ADVERTISEMENTS.

Brattleboro Academy

THE Winter Term will commence on Wednesday, December 14th. It is desirable that pupils should be present at the opening of the Term. The highly creditable examination of the classes at the close of the last term, under the Principal, Mr. J. R. GAUT, and Miss ELIZABETH H. CROSEY, Assistant, will have the effect, it is hoped, to secure a full School.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen from abroad, will be directed to pleasant boarding places in private families, by making inquiry of the Prin-cipal or of the Subscriber. C. KIDDER.

Brattleboro, Dec., 1842.

IMPORTANT LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENT

Please Read!

THE BOSTON MISCELLANY, AND LADY'S MOSTHLY MAGAZINE,

A new Folume commencing January, 1843.

The Publishers of this highly popular work, in making preparations for the publication of a new volume, would tender their heartfelt thanks to the reading public, for the exceedingly liberal patronage-far beyond their most sanguine expectations—which has been be-stowed upon their enterprise during the past year. Although a twelvemonth only has peculiar disadvantages, viz., the pressure of the times—the great competition in this line which they expected to meet from periodicals long since established on a solid basis, and the knowledge of the fact, that numerous attempts had been made previously, to locate a magazine of a purely literary character in this quarter of have the pride and satisfaction of pointing to a lengthy subscription list, which is augmenting every day. The kindness and encouragement extended thus far toward their work, have but served to stimulate them to still greater exertions, and to redouble their efforts to merit the favor of the reading community. To this end they have made and are still making the most extensive arrangements to bring out the miscellany for 1843 in a manner that will set all competition aside. It will be printed with new and beautiful type, on paper of the finest

texture and quality.

No pains or expense will be spared to render this volume the most valuable and attractive book of the season. Artists of the highest rank have been engaged to assist in the pictorial de-partment, and every number will be embellished

with magnificent Steel Engravings.

The publishers would call the attention of the public to the fact, that they admit nothing but Steel Engravings into their work. Those that have been given during the publication of noon. the first and second volumes have been spoken of in terms of the most unqualified approbation, and it will be their continued, unwearying endeavor to deserve the praise that has been so lavishly bestowed upon their efforts. They will continue to introduce new and original American subjects, Historical, Landscape and Picturesque, executed intevery variety of art, which will far exceed any thing of the kind that has ever been got up.

Richly Colored Fashions will be furnished

quarterly instead of monthly as heretofore, so that their less frequent recurrence, while it does not diminish their usefulness, will enable the publishers to supply a larger number of Steel Engravings of a much more general interest. The fashion plates will be accompanied with full and minute descriptions of the style of dress from the most authentic sources abroad. Each number will also contain two or more pages of new and popular Music, which will be republished immediately after its appearance in Europe, together with many of the best American

Literary character of the Miscellany-In this department of the work, it is the intention of the publishers to make a decided change:to introduce greater variety in the matter, to give a larger proportion of articles of a lighter and more sprightly character, and to increaits interest throughout; in a word, to remodel it entirely, and adapt it to the popular taste of the day, They wish to produce a work that will gratify most refined taste, and one that will redound to the honor and credit of American literature, at home and abroad. To place in the hand of the scholar and literary man, a periodical which they will open and peruse with pleasure, and to present to the gentler sex a companion for their leisure hours, and a never-failing source of entertainment and instruction. Such is their plan, and to carry it out fully, they are determined to spare no trouble or expense. Arrangements have been made, and negociations are still pending with writers of the most unquestionable talent and ability; which, when completed, will secure the aid of the most efficient corps of contributors in the United States.

Articles will be furnished in every department

of literature and the arts. It needs but a single glance at the annexed list of male and lemale writers to verify the promises of the publishers in regard to the future excellence of the work. The reader will perceive that thesewhich constitute but a portion of the army pledged to sustain the Miscellany—rank among the most celebrated writers in the world. It should be stated, however, that the claims the Magazine to the patronage of the public, are not rested on the popularity of its con-tributors, but upon the intrinsic merits of their

Time of Publication. The Miscellany will be forwarded to any part of the Union in sea-son for a simultaneous publication on the first of each month; consequently subscribers can depend upon receiving their numbers punctually on those days, before their contents have been anticipated by the journals of the day.

TERMS .- The very lowest terms that the Miscellany can be afforded-taking into conthe enormous expenses that the publishers are continually incurring to increase its value and its interest—are Three Dollars per annum in ADVANCE, for a single copy, or Two Copies for Five Dollars.

The cheapness of this work will doubtless be appreciated by every one.

Inducement to Clubs. - As friends and neigh

bors frequently wish to club together to facilitate remittances, we offer to such, or to any person who will obtain the names and secure

Bankrupt Notices. U. STATES DISTRICT COURT. VERMONT DISTRICT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

of Samuel Prentiss, District Judge, in Mont-pelier, in said District, on Thursday, the ninth day of February, 1848, ten o'clock, forenoon.

NOTICE to show cause against petition of HIRAM WELLMAN of Newfine, in said District, to be declared a Bankrupt, at the office of Samuel Prentiss, District Judge, in Mont-pelier, in said District, on Thursday, the ninth day of February, 1843, ten o'clock, forenoon.

NOTICE to show cause against petition of Wilson Davidson of Januarca, in said District, to be declared a Bankrupt, at the office of Samuel Prentiss, District Judge, in elapsed since it made its appearance in the lite-rary field, and that too under circumstances of uinth day of February, 1843, ten o'clock, fore

JEDEDIAH B. GOULD of Grafton, in said have. District, to be declared a Bankrupt, at the office of Samuel Prentiss, District Judge, in Montof a purely literary character in this quarter of the United States, and as often failed; yet they day of February, 1848, ten o'clock, forenoon.

NOTICE to show cause against petition of Ambrose L. Wellman of Townshend, in said District, to be declared a Bankrupt, at the office of Samuel Prentiss, District Judge, in Montpelier, in said District, on Thursday, the ninth day of February, 1843, ten o'clock, fore-

NOTICE to show cause against petition of NATHAN LAZELLE of Dover, in said District, to be declared a Bankrupt, at the office of Samuel Prentiss, District Judge, in Montpelier, in said District, on Thursday, the ninth day of February, 1843, ten o'clock, forenoon.

NOTICE to show cause against petition of JOHN H. LELAND of Londonderry, in said District, to be declared a Bankrupt, at the office of Samuel Prentiss, District Judge, in Montpelier, in said District, on [Thursday, the ninth day of February, 1843, ten o'clock, fore-

NOTICE to show cause against petition of Blanchard & Blodget and Cutus & Meriam, all of Boston, in the County of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, Creditors, that Foster A. Wheeler, of Putney in said District, be declared a Bankrupt, at the Office of Samuel Prentiss, District Judge, in Montpelier in said District, on Tuesday, the tenth day of January, 1843, ten o'clock, forenoon.

U. STATES DISTRICT COURT, VERMONT DISTRICT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice to show cause against Petitions Edwin M. Hollister of Brattleboro, Benjamin F. Stockwell of Brattleboro, William Cummings of Stratton, Samuel Thompson of Grafton, Thomas N. Whitcomb of Grafton, Samuel D. Woodburn of Grafton, Owen Woolley of Rockingham, Jonathan R. Knight of Dummerston, Joseph Shepard of Jamaica, William Hull of Whitingham, Eleazer P. Huntington of Townshend, Edward Aiken, 2d Oren Shelley of Stratton. Horace Cummings of Athens, Sewel Shelley of Athens, Amasa Wymam of Stratton, Deliverance Pike of Whitingham, Enoch R. Bowen of Whitingham, Edson L. Fuller of Whitingham, Ansel C. Toby of Whitingham, Timothy W. Bowen of Whitingham, Rufus Guild, Jr. of Rockingham, Leavitt Hall of Vernon, William W. Garfield of Rockingham, Ira F. Morse of Putney, Joel Aldrich of Westminster,

James Tower of Westminster, William Hale of Grafton, for their Discharge and Certificates as Bank rupts, at the Office of Samuel Prentiss, District ludge, in Montpelier, in said District, on Tues day, the tenth day of January, 1843, at ten

Particular Notice.

THE subscribers request payment by the 1st of January next, from those who have been indebted to them one year or more. WILLISTON & TYLER.

EOOKS & STATIONERY.

BOOKSTORE.

ALMANACS.

R. B. THOMAS'—Crockett's—Conjective Temperance—Christian and Pocket, at BOOKSTORE.

DR. SPALDING continues to perform all operations upon the Teeth with the best materials and in the most durable manner, at his Office one door south of Dutton & Clark's

Brattleboro, Oct. 6, 1842.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Probate District of Marlhoro, ss.

In Probate District of Marlhoro, ss

Wermont Dhoenir.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1842.

VERNOST AFFLUM FOR THE ISSASE. We DE ent to our readers to day, the Sixth Annual Re-NOTICE to show cause against petition of our State Asylum for the Insane. These Reports tion, but of the world, most carefully pre-Roswell, Houghton of Guillord, in said will be read with deep interest by the friends of this served and effectually promoted, such an District, to be declared a Bankrupt, at the office of Samuel Prentiss, District Judge, in Montgive an encouraging account of the condition and success of the Asylum. It is now ascertained beyond doubt that insanity, like other diseases, may NOTICE to show cause against petition of be cured by timely and proper treatment. And the DOTICE to show cause against petition of Benjamin Hadler, of Dummerston, in public must now be satisfied, that an Asylum is the if we would see morality and religion regar-said District, to be declared a Bankrupt, at the best place for those unfortunate beings who have ded, the arts and sciences cherished; phioffice of Samuel Prentiss, District Judge, in been bereft of teason. There they are not only safe Montpelier, in said District, on Thursday, the from harm, but have every attention and comfort which their condition demands. We are well satisfied, not only from the Reports referred to above, but from personal knowledge and observation, that our Asylum is conducted in a judicious and faithful manner, and that those persons who have friends or neighbors there, may be assured that they receive the best care and treatment from those who have charge of the Institution.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE .- In the Message of President Tyler we find more to approve than condemn. It is written in an able and dignified style, and if he had acted throughout in the spirit manifested in this Message, and the one at the opening of the first session of the present Congress, the dried up. great body of the Whigs would have very different But, as NOTICE to show cause against petition of Jensenau B. Gone of Greation of views of his administration from what they now

> The reasoning upon the Tariff is right in the main, yet the conclusion he comes to, recommendmoderated" as to destroy its protective feature.

> The Exchequer is brought forward, and its imif it can be so shaped as to promise good to the country. Had the President signed the second bank bill, which he voluntarily promised to do, when he urged Congress to frame and pass it, we should now be enjoying a better medium of exchanges than we think any exchequer would furnish. But let Congress pass the exchequer, and it is probable Tyler

THE TREATY-BESTON'S RESOLUTION .- Since the ratification of the Treaty, the injunction of secrecy being removed, the Madisonian has published the proceedings of the Senate while the subject was unintroduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the treaty and documents now der consideration, be recommitted to the committee on foreign relations, with instructions to report a resolution directing the President of the United States to take immediate possession of the disputed territory up to the line designated by the King of the Netherlands, and to maintain the state of Maine possession of the territory south of that line.

But one Senator, Sevier of Arkansas, was found colhardy enough to vote with Benton for the resoution. The resolution is equivalent to a declararation of war, and if the course of this Demagogue had been followed by a majority of the Senate, we should be involved in a war with England, instead of having the difficulty settled, as it has been; satisfactory to a great majority of the people of the United States, and England. We rejoice that this factious opposition found no more supporters.

AMERICAN PORK IN ENGLAND .- In consequence of the reduced rates of duty, American beef and pork find a market in England to some extent, and effort on their part; men who shall have a the price per pound is two or three pence cheaper than the meat sold by the English Butchers. Some of the large land holders have become alarmed, lest the cheapness of the American article should so much interfere with the grazing interests, that they would have to lower their rents.

Sir John Tyrrell, an extensive land holder, made a speech not long since at an agricultural dinner, in which he took occasion to deal a blow at Ameri-

partment has been cheated to a considerable extent; persons in different parts of the country have thro the means of writing on newspapers, transmitted to A FULL Supply, at Hard Times Prices, at each other much information that ought to be conthe margin of which is written any communication, should be charged the same as letters carried the the heart to the extremities of the body, carsame distance.

But it appears to us that the Post Master General, in his recent letters giving instructions to the 15 deputies, carries the matter rather too far. In a letter to a gentleman in Kentucky, who had been in Operations on the Teeth. the habit of sending papers to his son, with his own name on them, not written by himself, and on to the intellect of the nation, lasting, irre-which the Postmaster had charged letter postage,—pressible energy. The discovery of many "Il A. write his name on the margin of a paper and send that to a friend by mail, he conveys to him several distinct ideas or facts: lst, that he is still alive; 2d, that he is well enough to write; 3d, that he remembers him, though distant; 4th, that he has sent him by mail the very newspaper on which he has written his name, or caused it to be done; and 5th, he tells his friend where he is."

Now, are not the most of these facts distinctly communicated by writing the name of the friend, on the margin of the paper, to whom it is addressed,

WEST POINT, Dec. 10, 1842. To the Editor of the Vermont Phonix:

Dear Sir :- I proceed now, as I proposed in my last, to speak of the superiority, necessity and advantages of a National University, and take the ground, that, if we would port of the Trustees, and of the Superintendent, of see the true interests, not only of this nalished. If we would enjoy the benign protection of institutions bought by the blood of our fathers, and see them transmitted, a blessing to those who shall come after us; ted, and man himself fully fitted for his allotted station; then we must hail the day when a great central and inexhaustable Fountain shall be opened, from whence all these blessings may flow. When this infant people shall have become a great and mighty nation, and filled all the land, the little rivulets, that have hitherto supplied our wants, will atterly fail. A mighty reservoir of pure, self-supplying and life-giving waters, must be established in the heart of the nation, or before the lapse of many generations, our few ordinary and isolated cisterns will have

But, aside from metaphor, let us turn our tion, in a literary and intellectual point of view, and the necessity of an Institution of this nature will be still more apparent. We ing " moderate duties," may be mischievous in its boast, that among our citizens, intelligence operation. We do not wish to have the Tariff so and learning in their humbler grades, are more generally diffused, than among almost any other people. True, if we consider name portance urged upon Congress. Under the existing circumstances we go for the Exchequer, and Colleges, Academies, Seminaries, High hope it may be adopted at the earliest moment. Let Schools, and Common Schools in abun-Congress take up the subject at once, and adopt it, dance. But these, at least, can only furnish the mind with first principles. Moreover, the time and labor of Professors and Teachers in these institutions, must be supremely devoted to the business of instruction .-When such a multiplication of duties, as at present is imposed upon each of these, it is unreasonable to expect that they should do more than arrange, modify and disseminate would indeed become dangerous and terria few of the more general and obvious principles of science and learning. To penetrate the vast mines of truth, that have reproceedings of the Senate while the subject was under discussion, in secret session. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, strongly opposed the treaty, and treasures, without deriving immediate and practical advantage therefrom; to fathom the mighty ocean of beauty, for the gems there concealed, while the treasures fall not into the adventurer's hands; to soar aloft in the regions of thought and imagination, that others may be gratified with the sublimity and inspiration of poetry; or to ascend the rugged mountains of science, there to contempiate the abstract and speculative princi-ples of nature, in the bright beams of her own sun-to do all this, requires more than a few detached efforts of professional men, whose own appropriate duties are already too numerous and oppressive. It requires the uninterrupted labors of a body of men, who shall devote their whole lives, and all their powers, each to a single object of pursuit; men whose minds shall be relieved from all the pressing cares of life, by having all their wants abundantly supplied without this busy people are daily agitated and har- gowns were

be a contracting, gravitating mass of inanipower. And as the blood—life's nutriment remember that marriage has its bonds, let on Roads and Canada Steels and Remain, Language of the heart to the extremities of the extremities of the extremities of the extremities of rying health and vigor to every part of the frame, so, through every portion of our republican system, from this self-supplying fountain, would flow abundant streams of knowledge and high mental enterprize, giving impulse to talent, vitality to genius, and pressible energy. The discovery of many important truths would, doubtless, be made; the cause of letters would be revived; the field of useful arts cultivated; the domain of science extended; and a higher and more healthful tone would be given to the mental being of individuals and of the whole nation.

The nature of our republican institutions, and the present political aspect of the country, demand the establishment of a National University. Is it urged in reply, though we have, as yet, had no National University, our and felt. Man will learn that there is no magic power, no virtue, no conservative principle in the mere name or form of government. Its efficacy must be derived from another source,-from the mighty power of

truth, of letters, and of religion. Other systems of Government may be preserved and perpetuated as well, and perhaps served and perpetuated as well, and perhaps some even better, under the reign of ignorance and superstition, than if the minds of people were cultivated and stored with knowledge. But not so with Republicanism. Where the states are divided and subdivided, and political rights and privileges Military Affairs—Messrs. Crittenden, Hunting ton, Merrick, Benton and Wilcox.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Crittenden, Hunting ton, Merrick, Benton and Wilcox.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Sarrow, Fulton, Smith of Int. Institution must, sooner or later, be estabare equally distributed and enjoyed, it is very natural that strong excitement, bordering upon violence, be produced among the we would see the mind enlarged and elevainto fierce commotion, and all the feelings and passions of men are kindled, so that society seems shaken to the very centre, during the discussion of some agitating question, or the adjustment of conflicting interests.

Our only hope in such a state of things, is in the overpowering influence of religious sentiment, and an elevated style of letters. In the efficacy of the former, we have much confidence. Yet it is not sufficient of itself. It must be clad in garments of knowledge; it must be equipped in weapons of art; it must be adorned with the refinement and beauty of learning. And when the day of decline in letters, in this country, shall come, and the American citizen shall attempt to attention to the actual condition of the nachise, unguided by the light of wisdom, and ungoverned by the genial influence of sound learning, we may rest assured, that all which we now admire and love, and boast of in our political institutions, will be sacrificed to St promote the selfish purposes of designing men and aspiring demagogues. The bold and daring spirit of our people, once emancipated from the moral restraints of wisdom, intelligence and virtue; once set free from that power of reason and understanding, that springs only from a state of high intellectual culture, could no more be controlled than the tornado that spreads ruin and devastation over the face of the earth. The diversities of feeling, and the fermentations of prejudice and antipathy, and the angry passions of wayward and selfish politicians,

In conclusion, then, if we would refute the disgraceful charges of other nations, that we have no literature of our own, or at least, but a stinted and despicable one; if we would elevate our intellectual standard, and quicken the moral and mental energies of the people to engage in the loftier pursuits of truth and letters; if we would lay a founda-tion, on which may be reared a literary su-perstructure, that, like our political, in point of beauty, excellence and glory, shall equal, if not surpass, that of every other nation-England herself not excepted ;-if we would have the vital interests of the nation preserved and promoted, her happiness secured, and political dignity sustained and cherished; and if we would earn the blessings and not the curses of future generations, the approbation, and not the reproach of future travellers, then let the nation be blessed and adorned with a National University.

Yours, &c.

from all the pressing cares of life, by having all their wants abundantly supplied without effort on their part; men who shall have a place for retirement and study, secluded from all the stormy commotions, with which simcox eight years ago, at which time my the stormy commotions, with which stormy commotions, with which stormy commotions, with which storms ago, at which time my storms and study. Simcox eight years ago, at which time my storms and study. Simcox eight years ago, at which time my storms and study. Simcox eight years ago, at which time my storms and study. Simcox eight years ago, at which time my storms are storms and study. Simcox eight years ago, at which time my storms are storms and study. Simcox eight years ago, at which time my storms are storms as a storm and study. Simcox eight years ago, at which time my storms are storms as a storm and study. Simcox eight years ago, at which time my storms are storms as a storm and study. Simcox eight years ago, at which time my storms are storms as a storm and study. Simcox eight years ago, at which time my storms are storms as a storm and study. Simcox eight years ago, at which time my storms are storms as a storm and study. Simcox eight years ago, at which time my storms are storms as a storm and study. Simcox eight years ago, at which time my storms are storms as a storm and study. Simcox eight years ago, at which time my storms are storms as a storm and study. Simcox eight years ago, at which time my storms are storms as a storm and study. this busy people are daily agitated and har-rassed; and men who shall be encouraged eyes. Now, sir, you will readily conceive by tokens of sympathy and approbation, and that no woman can completely hook-and-eye by tokens of sympathy and approbation, and that no woman can completely hook-and-eye On Public Lands—Mesers. J. Morrow, Casey, T. by evidence that their labors are appreciated herself. Whilst a spinster, she obtains the Smith, Gentry, Bronson, Howard, Chapman, fire by evidence that their labors are appreciated by their own contemporaries. Now the state, or nation, is the best, if not the only source, from which such ample and permanent provision may be expected. And if such a class of men enjoy the respect and of my marriage, Simcox, like an affectionate specifically described by evidence that their labors are appreciated berself. Whilst a spinster, she obtains the sid of her sister, cousin, mother, or Betty, the maid. When she becomes a married woman, the hook-and-eye duty naturally devolves upon the husband. For the first year of my marriage, Simcox, like an affectionate such a class of men enjoy the respect and of my marriage, Simcox, like an affectionate steep. can pork. He said it was a matter of notoricty that nent provision may be expected. And if volves upon the husband. For the first year the imported pork wasted very materially in boiling, such a class of men enjoy the respect and of my marriage, Simcox, like an affectionate even to the matter of one half. The reason of this sympathy due to them from the great mass husband, hook-and-eyed the whole eight; great waste, he said, he had learned by persons who of people, for their self-denying zeal and la- the second year, he somewhat peevishly rehad recently been in America. That in America bors, that respect and sympathy must derive stricted his attention to seven; the third to the sheep were so worthless, that, except in a few its origin and its tone from "the powers that six; the fourth to five; the fifth to four; instances, the skin only was used, while the carcass be,"-primarily, from the state-and then and so on decreasing, until this morning, was thrown sway! And the way in which the public sentiment will follow freely in the the anniversary of our eighth wedding daywas thrown sway! And the way in which the pork was fatted was this—the pigs ate the sheep.—
These statements we apprehend will be entirely new to our farmers who fatten pork—and send yearly so many fine sheep to Brighton. Sir John has been the possible of the possible of the sheep.—
These statements we apprehend will be entirely new to our farmers who fatten pork—and send yearly so many fine sheep to Brighton. Sir John has been the concentrated the initial possible of the dearest and fondest recollections, he dropped another hook-and-eye, intimating the anniversary of our eighth wedding day—when you would have supposed him possessed by the dearest and fondest recollections, he dropped another hook-and-eye, intimating and Black. to our farmers who fatten pork-and send yearly so see an Institution rising up, in which shall he dropped another hook-and-eye, intimating and Black. many fine sheep to Brighton. Sir John has been finely hoaxed.

See an Institution rising up, in which shall be concentrated the intellectual nerve and sinew of the nation. Thither will be gathered men of genius, thought and invention; of strong intellect and high attainments.—

General appears determined, if possible, to prevent the transmission of anything through the mails, that shall convey any "ideas or facts," without paying letter postage. It is well known that the Design of the case of many fine sheep to Brighton. Sir John has been be concentrated the intellectual nerve and to me that for the term of his natural life he hands; and by their mutual contributions, selfishness of man. They will, I hope, take they will increase their treasures and multi- warning by my condition, and ere they enter ply the stores of knowledge. Nor will this into matrimony, stipulate for a due performance of toilette attention on the part of their veyed in letters, and be subject to letter postage.

This should be stopped, and every newspaper, on power. And as the blood—life's nutriment remember that marriage has its bonds, let

> The wife of Mr. Sylvester Lyon, of Hanover Neck, Morris county, N. J., aged 44 years, on the 27 ult. expired, a week after Department. (This is understood not to giving birth to a pair of twins, which were differ materially from his Exchequer plan of a great natural curiosity. They are daugh- last session.) The bill was twice read and ters, each one entirely perfect in its form, ordered printed. except that both are connected together .-From the centre of the breast to the bottom of the abdomen, they are united together priate committees. into one, the whole breadth of the body; the two faces lying side by side together in ting the Committee on the Judiciary to inclose contact; and the arm of each, crossing quire into the expediency of directing the the other on either side, as in a very affec- Secretary of State to communicate with the tionate embrace. They survived their birth proper State authorities for information with

of the clubbing terms, all arrearages must be first paid, and the amount of the subscription forwarded in advance, post paid. This rule we shall strictly adhere to in all cases. Editate United States, who will give this prospectus three or more insertions, and forward a pectus three or more insertions, and forward a convey of the naper containing it, marked with the United States, who will give this prospectus three or more insertions, and forward a copy of the paper containing it, marked with ink, to the publication office of the Miscellany, in Boston, will be regularly furnished with the numbers of the work for 1848.

In unmbers of the work for 1848.

Address, post paid, BRADBURY, SODEN, and Conveys every idea that they were cause,) the said named Executor is directed to publish a Copy of the Record of the School Street, Boston, or 127 Nas-BALES relected Buffalo Robes just receivof ed by

C. TOWNSLEY & SON

BALES relected Buffalo Robes just receivA true Copy from the Record.

A true Copy f fathers who fought and bled for them. Take covered that they were not in the stage, and Public opinion was much against it, and he

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1869 The chair announced the following SENATE. as the Committees of the Senate : Committee on Foreign Relations .- Mesers A.

Committee on Forcign Relations.—Messrs. Ancher, Berrien, Buchanan, Tailmadge and Cheese Finance—Messrs Evans, Graham, Woodbury, Berrien and Crittenden.

Commerce—Messrs Huntington, King, Woodbridge, Barrow and Wright.

Williams and McRoberts.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Bayard, Barrow, Williams, Choate and Graham.

Public Lands—Messrs. Smith of Ind., Tallmadge, Walker, Huntington and Conrad.

Private Land Claims-Messrs, Henderson, Los. Fappan, Fulton and Sprague.

Indian Affairs—Messra White, Morehead, Scrie-Phelps and Benton. Claims—Mesars. Graham, Wright, Woodbridge.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs Phelps, Williams, Clayton, Smith of Conn. and Allen.

Clayton, Smith of Conn. and Allen.
Judiciary—Messas. Berrien, Clayton, Daylon,
Walker and Kerr.
Post Office and Post Roads—Messas. Mernet,
Simmons, McRoberts, Conrad and Miller.
Roads and Canals.—Messas. Porter, White,
Young, King and Cuthbert.
Pensions—Messas. Bates, Phelps, Bagby, Allen,
and Sevier.

and Sevier.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Miller, Bayard. King, Kerr and Young.
Patents and Patent Office-Messra. Kerr, Perer, Henderson, Wilcox and Storgeon. Retrenchment-Messrs Morehead, Graham, Ma

Fullon and Sprague.
Public Buildings—Mesers. Dayton and Evans.
Contingent Expenses—Mesers. Tappan, White.

Printing-Messra Clayton, Williams and Sprago, Engrossed Bills-Messrs. Conrad, Bagby and orgeon. Library-Messrs. Woodbridge, Tappan and

In announcing the Committees the President ented that the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations had been changed at his own request, and for teasons which were satisfactory to the chair. Sundry memorials were presented. Mr Benton presented one asking the following information of the President: First, the number of

information of the President: First the number a vessels designed for the coast of Africa under the late Treaty with Great Britain—the coat of repair of said vessels—the number of men designed to be kept in employ—the probable amount of losses at men in the squadron, the probable annual expense of the same—whether the squadron is to be of a guns or more, and the whole number of guns expected to be kept affoat, including all the expenses of the same. The resolution was read once, and is consideration being objected to at this time by Mr. Evans, it was laid over.

Mr. Benton parameted a Resolution of repair to the same of th

Evans, it was laid over.

Mr. Benton presented a Resolution as an amendment to that offered on Thursday by Mr. Bayare, proposing the rescinding of the Expunging Resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of the country are due to General Jackson, Ex-President of the United States, for having by his courage, patriotism and sagacity, in removing the Deposities from the Bank sagacity, in removing the Deposities from the Bank. States, for having by his courage, patriotism and sagacity, in removing the Deposites from the Bank of the United States in 1833, and in putting his reto upon the renewed Charter of the Bank in 1832, thereby saved the Government and the People of the United States from the pecuniary loss, the political corruption and the moral pollution which a longer connexion with that institution must have brought upon them.

The amendment lies upon the table, with the original resolution of Mr. Bayard, proposing to reseind the Expanging resolution.

The Senate after receiving notice of an intention to introduce several bills, on motion of Mr. Line, The following are the principal Standing Com-mittees auronneed to-day in the House of Repre-

sentatives: On Elections-Messrs. Halstead, Blair, Barton, Borden, Cravens, Gamble, Turney, Houston and Reynolds.
On Ways and Menns-Messrs. Fillmore, Betts,

Roosevelt and Saunders.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Underwood, Summers, Randall and Lowell.
On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Wise, Calhoun of

Mass., J. C. Clark, Burnell, Fessenden, Rhelt, Mallory, Clifford and Wood.

ney and Snyder.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Stanley, Pendleton,
Goggin, Campbell of Tenn., Stokeley, Butler of
Ky., Sollers, Miller and J. T. Mason.

On Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Taliaferre, Rodney, Clarke, Matthiot, Andrews, Babcock, Mat-thews, Fornance and Smith of Va. On Roads and Cannia—Messrs. McKennan, Lane,

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

Mr Tallmadge, on leave, introduced a bill amending the acts establishing the Treasury

The President's Message was then taken up and without debate referred to the appro-

The resolution of Mr Tallmadge, instrucregard to the operation of the Bankrupt law, coming up, Mr Crittenden said it would re-Laughable.-The Lexington, Ky., Intelli- quire considerable time to abtain all the in-