The Connecticut Courant.

VOL. LXXI.....NO. 3660. HARTFORD, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1835. PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

CONNECTICUT COURANT.
PUBLISHED BY
GOODWIN & CO.
FIFTEEN RODS NORTH-WEST OF THE STATE-HOUSE, HARTFORD.

Price Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance —a liberal discount made to companies.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar—every after continuation Twenty Cents.

No accounts will be opened for Advertisements sent from a distance.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH.	☉ R.	☉ S.	D. INC.	R. ☽ S.
16 Monday,	6 6	5 54	2 48	8 23
17 Tuesday,	6 5	5 55	2 50	9 40
18 Wednesday,	6 3	5 57	2 54	10 53
19 Thursday,	6 2	5 58	2 56	Morn.
20 Friday,	6 0	6 0	3 0	0 7
21 Saturday,	5 59	6 1	3 2	1 13
22 Sunday,	5 57	6 3	3 6	2 11

First Quarter, 7th, 11h. morning.
Full Moon, 14th, 5h. afternoon.
Last Quarter, 20th, 9h. morning.
New Moon, 29th, 5h. morning.

CARPETINGS.
JOHN OLMSTED,

Is opening, in his New Carpet Room, his Spring supply of

CARPETINGS, comprising the most extensive assortment of new and rich Goods he has ever offered. Every article in the Carpet and Furniture Dry Goods line sold 10 per cent. cheaper than they can be purchased in New-York.

Also, a full assortment of Black and Colored SILKS, purchased before the late rise, and will be sold at old prices.

Will receive by first Boats his full Spring supply of Dry Goods. Customers desirous of purchasing Carpets or Silks, will do well to call before the assortment is broken.

March 2. 58

FRENCH GOODS.

The subscribers have opened a large assortment of

BLACK and Colored SILKS, for Dresses, of *superior quality*, and as low as ever before offered in this market. Those who expect to purchase this spring, will do well to call and examine, and purchase before they rise. CATLIN & CO.

March 2. 58

NEW GOODS.
H. B. CHAFFEE & CO.

Have this day received from New-York, an additional supply of

DRY GOODS, suited to the present and approaching season. Among them are a splendid assortment of *Silks, Prints, Ginghams, Linens, Laces, Crewel, French Working Cotton, &c., &c.*

March 2. 58

SHELL COMBS, &c.
AARON CLAPP,

Has just received a large assortment of

SHELL and Imitation SHELL COMBS, wrought and plain, large and small, some new patterns, and unusually low.

Also, Shell Combs Repaired, and Old Shell Combs made into handsome Quilled, at short notice, by an experienced hand.

Hartford, February 9. 6w55

CARPETING.

4000 Yards, just received, and now opened. The Patterns new and beautiful, selected for City trade, and will be sold less than New-York or Boston prices.

CATLIN & CO.

Corner Main and Asylum-streets, March 2. 58

HONEY.

THIS DAY RECEIVED, BY

LEE & BUTLER.

March 2. 58

CASH.

THE subscribers are prepared to make liberal advances on all kinds of Goods left with them for sale. Sales to be made at private sale or at Auction, according to the direction of the owner. Convenient storage can be had in a Ware Room in Pratt-street.

Large quantities of the following articles have been sold by them:—Dry Goods, Hardware, Clocks, Household Furniture, of all kinds—Andirons and Shovel and Tongs, Bellows, Books, Paper, Green Window Blinds, &c.

B. HUDSON & CO.

February 9. 6w55

SOAP AND CANDLES.

400 Boxes old No. 1 Bar Soap.
200 Boxes Candles, assorted sizes.
100 Bbls. first quality Old Soft Soap.

WANTED,

Tried and Rough Tallow, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Ashes and Grease, Damaged Lard and Butter, received in exchange for Soap, as usual.

BENJAMIN FOWLER, Jr., Agent.

Commerce-street, ten rods south of the Great Bridge, December 22. 13w48

VEGETABLE COUGH LOZENGES,

Prepared from the Original Recipe, by

JOHN K. PALMER, M. D., BOSTON, MASS.

THIS valuable Medicine has been extensively used for the last fifteen years, in the form of Pills, by an eminent Physician, as a remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthma, and all pulmonary affections, with the most astonishing success. The proprietor having had frequent opportunities of witnessing its beneficial effects, and having seen patients apparently in the last stages of Consumption restored to health, feels desirous that the Medicine should be more generally known and the public benefitted by it. He has therefore, procured the original recipe and put it up in the form of Lozenges, they being more pleasant to take than Pills, more convenient, and less liable to accidents than in a liquid, besides this, the Lozenges by being slowly dissolved in the mouth, will better allay the irritation in the throat, which is the immediate cause of Cough.

This Medicine is composed of vegetables, and combines all the valuable materials contained in the different cough mixtures, in a more concentrated form. It is perfectly safe, and can be given to the youngest child.

For sale by
HARVEY SEYMOUR, Sole Agent.

Hartford, March 2. 58

VEGETABLE ANTI BILIOUS PILLS.

THE REV. B. HIBBARD'S *Vegetable Family Bilious Pills*, have proved of the highest efficacy in relieving and curing many obstinate and dangerous complaints, as well as eradicating many harrassing and painful symptoms of disease. The worst cases of Chronic Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Dyspeptic Consumption, have been entirely cured by them; also, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fever, Bloody Flux, Cholic, Diarrhœa, the premonitory symptoms of Cholera (of which many hundred cases have been cured,) Dysentery, Piles, &c. They exert a powerful and salutary influence in restoring the stomach and liver to healthy action—in removing all morbid obstructions, and equalizing the circulation of the blood—they are certain in their operation, and act without enfeebling the system, or causing pain. When once employed by families, they will be preferred for general use, as they can at all times be depended upon. Travellers and Seamen will find them equally invaluable—being convenient to carry, and are certain to ward off disease if taken when the first symptoms appear.

Price, 3s per box, accompanied with ample directions. All orders punctually attended to, by

T. R. HIBBARD,
Wholesale Agent, 228 Bowery.

New-York, October 13. 23w38

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *BISSELL & HASKELL*, whose Notes or Accounts have become due, are requested to settle the same without further notice, and without delay.

ELI B. HASKELL.

East-Windsor, March 2. 58

COTTON.

324 Bales New-Orleans, Alabama, and Upland COTTON, *in store and shortly expected.*

For sale by
DANIEL BUCK & CO.

March 2. 58

WANTED,

A Young Man, about sixteen years of age, as Clerk in a Store a few miles from this City, where a large business is done. A line addressed to C. H., and left at Hartford Post-Office, will receive attention.

March 2. 58

COMPOUND CHLORINE TOOTH PASTE

THE manufacturer of this article having been a practical Dentist, has spared no pains to make it the most safe, efficacious, agreeable, and convenient compound, for preserving the Teeth and Gums, in a clean and healthy condition, correcting the taint arising from carious teeth or fœtid breath, and entirely removing any unpleasant taste from the mouth or any thing offensive in the breath after smoking or chewing. It is put up in neat earthen boxes, and will be found more convenient, agreeable, and economical than wash or powder.

For sale by
HARVEY SEYMOUR, Sole Agent.

Hartford, March 2. 58

AT COST.

In consequence of new arrangements in business, the entire Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES in our Store is offered at Wholesale or Retail, at Cost, for Cash. The Boots and Shoes are fresh and in prime order. The assortment is very extensive, consisting of

MEN'S, Boys, and Children's calf and cowhide Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' Kid, Seal, Lasting, and Leather Boots and Shoes.

Misses and Children's Shoes, of every description.

Rubbers, both Over Shoes, and lined and bound.

Many of the above are in the original package, as received from the Manufacturer.

☞ Country Merchants will find this a splendid opportunity to fill up their assortment from a desirable stock.

The Shoes will be sold, and the sale must be finished in a few weeks. *Great Bargains* given to all who will call soon.

LOVELAND & CO.

Hartford, under the Free Church, March 2. 58

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an order from the Court of Probate for the District of Stafford, we the subscribers, Trustees of all the estate of Brayton Whitmore, of Stafford, in the County of Tolland, an insolvent debtor, said estate having been assigned to us by said Whitmore for the benefit of all his creditors, hereby give notice, that we shall, on the 30th day of March, 1835, at one o'clock, P. M., sell at Public Auction, on the premises, (unless previously disposed of at private sale,) all the real and personal estate assigned by said Whitmore to us as Trustees, for the benefit of his creditors. Said estate consists of one Cotton Factory, and the following Machinery: 1 Mule with 180 Spindles, 5 Spinning Frames, 384 Spindles, 1 Drawing Frame, 1 Taunton Speeder, 12 Cards, 1 Warper, 1 Spooler, 1 Dresser, 10 Power Looms, 2 Pickers, 1 Iron Turning Engine, and other Apparatus; Cans and Tools, Stoves and Pipe, with about thirty acres of Land, four Dwelling-Houses, one Barn, one Store, one Blacksmith's Shop and Tools, and one-fourth part of a Saw-Mill, together with Cotton Cloth, Yarn in the Works, and other articles, and is pleasantly situated within one mile of Stafford Mineral Springs.

PARLEY CONVERSE, SAMUEL STRICKLAND, } Trustees.

March 2, 1835. 58

NOTICE.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of Berlin, will be sold at public sale, on the 10th day of March instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the Clock Shop of Olcott Cheney, in Berlin, in the County of Hartford, the personal property of said Olcott Cheney, for the benefit of his creditors, viz.

380 Wood Clocks, also, Clock Weights, Bells and Hands, Wheels, Pinions, &c.; wood materials for making Clocks, Old Brass; also, rough materials for 500 Clock Cases, Locks and Hinges, Varnish, Mahogany and Cherry Plank, one fine Gold Watch, five Silver Watches, six Patent Hanging Lamps, with various other articles.

ELISHAMA BRANDEGEE, Trustee.

Berlin, March 2, 1835. 58

NOTICE

IS hereby given to Levi Goodwin, Horace Goodwin, Joseph Ellsworth, George C. Skinner, estate of Charles Burbidge, Ashbel Cowles, Elihu Millard and Chauncy Bryant, Frederick Bange, estate of Benjamin Risley, Joel Porter, Joseph Roberts, Abial Taylor's heirs, William Taylor, and Pomp Equality's heirs, residents and non-residents of the Town of East-Hartford, whose Town and State Taxes on Levy of 1832 and 1833, remain unpaid, that so much of their Real Estate as will be sufficient to settle the same, with legal cost and charges, will be sold at public auction, at the public sign-post, in East-Hartford, on the 4th day of May 1835, at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon.

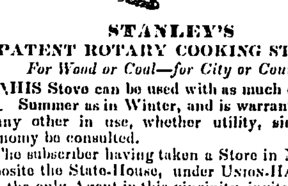
JOSEPH C. TREAT, Collector.

East-Hartford, March 2, 1835. 58

WANTED,

A New Milch COW, if in every respect "first rate." Enquire at the Sign of the "GOOD SAMARITAN."

March 2. 58



STANLEY'S
PATENT ROTARY COOKING STOVES,

For Wood or Coal—for City or Country.

THIS Stove can be used with as much economy in Summer as in Winter, and is warranted superior to any other in use, whether utility, simplicity, or economy be consulted.

The subscriber having taken a Store in Main-street, opposite the State-House, under Union-Hall, and being the only Agent in this vincinity, invites the public to call and examine for themselves. There are four sizes of Stanley's Patent, the largest of which is designed for extensive Public Houses.

The subscriber has also for sale, Russia and English STOVE-PIPE, at the lowest prices.

Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Work, done at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

BENJAMIN CASE.

Hartford, December 15. *tf47

GEORGE RIPLEY & CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
LUMBER,

Thirty rods east of the New Stone Bridge, offer for sale at their Lumber Yard and Saw-Mill, on reasonable terms,

1200,000 Rived and Sawed Shingles.
1000,000 Merchantable Boards and Plank.
400,000 Clear and Merchantable Clapboards.
100,000 Clear Boards and Plank.
200,000 Joist and Scantling.
200,000 Square Chesnut and Pine Timber.
150,000 Round Timber, to saw to order.
100,000 Eastern Lath.
1,000 Fence Posts.

Hartford, January 5. 26w50

GARDEN SEEDS,
FOR EARLY SOWING.

EARLY Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Brocoli, Egg Plant, and Tomatoe Seed, with a full assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds.

For sale at the Sign of the
"GOOD SAMARITAN."

March 2. 4w58

BUCK-WHEAT WANTED.

1000 Bushels *BUCK-WHEAT* wanted, for which the highest price in cash will be paid, if delivered soon at the Mills of the subscribers, twenty rods west of the Stone Bridge.

FOR SALE,

300 Tons of Fresh Ground PLASTER, by the ton or bushel, of as good quality as any in the United States, and as cheap.

Rye, Corn, and Buck-Wheat taken in exchange for Plaster.

Rye Flour, Indian Meal, and Provender; Burr and Pittsfield Mill Stones.

Farmers and Dealers who may be in want of any of the above articles, are respectfully invited to call before they purchase elsewhere.

NICHOLS & DANIELS.

Hartford, February 2. 13w54

Just published by the subscribers, New Editions of

GEOGRAPHICAL and Chronological CHARTS, neatly printed and colored, which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

ALSO,

A variety of *MAPS, PRINTS*, and other articles in their line, which they will sell on as favorable terms as their neighbors.

Those who wish to purchase any of the above articles, are invited to call at their stand, Old Post Office Building, third story, State-street, one door east of the Hartford Bank.

N. B. Wanted immediately, several competent and responsible Agents, to circulate a Map in the Western States.

CASE & WATERS.

Hartford, February 2. 13w54

AGENTS WANTED.

25 Or 30 Active Men, to circulate three very valuable publications. Great encouragement will be given, and constant employment.

HUTCHISON & DWIER, Or
B. B. BARBER.

Exchange-Buildings, February 9. tf55

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

A Lot on Main-street, opposite Mr. Roderick Terry's, and next east of Mr. Oliver C. Phelps, 40 feet front, and 144 deep.

A delightful Lot on Main-street, next south of the late residence of Judge Peters, deceased, 100 feet front and rear, and 160 deep.

Also, the Lot on Morgan-street, next west of the John Smith House, so called, about 91 feet front by 160 feet deep.

Easy terms of payment will be offered, on application to WILLIAM ELY.

Hartford, February 23. tf57

GIRL WANTED.

A Girl, of good character, and who is acquainted with doing House-work, is wanted by the subscriber to do work in a small family, to whom good wages will be given. Enquire at the Store of T. M. & J. Allyn, Asylum-street.

JOB ALLYN.

Hartford, March 2. tf58

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having formed a connection in the Dry Goods Business, No. 6, Cedar-street, New-York, hereby requests that all Accounts not settled, may be closed as soon as convenient with Mr. *C. D. Cowles*, at the Store lately occupied by the subscriber; and would respectfully invite those who have favored him with their liberal patronage, to call on his successor, Mr. *C. D. Cowles*, who will keep a general assortment of Staple Goods.

Plainville Accounts will be found at the Lumber Yard Office, near Steele's Tavern.

A. F. WILLIAMS.

Farmington, February 9, 1835. 6w56

N. RUGGLES,

CAN accommodate eight or ten genteel Boarders, on moderate terms, at the House he formerly occupied, in Main-street, lately occupied by Col. E. G. Cutler.

Hartford, January 5. *tf50

NEW BOOKS.
R. WHITE,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

IS now opening a general assortment of the most approved *SCHOOL BOOKS*, which are offered on the most favorable terms, at wholesale and retail. Merchants and teachers who are in the way of supplying Schools, may find it for their interest to call before they purchase elsewhere.

R. W. continues to offer on the same favorable terms as usual, a full assortment of Theological, Classical, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books.

He also publishes a *QUARTO FAMILY BIBLE*, on fine paper, with Cann's Marginal References, which is offered much less than the usual price.

R. W. receives subscriptions for the celebrated *PENNY MAGAZINE, and PENNY CYCLOPEDIA*, new publications received as soon as published, a number of which are received this day.

Exchange-Buildings, South Front, January 5. *tf50

PAPER & SCHOOL BOOKS
GOODWIN & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE,

2000 Reams Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Folio Post, Foolscap, and Letter Paper, of a great variety of qualities, from the finest down to the more common kinds, which they offer in quantities, or at retail, on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

WRAPPING PAPER, a great variety of kinds, together with CARTRIDGE and BONNET PAPER.

They likewise have for sale an extensive assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Embracing the various kinds in use in this part of the country, all of which they are selling in quantities or at retail, at the lowest prices.

November 10. tf42

FIRE FRAMES, PUMPS, &c.

At the State-street Iron Foundry.

THE subscribers are manufacturing *Fire Frames*, of various sizes, and from most splendid Patterns. The above article will be generally kept on hand, and those wanting will do well to call.

CAST IRON PUMPS, of different patterns. Those wanting Pumps, for Wells or Cisterns, can be supplied with a new and superior article.

Also, can be found by enquiring at the above Foundry, a first rate Mill Wright, one that has had much experience in building and putting up Machinery in Mills and Factories, and a Man who can be relied on.

SHEPARD & WOODRUFF.

Hartford, December 8. tf46

GRINDSTONES.

260 Pieces Water Grindstones.
1500 do. small Blue Sheet do.

For sale by
S. TUTTLE & SONS.

January 5. *tf50

THE HARTFORD, STATE-STREET,
IRON FOUNDRY.

RICHARD SHEPARD, having admitted SAMUEL WOODRUFF as a partner, the business will be conducted under the firm of

SHEPARD & WOODRUFF.

Iron Castings, for Mills and Factories, of every description, made to order, at short notice.

Ploughs and Plough Castings, of various Patterns, constantly on hand, made by the most experienced workmen.

Patterns, of all kinds, made to order on reasonable terms.

Orders from abroad will be punctually attended to.

WANTED,

In the above business, an Apprentice. One who can come well recommended, will receive good encouragement, and one from the Country would be preferred.

Hartford, September 3, 1834. tf33

WONDERS AND MURMURS.

BY S. C. HALL.

Strange, that the Wind should be left so free,
To play with a flower, or tear a tree;
To rage or ramble where'er it will,
And, as it lists, to be fierce or still;
Above and around, to breathe of life,
Or to mingle the earth and the sky in strife;
Gently to whisper, with morning light,
Yet to growl like a fettered fiend ere night;
Or to love, and cherish, and bless, to-day,
What to-morrow it ruthlessly rends away!

Strange, that the Sun should call into birth
All the fairest flowers and fruits of earth,
Then bid them perish, and see them die,
While they cheer the soul and gladden the eye.
At morn, its child is the pride of spring—
At night, a shrivelled and loathsome thing!
To-day, there is hope and life in its breath,
To-morrow, it shrinks to a useless death.
Strange doth it seem, that the sun should joy
To give life alone that it may destroy!

Strange, that the Ocean should come and go,
With its daily and nightly ebb and flow—
To bear on its placid breast at morn,
The bark, that ere night, will be tempest-torn.
Or cherish it all the way it must roam,
To leave it a wreck within sight of home;
To smile, as the mariner's toils are o'er,
Then wash the dead to his cottage door;
And gently ripple along the strand,
To watch the widow behold him land!

But, stranger than all, that man should die
When his plans are formed and his hopes are high:
He walks forth a lord of the earth to-day,
And the morrow beholds him a part of its clay;
He is born in sorrow and cradled in pain,
And from youth to age—it is labor in vain;
And all that seventy years can show,
Is, that wealth is trouble, and wisdom woe;
That he travels a path of care and strife,
Who drinks of the poisoned cup of life.

Alas! if we murmur at things like these,
That reflection tells us are wise decrees;
That the wind is not ever a gentle breath—
That the sun is often the bearer of death—
That the ocean wave is not always still—
And that life is chequered with good and ill;
If we know 'tis well such change should be,
What do we learn from the things we see?—
That an erring and sinning child of dust
Should not wonder nor murmur—but hope and trust.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

SAMUEL A. FOOT,

Governor of Connecticut.

IN every age and nation, where the true God has been known and worshipped, Fasting has been considered a religious duty, and has received the sanction of Divine Authority.

In conformity to the long established usage in this State, and with a firm belief that the destinies of nations, as well as of individuals, are in the hands of an all-wise, powerful and merciful Providence, I recommend, that Friday, *the seventeenth day of April* next, be observed as a day of public Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer. And I earnestly invite the good people of this State, with their several ministers and teachers, to assemble, on that day, at their usual place of religious worship, and with true Christian humility, present their united supplications to Almighty God; imploring the pardon of our numerous sins—our ingratitude for his distinguished favors—our neglect and abuse of the high privileges we have enjoyed, and and our forgetfulness of His love and mercy to the fallen race of man—beseeching Him graciously to bestow upon us the influences of His Holy Spirit—to enable us to review our past lives, and reform what is amiss, to give us a spirit of true repentance and holy obedience; make us more faithful in the discharge of our duty to God, to our fellow men, and to our own souls, and grant us that true faith in the Redeemer, which will afford us comfort in life, peace in death, and endless happiness in heaven.

At the same time, to invoke the blessing of God upon our State and Nation—that He would preserve and perpetuate our civil and religious privileges, and government of mild and equal laws; prosper every branch of our industry and enterprise, both by sea and land; continue to preserve us from wasting sickness: give us a fruitful season, and crown the year with His goodness. That He would bless all our institutions for the promotion of science and the useful arts; morality, Christian benevolence, charity, temperance, and the diffusion of the light of the gospel; restrain the angry passions of men, and make truth and justice the stability of our times—religion and piety the glory of our land. That He would direct and bless the President of the United States, and all the officers in the National and State Governments; give them firmness and fidelity to discharge the duties of their several stations, as in the fear of God; bless our legislative councils, and enlighten them with true wisdom to discern and promote the public good; avert the consequence of every error, and save us from national judgments; continue to us the blessings of peace and internal tranquility, liberty, and union, to the latest generations; and extend equal blessings to the whole family of mankind.

Given under my hand, at Cheshire, this 23d day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and the fifty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL A. FOOT.

By the Governor,
Thomas Day, Sec'ry.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

HELD IN NEW HAVEN, FEBRUARY 11th, 1835.

President—JEREMY HOADLEY,
Vice Presidents—ADAM LARABEE, DANIEL TOMLINSON.
Secretaries—TIMOTHY T. MERWIN, JOHN T. WAIT.

NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
SAMUEL A. FOOT.

For Lieutenant Governor,
THADDEUS BETTS.

For Treasurer,
ISAAC SPENCER.

For Secretary,
THOMAS DAY.

FOR CONGRESS.
EBENEZER JACKSON, JR.
NOYES BARBER,
JOSEPH TRUMBULL,
SAMUEL TWEEDY,
EBENEZER YOUNG,
JOHN M. HOLLY.

ADDRESS

TO THE

WHIG ELECTORS OF CONNECTICUT.

The above list presents to you the names of men, before honored by your suffrages and now deserving of your support. They are 'good men and true,' and, if elected, will do their duty.

The approaching election, like that of last April, offers an issue between the people and the office-holders.

Few of you remember the days when your fathers, the republicans of the old school, took their stand against the alien and sedition acts. They were few in number, but determined in purpose. They differed with the federalists as to the quantity of power, which could be entrusted to the Executive, consistently with the constitution.

On the decision of this great question, connected with others of less importance, Thomas Jefferson was advanced to the Presidency.

Compared with this question, what is that which now agitates the people of these States? It is not Jackson gold, or the removal of the deposites, but it is, whether the president, in his progress of reform, shall reform us out of all our rights, and become, as Napoleon was, in his single self, the Government!

The Post-Master General, with more than thirty thousand officers or agents under him, has, in the form of contracts, extra allowances and otherwise, scattered illegally several hundred thousands of dollars of the people's money, under the immediate eye of the President, of which offence he has been convicted by a committee of the House and condemned by the entire Senate; yet is retained in office!

Sixty thousand persons are daily dependent on the will of the President, for the continuance of their official life and support, and not a man of them is suffered to continue for an hour, if he has been found at large without his collar, and especially if he has neglected to bring his official influence to conflict with the freedom of elections.

The President has declared the Constitution of the United States to be binding only as every man understands it, thus pronouncing it to mean any thing or nothing, and absolving himself from the execution of all decisions of the Supreme Court, except when he may consider them constitutional, thus arrogating to himself the high office of supreme arbiter of the laws! By the repeated and wanton exercise of Vetoes he has nearly made himself supreme legislator!—Under the power of appointments, he claims the right of controling all officers in the execution of their official duties or of removing them for contumacy; and if the Senate will not sustain him in these high prerogatives, he reserves the right, or at any rate exercises the power, of insulting them by protests! He has seized with a giant's grasp, not only the Treasury of the nation, but all the patronage of office, and turned it to the advancement of his own views and those of the man, whom he has named as his successor!

No king of England has ever dared to do what our President has done; yet our opponents, the democrats of the *new school*, are the supporters of such a government, and they even boast, that Van Buren will consummate the great work of *reform*, *for them* so auspiciously commenced!

Electors of Connecticut—you have read the papers, and must know, whether the above statement is correct. If it is, can any man, calling himself a republican democrat, vote to sustain such an administration? You are told to hate the federalists and to show your hatred by sustaining it. This has nothing to do with the question. It is probable, that there are now, in the ranks of the democrats of the *new school*, more old federalists, than there are in our ranks; and those federalists were among the bitterest opponents of the ancient democratic party of this State.

On this subject, let us quote, what Mr. Van Buren said, in his great speech of 1828, "He hoped he had not been misunderstood as supposing, that all, who had heretofore been ranked among the supporters of the *high-toned doctrines* he had condemned, must of consequence occupy the same station *now*. He would be ashamed of himself to be found the author of sentiments so *contracted* and *illiberal*." He adds: "It is of itself immaterial by what political appellation men have heretofore been called. The great question is, *what are honestly their present sentiments?*"

Here was a generous amnesty offered to men of every name and party, if they would take shelter in the Van Buren sheepfold, all their former sins were to be forgiven, and they were to participate in the rich inheritance of offices and extra allowances.

Electors of Connecticut!——The men whom we confidently offer to your suffrages, are republican Whigs beyond a question. Using the language of Mr. Van Buren, the *present sentiments, honestly* entertained by these gentlemen, are decidedly opposed to the usurpations of the President and to all the pretensions of his intended successor; and their *present sentiments* are as *honestly* favorable to the republican principles and the Whig interests which we have convened to sustain.

We have deemed this brief notice of our candidates due to the occasion. To compare them with the candidates of our opponents, in point of political character or qualification, is beyond our province or intention.

Within the short compass which we allow to ourselves in this address, permit us to ask the electors, what newspapers have you taken for years past? If they have been those which now sustain the administration, will you recollect the language of their columns while the three last Presidential elections were pending? They were not then in favor of Jackson and Van Buren. Editors have a right to change. If they are wiser to-day than they were yesterday, so much the better for them and the world; but if they do change, whether under the influence of *principle* or *interest*, let them notify the change to their readers instead of drawing them, slowly and imperceptibly, to support men and measures which, without such artifice, they would have opposed. Many of you, who have long floated on the current of democracy, fear to lose your course by a change of papers! yet you wish to be honest. You have no interest in deceiving or being deceived. We will therefore expect your support in the crisis which awaits us.

Whigs of Connecticut!—At the approaching election we shall have to contend against all the postmasters and other officers of the General Government, who have been prohibited by the President to practice against the freedom of elections, but who may expect full and free pardon, if they shall offend in this particular! Add to these the expectants of office, and the favored contractors, and the pensioned presses. All the selfishness of man, in hope of honor or emolument, is to be brought to bear against the elective franchise. Extra allowances will not cease to have effect, but *Martin Van Buren will never be President of these States, if the uncollared men forbid it.*

Whig Electors of Connecticut! In all your towns select representatives of your own principles. Call your young men to the exercise of all their energies; send light into all the dark places of your towns; say not that to-morrow will be as this day and more abundant; but, be instant in season, go to the polls, and stay till all is finished.

You love your country, your whole country, and nothing but your country, and will give your suffrages for men who will sustain the principles of the revolution, the rights of the States, the high interests of the people, and the Constitution.

Many of you, whom we address, will, in a few years, pass away, but your children and grand children may live. Let the latest of your posterity say, in 1835 MY ANCESTOR DID HIS DUTY.

Signed, by order of the Convention,
JEREMY HOADLEY, President.

Adam Larabee, Daniel Tomlinson, } V. Presidents.
Timothy T. Merwin, John T. Wait, } Secretaries.

CONGRESS.

REMARKS
OF
Mr. J. TRUMBULL, *in the House of Representatives*, on the motion to appropriate $25,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Connecticut River.

He stated that a survey had been made of the mouth of Connecticut river in reference to the proposed improvement, together with an estimate of the necessary expense, from which it appeared that the obstructions might be removed at a cost not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

That several favorable reports of Committees had from time to time been made upon this subject, and that a similar appropriation passed both Houses of Congress at a former session, but which failed to receive the approbation of the executive, in consequence of its being comprehended with other appropriations in a bill to which he entertained objections.

That the Connecticut river was navigable for sea vessels about sixty miles, and for boats three hundred —passing through two States, and forming the entire boundary line between two others.

That large sums of money had been already expended by incorporated companies in valuable improvements upon this river. That a great quantity of goods and produce was annually transported over land, the natural course of which seemed to be upon the river. That in addition to the ordinary navigation upon the river, there was, during the summer months, a daily line of steamboats between New York and Hartford whose progress was not unfrequently interrupted, and the passengers delayed at the mouth of this river.

He further stated it, as the opinion of engineers and other competent men, that by removing the bar at the mouth of the Connecticut, a capacious harbor would be formed, within which might safely ride 1000 vessels —situated about equi-distant between New Haven and New London, and adding greatly to the convenience and security of all vessels passing through Long Island Sound.

That the Connecticut river valley contained nearly 1,000,000 of industrious, enterprising citizens, whose indefatigable exertions in the various employments of life, would amply compensate the Government for any facilities granted to them.

He also alluded to the appropriation of $150,000 granted at the last Congress to remove a similar obstruction in the Hudson river 150 miles above its mouth.

He claimed that if the contemplated improvement was viewed with reference to the internal trade; the convenience and safety of our coast navigation; the comparatively small expenditure of money; or the number of individuals to be accommodated, it would be found an object peculiarly demanding the favor of Congress, —and that there could be no objection to the manner proposed for the accomplishment of this object, that did not equally exist to the amendment in the same bill, whereby $50,000 had already been appropriated for the improvements of the Ohio river.

Remarks of Mr. Jackson, of Connecticut, upon the above motion of Mr. Trumbull, to appropriate $25,000 for deepening the channel at the mouth of Connecticut River.

Mr. JACKSON remarked that the parties on the great question of internal improvement were so strongly discriminated in that House, as well as in the nation, that while he had no right to expect aid or favor from the enemies of the system, he certainly had the strongest claims upon its friends to afford their countenance and support to the amendment offered by his colleague. It was time that the point should be understood and settled, how far the friends of internal improvement in that House might depend upon each other for mutual support. The Connecticut delegation had uniformly sustained the cause in both branches of the Legislature, and had cheerfully and disinterestedly voted appropriations of public money for meritorious objects of this nature in all parts of our common country. That State had, however, thus far, shared very little in the benefits of the system, and if the reasonable claim which they now preferred, were not worthy of the favorable consideration of Congress, they could scarcely hope ever to entitle themselves to it, by any which they could present hereafter. This application was not new to the House; it had received the favorable notice of the Committee on Commerce, who had provided for it in another bill now on the table, upon which, any action of the House was at this late period of the session very uncertain. Nor could it be regarded as strictly a new and original work, as upon the surveys which had been actually made and submitted to Congress, a bill had heretofore passed both Houses, appropriating the sum now asked, which was rejected by the Executive not on account of the demerits of this particular provision, but because the bill happened to embrace other and very different objects which the President deemed exceptionable.

It was well known, Mr. J. said, that an active and extensive commerce was carried on upon the Connecticut river, flowing as it did through an extensive, cultivated, and thickly peopled country; and he would add, that very large expenditures of money had been made by the private enterprise of a company incorporated for the improvement of its navigation; all of which were frequently rendered fruitless by the obstructions at its mouth, vessels being very often detained from putting to sea by the shallowness of the water on the bar, which formed a serious obstacle to the successful prosecution of foreign trade. It was true that Connecticut could not vie with some of the great and fertile States of the West, or present to this House such magnificent pictures of the rich freight which was carried down its waters, but it would be perceived that they regulated their claims accordingly; and, while other States received from the Treasury vast appropriations for internal improvements, Connecticut had limited her demands to a sum which every one must deem moderate in proportion to her contributions to the national revenue. If, then, a claim heretofore recognized by Congress, liable to none of the objections or scruples which the present Executive entertains respecting other classes of internal improvements, but, on the contrary, coming entirely within the rules which he has laid down, should not receive the aid of the friends of the system here, it would be a just cause of complaint to the people of Connecticut, who cannot be expected, through their delegation, to continue the support of a policy whose operation is so unequal; which exacts from them a full measure of contribution to the National Treasury, yet denies, in its distribution, a fair and impartial return. In this House the numerical influence of a small State might not have much importance, but gentlemen should recollect that there was another body in which their influence could and would be felt, by withholding all support to objects of this kind, until a more just and equitable principle should prevail, of proportioning the disbursements of public money to the amount of revenue contributed. He trusted, therefore, that, unless it could be shown that this appropriation was larger than the State of Connecticut had a right to claim, by comparison with those constantly made in favor of other States, or that the object contemplated was not so important as it had been represented, the friends of internal improvement, from whatever section of country they might come, would feel the justice and policy of sustaining the proposed amendment.

PUBLIC DEPOSITS—BANK UNITED STATES.

Remarks of Mr. WEBSTER, in the Senate, Feb. 26, on the bill to regulate the Deposites of the Public Money.

Amongst the amendments moved by Mr. Webster to the bill and adopted, was the following additional section, which was also adopted, viz.:

"Sec. 9. That all the warrants or drafts of the Treasurer of the United States, or such as shall be authorized by the Treasury Department, drawn on any Deposite Bank, shall be payable in gold and silver, if the holder desire to receive the same; and no such warrant, or draft, nor any check, draft, or bill of exchange given or received in payment thereof, shall be expressed to be payable in 'current bank bills,' or in any other medium than the lawful currency of the country."

On offering this amendment,

Mr. WEBSTER said, that, in discussing the provisions and merits of this bill, it was necessary so often to allude to the Bank of the United States, and the withdrawal of the Government Deposits from that Institution, that he would take occasion to say a few words, and they should be very few, upon that subject. In the first place he wished to say, that he considered the question of renewing the Bank Charter as entirely settled. It could not be renewed. Public opinion, he thought, very unfortunately for the country, had decided against it; and while there was a strong and prevailing sentiment in the minds of the community against a measure, it was quite useless to move such measure. For himself he should take no part in any attempt, to renew the charter of the Bank. The People have decided against its continuance, and it must expire.

Nor should he, if he remained in public life, join in any attempt, at any time hereafter, to establish a new National bank, till experience of its want should have satisfied the country of its great utility or indispensable necessity. That the time would come when the country would feel the fullest conviction of this necessity he did not doubt; but that conviction, he thought, was likely to be brought about only by experience. If, while he remained here, there should be a general call of the country, for a new National Institution, he should of course be ready to aid in its establishment, on principles which have been proved to be safe, and with any amendments which experience may have suggested. But, for himself, it was his stated purpose to do nothing more in relation to a National Bank till a decisive lead should be given in that direction by the public opinion.

In the next place, he wished to say, that the "Experiment," upon the success of which gentlemen had felicitated themselves, had not, in his opinion, undergone any trial at all. It had been put to no test.

There are two public objects, both of great importance, said Mr. W., in the accomplishment of which the Bank of the United States, in my opinion, has been generally successful. I mean the transmission of public funds, and other facilities to the operations of the Treasury, as one of these objects; and a safe, cheap, and admirable system of internal Exchanges as the other. These objects were both attained, by the skilful administration of the Bank, to such a degree as left little or nothing to be wished. By internal Exchanges, I intend the whole operation of internal bills of Exchange, and the circulation, also, of a paper currency, always safe, founded on solid capital, and every where, in every nook and corner of the country, as well as on the exchanges of the great cities, always of the same value as gold and silver, except, indeed, where the bills of the Bank have been preferred to gold and silver, as being better suited to the purposes of remittance. Now, sir, it has been predicted that the State Banks, selected as Deposit Banks, could equally well accomplish all these objects; that they could as readily, and as completely, facilitate the operations of the Treasury, and that they could, and would also, furnish a general currency, as sound and as well accredited; and that they could and would be able to conduct the internal exchanges of commerce as safely and as cheaply. Of all this I have doubted; but the day of argument is