives and Services of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, delivered in Faneuil Hall, Boston, August 2, 1826; by Daniel Webster. A Discourse, pronounced at Cambridge, before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, at the Anniversary Celebration on the 31st of August, 1826; by Joseph Story.

The Texan Emigrant, being a narration of the adventures of the author in Texas, and a description of the soil, climate, productions, minerals, towns, bays, harbors, rivers, institutions, and manners and customs of the inhabitants of that country; together with the principal incidents of fifteen years' residence in Mexico, and embracing a condensed statement of interesting events from the first European settlement in 1692 down to the year 1840.

Travels in the three great empires of Austria, Russia, and Turkey, by C. B. Elliott, in two volumes.

Algie Researches, comprising inquiries respecting the mental characteristics of the North American Indians, by Henry Schoolcraft.

Passages from the Remembrancer of Christopher Marshall, member of the committee of observation and inspection of the provincial conference, and the council of safety, during the revolutionary war.

Four Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity, delivered in Southwark, to the junior members of the society of Friends, by Joseph John Gurney.

Memoirs of Aaron Burr, with miscellaneous selections from his correspondence by M. L. Davis.

The Elements of Medical Chemistry, embracing those branches of chemical science which are calculated to illustrate or explain the different objects of medicine, and to furnish a chemical Grammar to the author's Pharmacologia. By J. A. Paris.

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(To be continued.)